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HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF SPOKANE

AND

SPOKANE COUNTRY

WASHINGTON

From Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II

SPOKANE-CHICAGO-PHILADELPHIA

THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY

1912

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GRAHAM B. DENNIS

Biographical

GRAHAM BARCLAY DENNIS.

Continuous progress has characterized the career of Graham Barclay Dennis. His intellect early grasped the eternal truth, that industry wins, and industry became the beacon light of his life. Whatever he has undertaken has found him determined in execution and watchful of all opportunities pointing to legitimate success, and today he is prominently connected with most important corporation and business interests, being numbered among Spokane's capitalists. He was born in London, England, June 1, 1855, his parents being Mendenhall John and Sophia Dennis. His father, also a native of London, was a man of most liberal education and scholarly attainments, having been graduated from Oxford and Heidelberg Universities. He was a linguist of notable powers and his life was largely devoted to the work of the Presbyterian ministry. His wife was German descent and during the early boyhood of their son Graham, they came with their family to the United States, first to Boston, Massachusetts, and finally settling in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Graham B. Dennis pursued his education in the public schools of the latter city until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he began learning the more difficult lessons in the school of experience. He was employed in both Cincinnati and in Dayton, Ohio, but a brief period sufficed to indicate to him how valuable is education as a factor in success. He therefore resumed his studies, pursuing a course in the year 1873-4 at Bethany College in West Virginia. In 1875 he became city editor of the Dayton (Ohio) Daily Journal and after two years spent in that capacity, was made business manager of the paper, which he thus conducted for two years. During the succeeding six years he was associated with different business enterprises in Dayton and brought his inventive genius into play in producing and successfully introducing an electrical postage-stamp canceller. In the further development of his business affairs, he became the head of the firm of G. B. Dennis & Company, comprising the organization of stock companies, stocks and discounts, and at the same time, he established, published and edited the Farmer's Home, an agricultural newspaper. His identification with the northwest began in May, 1885, at which time he arrived in Spokane, the same year becoming actively interested in real estate and mining, and in the publication of the Spokane Miner, a sixteen-page paper devoted to the mining interests of the northwest, which at that time were in their infancy. He likewise organized the Muscovite Mica Mining Company, in which he enlisted Chicago capital, to develop the great mica mines in Idaho. In 1887 he built in Spokane the first electric railway of the northwest, and the first west of Chicago, known as the Ross Park Street Railway Company, of which he was for two years the president. One of the largest enterprises with which he has been closely associated

was the organization of the Old Dominion Mining & Milling Company for the development of properties in Stevens county, and of which company he is still the president. He has the ability that enables him to see the possibilities in a project of large proportions and to direct its interests in the best possible manner toward securing results desired. Upon the organization of the Northwestern Mining Association, on the 2nd of October, 1895, he was chosen its president and continued in that position for several years. In the following year he was made its delegate to the parliament of British Columbia at Victoria, and had the distinction of successfully opposing the proposed two per cent tax on the gross output of the British Columbia mines. In 1897 he was one of the committee appointed by the international mining congress to prepare a revision of the federal mining laws, and in that connection was instrumental in drafting the memorial to the United States congress. His mining interests have brought him into active association with various companies, invariably holding the position of president. In 1898 he was chosen president and treasurer of the Insurgent Gold Mining Company of Republic, Washington, and still retains that position. Mr. Dennis has for many years been a director in the Exchange National Bank of Spokane, and president of the Warehouse & Realty Company, a one million dollar corporation.

While his private business interests have been extensive and of a most important character, Mr. Dennis has also been connected with various enterprises of a public or semi-public character, which have become valuable and significant features in the development and upbuilding of the northwest. From 1886 until 1888 he was a member of the city council of Spokane and aided in shaping its formative policy during that early period. In 1890 he became a member of the board of public education and served as chairman of its committee on buildings, constructing the first high school and five district school buildings in Spokane. In the same year, he became the organizer and first vice president of the Spokane Industrial Exposition, which did much to stimulate trade and business conditions in this part of the Inland Empire. For a number of years, he served as one of the trustees and as a member of the executive committee and treasurer of the Jenkins University. The foresight and untiring efforts of Mr. Dennis, resulted in 1902, through him as the author, in the formation of the Publicity Committee, an important organization comprising the representative citizens of Spokane. Its work has been extensive in making known world-wide, through the daily press and magazines, the resources and advantages of Spokane and the Inland Empire, the expense of exploiting the resources of the country amounting to forty thousand dollars a year. Mr. Dennis' firm faith in the country and its future constitutes his inspiration for the work in which he has been engaged in spreading broadcast a knowledge of the country and promoting specific interests and projects which have had important bearing upon its material growth and progress.

On the 20th of May, 1879, Mr. Dennis was united in marriage to Miss Hester L. Bradley, a daughter of Captain John Bradley, and to them have been born a son and two daughters; Howard B. who married Josephine Wilhelm; Essie Mernie, the wife of Edward R. Dickson; and Julia B., the wife of Roy C. Lammers, by whom she has one child, Graham Dennis Lammers.

While most important and extensive business and public connections have claimed the attention of Mr. Dennis, yet it is not as a financial success that his character appeals most to those who have known, and still know him; nor is it his genial and warm-hearted manner that has earned him enduring friendships. It is his

broad-minded, public spirit, his fearless initiative in undertaking public work and his indomitable energy in carrying worthy projects to a successful culmination, that command the deep regard of his fellow citizens. Among his public acts were liberal subscriptions to various important enterprises—bonuses to secure projected railways, contributions for parks, hospitals, schools. And he was not a subscriber alone, but a leader and coworker in advancing worthy movements, giving of his time and brain, as well as of his financial resources, to make for a greater city and a grander commonwealth. His unfailing generosity, his zeal for work and his executive ability have entailed on him endless service as chairman of committees for public purposes, and have brought him honors the more dignified because conferred on him, by whom preferment has never been sought.

The most recent, and the crowning honor of his lifetime, was tendered him on September 26, 1906, on the occasion of his election by acclamation to the distinction of the first presidency of the Pacific Northwest Development League, a public enterprise conceived by the representative men of four sovereign states, to promote their common interests.

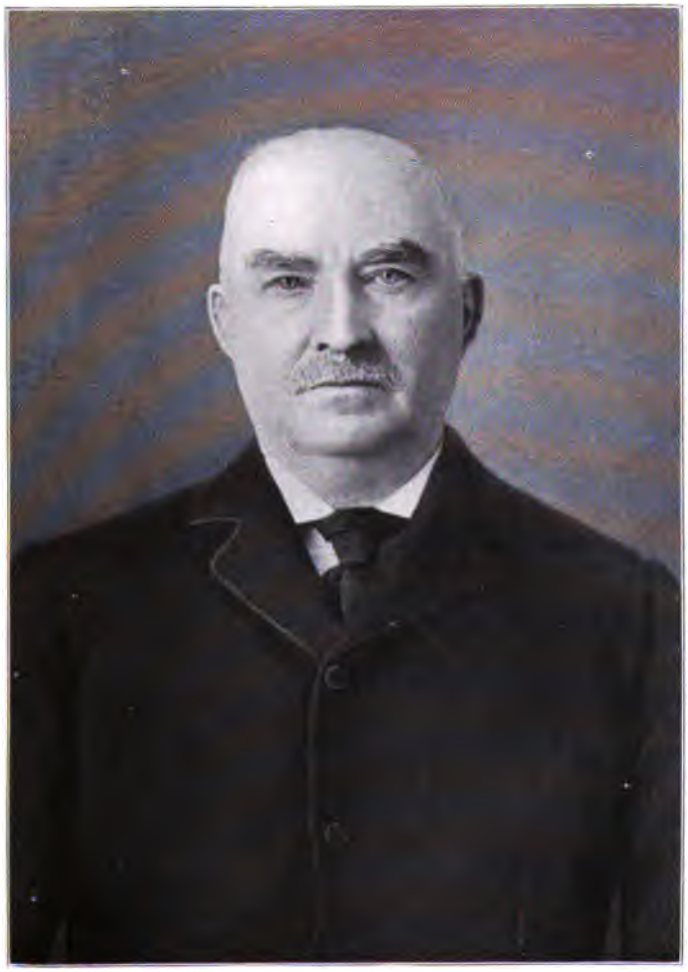
The spirit that has characterized the entire career of Mr. Dennis has considered first, good citizenship; thereafter, reasonable concern for private interest. And only too often the private interests have suffered, to promote the common weal. Such a character is more than a good citizen; he is a public benefactor—a type that free America, perhaps, has developed in more generous plenty than any other country.

JAMES MONAGHAN.

Inseparably interwoven with the history of Spokane is the name of James Monaghan, who from the time that he first arrived here in frontier days down to the present time, has left his impress upon the substantial development and upbuilding of the western empire. Today he is a leading factor in financial circles and at different times he has been closely associated with the mining interests and railroad building of the northwest. His birth occurred in Belturbet, Ireland, September 22, 1839, his parents being John and Mary Ann (O'Riley) Monaghan of that place. He was the youngest of three children and was only three years of age when left an orphan. He afterward made his home with his maternal grandparents until seventeen years of age, when the interesting reports which he heard concerning the United States led him to sever home ties and cross the Atlantic to the new world. He took up his residence with his brother, a New York physician, with whom he remained for some time but he heard the call of the west and in 1858 made the trip to the Pacific coast by way of the isthmus of Panama, reaching Vancouver on the Columbia river in May. His financial condition rendered it imperative that he gain immediate employment and he secured a position in connection with the operation of a ferry on the Des Chutes river near The Dalles, Oregon. He was also employed in connection with the sailboats of the Upper Columbia, which in those days controlled the traffic, and he secured a position on the Colonel Wright, which was the first steamboat that sailed on the Columbia from Wallula to Calilo. He was also connected with the operation of a ferry across the Spokane river about twenty-one miles below the present city of Spokane, and finally purchasing it, continued in that business until 1865, when he built the

bridge over the river, which is now known as the La Pray bridge, named in honor of Joseph La Pray, who purchased it from Mr. Monaghan. While thus engaged Mr. Monaghan planted the first apple trees in Spokane county. His name is associated with many of the "first events" and his labors have given impetus to various lines of activity which have constituted the foundation upon which the present progress and prosperity of the city and county rests.

Since first coming to Washington Mr. Monaghan has spent practically his entire time in this state. In 1869 he became identified with the business interests of Walla Walla and while living there in 1871, was married. Immediately afterward he removed to what is now Chewelah, in Stevens county, although at the time there was no town and the work of settlement had scarcely been begun in that part of the state. He purchased land from the Indians and conducted a trading business, ultimately founding the town. In 1873 he became a merchant of Colville, then the principal town of northeastern Washington and also secured the government contract for handling mails and furnishing supplies to the troops. His activity later included public service of an important character. He filled the office of county superintendent of schools, county commissioner and justice of the peace, discharging his duties with a promptness and fidelity that won him the commendation of all concerned. He also made arrangements with the quartermaster's department for moving supplies and equipment from Colville down the Columbia river to Foster Creek, now Bridgeport. When the survey of the river was made by Lieutenant Symonds, of the United States army, the name of Monaghan Rapids was given to that portion of the stream near the mouth of the Nespelem river. He made the transfer of the government property and supplies from the army camp at Lake Chelan across the country to the site of Fort Spokane, and finding Walla Walla a more convenient place from which to conduct his business operations he removed his family to that city, which had been the early home of his wife. The frontier post of Spokane was established in 1882 and Mr. Monaghan became the post trader, and at the same time became associated with C. B. King. Both were equally interested; Mr. Monaghan conducted the store at Fort Spokane and Mr. King the store at Fort Sherman, on Lake Coeur d'Alene. In 1883, following the discovery of the mines, he was associated with Mr. King and others in putting on the first steamers on the Coeur d'Alene and also laid out the city of that name. The following year they built the first wagon road from Kingston to the Murray mining camp and also made the original survey for an electric road from Coeur d'Alene to Spokane. Selling his interests to D. C. Corbin and others in 1886, Mr. Monaghan then returned to Spokane, where the family home has since been maintained, although at different times business interests have called him into other districts. He was one of the organizers of the corporation which in 1888 began the building of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, having the line surveyed the following year, after which Mr. Monaghan sold his interest to Mr. Corbin. He was also one of the original owners of the Cariboo Gold Mines in British Columbia, personally superintending the work and was president of the company until 1898, when he sold his stock. The financial panic of 1893 caused him severe losses but with indomitable courage and energy he has recovered from these and is today one of the substantial citizens of Spokane, where in financial circles he is well known as a director of the Union Trust Company and also of the Traders National Bank.



JAMES MONAGHAN

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It was on the 30th of November, 1871, in Walla Walla, that Mr. Monaghan was married to Miss Margaret McCool, a daughter of Robert and Margaret McCool, and a native of Donnamore, County Donegal, Ireland. She was born August 12, 1852, and her death occurred in Spokane, April 22, 1895, her loss being deeply deplored by many friends as well as her immediate family, for her attractive social qualities and kindly spirit had endeared her to all who knew her. Mr. and Mrs. Monaghan were the parents of six children: John Robert, born in Chewelah, March 26, 1873, and who died near Apia, Samoa, April 1, 1899; Margaret Mary, whose birth occurred in Colville, January 31, 1876; Ellen Rosanna, who was born at Fort Spokane, November 12, 1885; James Hugh, who was born in Spokane, November 10, 1888; Agnes Isabel, born November 9, 1891, in Spokane; and Charles Francis, who was also born in this city, August 12, 1894.

In the development of Spokane James Monaghan has taken a most active and helpful part and is still alert to the opportunities of promoting the growth and substantial improvement of the city. He was one of the fifteen freeholders who drafted the new charter of Spokane in 1891 and was chosen city commissioner. He came to the west when the Indians were more numerous than the white settlers, when hardships and dangers were the lot of every pioneer but he recognized the opportunities of the new country with its undeveloped resources and taking advantage of these he has steadily advanced in the business world, making a most creditable record in the management of his affairs and in the attainment of success as the years have gone by. At the same time he has been closely associated with the public life of the community in the support of projects and measures for the general good and he stands today as one of those sturdy citizens who have been the builders of the great state of Washington.

JOHN ROBERT MONAGHAN.

A crisis ever tends to bring out the true characteristics of an individual: it will show the weakness of one and the strength of another, for the spirit of courage responds wherever there is need. We are led to this train of reflection through contemplating the life record of John Robert Monaghan, whose valor and nobility of charatcer have placed his name on the roll of heroes of whom America has every reason to be proud. He had been reared upon the frontier where men were rated by their true worth and where the best and strongest in men is brought out and developed. His birth occurred at Chewelah, Stevens county, Washington, March 26, 1873, his parents being James and Margaret (McCool) Monaghan, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. His parents desired to give him superior educational advantages under the auspices of the church to which they belonged, but the facilities for Catholic instruction were limited in Washington in those days, so that the boy at the age of eleven was sent to the school of the Christian brothers—St. Joseph Academy, at Oakland, California. He attended that school and also another brothers' school in Portland, Oregon, until the Jesuit Fathers established Gonzaga College in Spokane in 1887. He was then enrolled as one of the first eighteen students and after four years spent in that institution he took the examination held in Spokane in 1891 for the Military Academy at West

Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, receiving the highest percentage in each of these examinations, so that he was entitled to make his choice of appointments. Although it was his original wish to go to West Point, he generously waived that preference in favor of the next applicant, the son of an old army officer who heartily desired the appointment.

John R. Monaghan then entered the Naval Academy, from where he was creditably graduated in 1895, being the first representative of the many from the state of Washington to graduate from that school. His experiences as a member of the navy were interesting and varied and were notable by reason of his unfaltering loyalty to duty on every occasion and in every situation. He first went upon a two years' cruise in the Pacific on the flagship Olympia, during which time he visited the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China and other ports in Asia. Later he received his commission as ensign and was assigned to the Monadnock and afterward to the Alert, both also of the Pacific squadron. On the latter vessel in the fall of 1897 and the early part of 1898 he made two successful voyages to Central American ports, engaged in survey work in connection with the proposed Nicaragua canal. After being transferred to the Philadelphia he participated in the ceremonies at Honolulu, attending the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, in August, 1898. He next made a brief cruise in Central American waters but returned in January, 1899, and anchored in the harbor of San Diego, California.

While there Mr. Monaghan was visited by the members of his family. Some time before his father had urged him to leave the navy and engage in business, but the Spanish war was then in progress and he felt it his duty to continue in the service. Again reaching San Diego the father urged him to resign, but at this junction came the news of serious troubles in Samoa, affecting American interests, and the Philadelphia was ordered to proceed thither with all dispatch. Reaching Apia early in March, it was found that the situation was an acute one, the two rival chieftains, Malietoa and Mataafa, contending for supremacy. The three signatories to the Berlin agreement, respecting Samoa, the United States, England and Germany, were all represented by warships in the harbor. The decision of the American and English commanders made Malietoa king, and Mataafa was ordered to disperse his forces but defied the injunction and continued hostilities. Troops were accordingly landed from American and English ships, and on the 15th of March a bombardment was begun which lasted intermittently for two weeks, but had only slight effect, the enemy retiring into the bush. On the 1st of April a concerted movement was made by the allied land forces, Lieutenant Lansdale of the Philadelphia commanding the American party with which Ensign Monaghan had been serving since it had been put ashore. The march was through a densely wooded country, where Mataafa's men were in ambush in large numbers. The following account of this encounter has been given: "Under a deadly fire which could not be replied to with advantage, especially as the only piece of artillery (a Colt automatic gun) brought by the marines had become disabled, a retreat was sounded. While this was in progress Lansdale received a wound in the leg, shattering the bone. In the confusion of the retreat he had been left in the rear, with only Monaghan and three or four privates. He was carried some distance, when one of the privates was shot to death, and soon afterward the others fled, leaving Monaghan alone with him. Although urged repeatedly by Lansdale to save himself (as testified by the last of the men to leave), he steadily refused and stood his ground,



JOHN R. MONAGHAN

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awaiting assistance. Presently others who had been in the rear came up and in their turn departed. The next day the bodies of Lansdale and Monaghan were found lying together in the jungle. Captain White of the Philadelphia in his official report wrote: 'It is in evidence most clear that when Ensign Monaghan discovered that Lieutenant Lansdale was wounded he used his best endeavors to convey him to the rear and seizing a rifle from a disabled man made a brave defence; but undoubtedly he fell very shortly after joining Lansdale, and the hostiles, flushed with success, bore down on our men in this vicinity. The men were not in sufficient numbers to hold out any longer and they were forced along by a fire which it was impossible to withstand. But Ensign Monaghan did stand. He stood steadfast by his wounded superior and friend, one rifle against many, brave man against a score of savages. He knew he was doomed. He could not yield. He died in the heroic performance of duty.' "

The remains of Ensign Monaghan were brought back to the United States on the Philadelphia and interred in Spokane, where every honor was paid his memory. On the 25th of October, 1906, a bronze statue was unveiled in Spokane, by his sister, Agnes, which was given by the citizens of the state of Washington. The torpedo boat destroyer which was launched February 18, 1911, was named in honor of Ensign Monaghan and his sister, Nellie, christened the boat. A life of great promise was terminated when in that tropical country he closed his eyes forever in death, after displaying a heroic devotion to his commander and to the cause which he served that is unsurpassed in the history of military action among American troops. It has been said that, "Memory is the only friend that grief can call its own." It is indeed a precious memory that remains to the parents, for there was never a blot on his scutcheon, and the story of his heroism may well serve as an inspiration to the American youth.

Rev. H. L. McCulloch, S. J., has recorded the life history in a book, which he wrote and published and following we quote some of the excerpts:

Father Forestier says: "During this war many events have caused us pain and grief and many a wound has been left on our hearts, but perhaps the one we have felt most acutely and which is the most indelible is the death of Ensign Monaghan."

Cadet Sweet says: "Monaghan's death is especially a personal loss to me, as we had been close companions in these trying events. I have lost a brother, tried and true."

Mr. Justice Gordon, speaking at Olympia, in Robert's native state, on the Fourth of July, exclaimed: "You will search history in vain for the record of any act of bravery to excel that of Spokane's Ensign Monaghan at Samoa, presenting as it does to the world an object lesson in heroism and friendship. Such an act perfumes the pages of history and renders it enchanting, and wherever language is spoken or history is written, his name shall shine on, like the stars of God, forever and ever."

Admiral B. H. McCalla, then captain, in the U. S. Navy, renders a splendid tribute to our hero. At that time having been asked to tell of the most inspiring deed of ship or man that ever came to his notice, to stimulate interest in naval affairs, he said: "In reply I beg to state that I know of nothing finer, or more courageous, or more heroic, than the act of Ensign J. R. Monaghan, who on April 1st, last, while attached to the Philadelphia, and forming one of a landing force in Samoa, alone

remained with his wounded commanding officer, and gave up his life in an attempt to rescue him from the enemy."

Ex-Senator Wilson says: "The nobility of this young hero shone forth. In front of him was certain death. Behind him a sure avenue of escape. But at his side, begging him to save himself, while there was yet time, lay his superior officer and friend. He never wavered. His high sense of duty and that great moral courage with which he was endowed, would not permit him to desert his post in the hour of danger. Lieutenant Lansdale begged him to retreat and save himself. This he would not do, and bravely and manfully he stood, defending at the peril of his own young life, the fast ebbing life of his commander and friend. Calmly and deliberately he waited the onset of his savage foes, and with empty revolver and cutlass in hand, he died, as was his wish to die, with his face to the foe in defense of his friend, his flag, and his country."

Father Paul Dethoor, S. J., says: "Ensign Monaghan shall live in the memory of America and England, in the memory of Gonzaga and Annapolis, and in the hearts of his countrymen. But our greatest consolation is, thanks to the Christian education given him by his parents and teachers, that his death crowned a life of unswerving fidelity to the principles and duties of his religion. We know that human glory can not reach beyond the grave, but that only a life of faith is available before God. Such was the life of young Monaghan."

CAPTAIN JAMES GRAHAM.

Often it has been said that death loves a shining mark, and this finds its exemplification in the fact that Captain James Graham was called from the scene of earthly activities when a comparatively young man of forty years. His career had been marked by steady and continuous progress resulting from the wise use of his time, his talents and his opportunities, and gradually he had advanced from a humble position in the business world to one of prominence, not only in the control of individual interests but also as a factor in public thought and opinion for he held advanced views upon many questions which are now regarded as of vital and significant interest in the history of the country.

He was born December 25, 1866, in Crossreagh, County Monaghan, Ireland, and at the age of twelve years accompanied his parents to America. They made their way at once to the west, settling in Walla Walla, Washington, where they remained for a short time and then removed to Colville, this state.

For a time Captain Graham was a mail carrier, his route being from Colville to Spokane, Washington, and then he entered the employ of Louis Ziegler, a hardware merchant, securing this position through the influence of his uncle, James Monaghan, a very wealthy and influential resident of Spokane, who felt a deep interest in James Graham, his favorite nephew, with whom he largely took the place of father. After two years spent in the employ of Mr. Ziegler, Captain Graham entered the service of his uncle, Mr. Monaghan, who at that time was a post trader at Coeur d'Alene. He served in various capacities, his constantly developing ability winning him recognition in successive promotions. He acted



JAMES GRAHAM

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as purser on the boats on the Coeur d' Alene lake and river, and also had charge of the office at the old mission, looking after supplies sent to the army post and mines. He was at different times expert accountant for several mining companies as well as for S. S. Glidden and the Liebes of San Francisco.

In 1894 Captain Graham was appointed registrar of the United States land office at Coeur d' Alene, a position which he held during the succeeding four years. During that time he devoted the hours which are usually termed leisure to the study of law, being advised at times concerning his reading by the Hon. Robert E. McFarland, who was then attorney general for the state of Idaho. Captain Graham's preliminary education had covered perhaps not more than six months' instruction in the public schools. He was truly a self-educated as well as self-made man. He possessed a responsive mind and retentive memory, and from each experience of life learned the lessons it contained. Moreover, he read broadly and thought deeply, and thus laid the foundation for the study of law, displaying notable ambition and courage in his efforts to educate himself for the legal profession under circumstances and conditions which would have utterly disheartened many a man of less resolute spirit and determination. In 1897 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Idaho and entered upon the active work of the profession in which he would undoubtedly have attained an eminent position had death not claimed him. In the year in which he began practice—1897—he was appointed by Governor Stuenburg as one of the delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Congress.

Captain Graham had already become prominent as a factor in political circles. It was but natural that a man of his temperament and studious disposition should become deeply interested in the political situation and conditions of the country and take active part in support of such measures and movements as he deemed valuable factors for public progress. He became one of the most notable campaign speakers of the northwest and often went outside the state limits in aid of his party. His appointment to the Trans-Mississippi Congress was in recognition of his broad knowledge of matters which would naturally come up for discussion there. The meeting was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, in July, 1897, on which occasion Captain Graham made one of the most notable speeches heard in the congress, in which he advocated reciprocity, to which at that time very little thought was given. On that occasion he said: "I have never been more impressed with the greatness of my country and the genius of its founders than when I look at this congress and reflect upon the vast area it represents—not a section but an empire; a country greater in extent, more prolific in the possibilities of her productions, than the Roman empire at its extremest extent. I am also mindful of the fact that, had we clung with the pertinacity which it deserved to the line of 54—40 embraced in the Louisiana purchase, instead of accepting the 49th parallel, we now would have had the vast mineral region of British Columbia. This empire was the result of a purchase of eleven millions.

"The relation that the Trans-Mississippi occupies, and particularly the state which I represent, to that disputed area north of the 49th parallel and south of 54—40 is of peculiar moment. I verily believe that had the genius of Jamestown landed in San Francisco bay and the genius of Plymouth Rock at the mouth of the Columbia, it would have been centuries before the settlers of America would have crossed the Sierras and the Rockies to settle the wastes and plains.

"Nine years after '49 the sons of California were opening up to the world the interior of British Columbia, Cariboo and Fraser river. This influx showed the possibilities in the production of the precious metals, and the reflex led to the wonderful discoveries of Idaho, Montana, Washington and eastern Oregon. I hazard the assertion that had it not been for these adventurers, the wonderful possibilities of that section would never have been shown to our cousins on the other side of the line marking British Columbia.

"Our English cousins have, in my humble judgment, established a wise system of mining legislation, and have cut off that thing known as 'extra-lateral rights,' and every encouragement is given to the foreigner. The only requirement is that the prospector take out a free miners' license, costing five dollars, and renew it each year.

"The result of this in the last four years has been astounding. From Trail to Kootenai and from the line to Cariboo the eye is everywhere fretted with the mineral stake. The American miner has been everywhere. The minister of mines reports the silver production in British Columbia in 1895 at $977,229 and in 1896 at $2,100,000, despite the low price. The copper in 1895 was worth $47,642 and in 1896 $169,926. Lead in 1896 amounted to $721,384, coal to $2,818,962 and gold to $1,788,206. The influx of American capital and American miners in that region has increased the total value of all mining products from $2,608,608 in 1891 to $7,146,425 in 1896. All the large mines, the Le Roi, Slocan Star, the Reco and others are owned, opened and developed by Americans. In 1896 in Spokane, Washington, three hundred and sixty-three companies were organized with a total capital of $300,925,000, for operation in the mines of British Columbia, and Americans have put their capital into railroads and smelters there.

"With this data, what is our true policy to this American section situated in a foreign country that should belong to us? What is the best policy to protect American rights and interests there? Our English cousins mean to be just but hostile legislation here brings retaliatory measures there. Can we, or should we, place a high protective tariff upon ores from that country which naturally seek an outlet through ours?

"If a tariff is forced upon them they will retaliate with an export duty on the rich gold and copper ores, keeping them away from our smelters. Reciprocity should be cultivated, but under it we are stared in the face with the fact that our reciprocity can only be with England, which means that free trade with England would be extorted from us. Again, I cannot see where lead ores need any protection. In the Coeur d'Alenes six miles, almost contiguous, produce more in tonnage and value of lead-silver ores than all of British Columbia, and I have never found how a tariff on lead has ever helped these people. In 1886 to 1889, without a tariff on lead, their ores brought six cents per pound; with a tariff of one and one-half cents, under Harrison, lead fell from three to four cents per pound.

"As to our commercial relations: Our cereals and garden produce these people must have, and a schedule of prices can be arranged under the genius of reciprocity. The whole policy is to avoid unfriendly relations with these peculiar people who are more of and for us than they are for the English or the English manufacturer. If, however, unfriendly legislation on our part should breed hostile legislation on theirs, and the miners' license should be abrogated, and Americans were com-

pelled to abjure their allegiance in order to invest their money, let us remember that this energy would invite the adventurous to the fields south of the line under our own flag.

"Let us frame those laws which will secure for us the realization of the 'manifest destiny' of the American people. Their destiny has guided them to the west, and the reflux has swept them north and south and will not be consummated until Columbia shall stand upon her own waterways through the isthmus in Central America and can claim in one vast homogeneous people the entire area from her waterway in the isthmus to 54—40."

This speech of Captain Graham naturally drew to him the attention and interest of prominent men throughout the country and would undoubtedly have paved the way to positions of high honor had he been spared to accept such. In the following year—1898—when the Spanish-American war broke out, his services were deemed so valuable that he was tendered the office of major of the First Idaho Infantry by Governor Stuenburg, but as he felt others were better qualified for the position than himself he declined to accept. He did, however, accept the position of quartermaster for the regiment with the rank of first lieutenant, and after he had gained more experience in the field as a soldier in the Philippines, he was promoted to the captaincy of Company C, First Idaho Infantry, which position he was filling when mustered out of service. He was elected county attorney of Kootenai county, Idaho, in 1900, and acted in that capacity until he resigned because of failing health. Soon after his return from the war he became ill and did not again recover his health, passing away on the 15th of August, 1906. In the meantime he had resumed the practice of law and also conducted some business interests, purchasing the water and light plant at Coeur d'Alene, which he reorganized and established upon a profitable basis.

It was on the 17th of February, 1896, in Spokane, Washington, that Captain Graham was married to Miss Teresa M. Kildea, a daughter of Patrick and Maria (Crowder) Kildea, of Fingal, Ontario, Canada. Mrs. Graham now occupies one of the handsome residences of Coeur d'Alene, commanding a charming view of Coeur d'Alene lake. The place is called Villa Glendalough, after a famous villa in County Wicklow, Ireland, the birth place of her mother.

Captain Graham was a member of the Elks Lodge, No. 228, of Spokane, and also held membership with the Catholic Order of Foresters at Walla Walla. His life was notable in its devotion to public and private duties. Unassuming in manner he was neither flattered by the honors of public office nor tempted by its emolument, preferring the more familiar duties within the range of his accustomed activities. On one occasion he was nominated by acclamation as democratic candidate for congress but declined to make the race, feeling he could serve his own and the people's interest better at home. He was endowed by nature with keen mentality, but the development of his powers was due to his own ambition and utilization of every opportunity that presented itself. There were in him the qualities which enabled him to overcome difficulties and obstacles and make continuous advancement, actuated by a laudable ambition that recognized the obligations of the individual to choose only those things which are most worth while and which renders the life of each one of greatest service in the world's work.

JAMES H. TAYLOR.

James H. Taylor, mayor of Wallace and also manager of the Coeur d'Alene Iron Works of this city, was born in Bury, Lancastershire county, England, in 1869, and is a son of Timothy and Jemima (Mellowdew) Taylor. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1870, settling in Philadelphia, where the father passed away. The mother subsequently joined her son in Idaho, and since 1906 has been making her home in Wallace.

As he was only an infant when his parents brought him to the United States, James H. Taylor was reared in Philadelphia. When old enough to begin his education he entered the public schools of that city, remaining a student therein until he was thirteen. He then entered the woolen mills of his home city, working there until he was seventeen years of age when he was apprenticed to the millwright's trade. He worked at this for about two and a half years, when he applied himself two years to the trade of pattern making, following this occupation in Philadelphia until 1889. In 1890 he came west, first locating in Anaconda, working at his trade there and in Butte for two years; he went from there to the Snake river, taking up ranching. At the end of seventeen months he returned to Anaconda and resumed his trade, which he followed there and in Butte and also in Colorado until 1896. In the latter year he came to Wallace, remaining one year and then went east for about one year. In 1899 he returned and leased the iron works which he has managed since. This company was incorporated on May 1, 1906, under the name of the Coeur d'Alene Iron Works, with Mr. Taylor as manager. They do a general foundry and manufacturing business and are the only concern of the kind in the northern part of Idaho, and have the largest plant of any similar company in the state. Under the competent management of Mr. Taylor they have greatly increased the scope of their activities which has necessitated increasing their capacity, and output as well as the number of their employes.

In June, 1911, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Hadwig Sheave, a daughter of William Sheave of this city. Fraternally Mr. Taylor is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being affiliated with Wallace Lodge, No. 331, and also of the Eagles. His political support is given to the republican party and he takes a deep interest in all municipal affairs. He was councilman from his ward for three terms and in April, 1911, was the successful candidate for mayor of the city, his period of office expiring in 1913. While discharging his duties as a representative of the citizens of his ward, he gave evidence of possessing rare capability and efficiency in matters of public trust, and thus far the same qualities have distinguished him as head of the municipal government.

JAMES ALFRED WAYNE.

James Alfred Wayne, who for the past three years has been county attorney of Shoshone county, is one of the brilliant and promising young members of the legal fraternity of Wallace. His birth occurred at Houghton, Michigan, on the 5th of December, 1880, his parents being Benjamin Franklin and Mary Ann (Quirk) Wayne, the father of American extraction, and the mother a native of the Isle of Man, but now a resident of Spokane. His father was one of those who

responded to the country's call in the '60s, going to the front with the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Although a native of Michigan, James Alfred Wayne spent a large portion of his boyhood and youth in Iowa, acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools of Alta, that state. After graduating from the high school in 1899 he entered the University of Minnesota, where he pursued a law course, being graduated with the degree of LL.B. with the class of 1903. He was admitted to the bar soon thereafter and began his professional life as a member of the legal department of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, continuing in the service of this company until 1904. Believing that the west afforded a wider field and greater opportunities to a young man, Mr. Wayne then came to Wallace, where he established an office and engaged in general practice. Possessed of more than average capabilities, he soon won recognition by reason of his skill in untangling legal technicalities and discovering the minor points upon which the decision of a case so often hinges. Mr. Wayne is well qualified both by nature and training for the profession he has elected to follow, his keen mental faculties, fluency of expression and quick reasoning powers most ably serving him in all forensic encounters. In November, 1908, he was elected county attorney and reelected to the same office at the expiration of his term in 1910. During the period of his incumbency his manner of handling the county's cases has at all times met with the full expectations of his constituency, serving not only to sustain but strengthen their confidence in the wisdom of their choice.

In September, 1910, Mr. Wayne was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Wade, a daughter of James H. and Ella Wade of Mullan, Idaho, the parents being among the pioneer settlers of this section, having located here in 1884 and ever since making it their home.

Mr. Wayne is a stanch republican in his political views, deeming the policy of that party best adapted to sustain the highest interests of the majority. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias, having passed through all of the chairs, and also of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Wallace Lodge, No. 331. Besides his professional duties and official responsibilities, Mr. Wayne is now acting as secretary of The LaClede Mining Company and is vice president of the Amalgamated Stockholding Company of Wallace, while he served as a director of the Wallace National Bank of Wallace for one year. Although he has only passed his thirty-first year, in all of his various connections, both commercially and legally, Mr. Wayne has given conclusive proof of possessing those qualities that make the success of his career in almost any field assured.

JOHN J. NICHOLSON.

John J. Nicholson, present sheriff of Shoshone county, was born in Ireland, on the 9th of August, 1860, and there spent the first eighteen years of his life. A desire to see the world and find the greater opportunities that he felt must be awaiting him somewhere prompted the young man to come to America, and in 1878 he took passage for the United States, landing in New York city. During the first few years of his residence in this country John J. Nicholson applied his energies to railroad con-

struction work. In 1897 he decided to come west, locating in Wallace, where he turned his attention to mining and prospecting. He met with a fair degree of success in his undertaking and now is the owner of some very promising zinc claims on the west fork of Placer creek.

In 1905 Mr. Nicholson became a member of the city police force, serving in this capacity for three years. He discharged his duties with a fine sense of conscientious obligation, and in 1908 was appointed by Sheriff John F. Moffatt to act as his deputy. The ability he displayed in this connection brought him before the notice of the general community and at the next nomination his name was placed on the ticket as the democratic candidate for the office of sheriff. He carried the election and has been the incumbent of the office of sheriff since November, 1910, his term expiring in 1912. During the year of his service Mr. Nicholson has fulfilled the responsibilities of his department in a manner highly satisfactory to his constituency and the community at large.

Asbury Park, New Jersey, was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Nicholson and Miss Ella Burke, also a native of Ireland, the event occurring in 1882. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson there have been born four children, one of whom is deceased, those living are as follows: Mary, who was born in 1885, the wife of George A. Morrison, of Murray, Idaho; Thomas, who married Miss Mamie Beal of Wallace, born in 1889; and Alice, who was born in 1892, the wife of Lawrence Carroll, of Wallace.

In his political allegiance, Mr. Nicholson has always been loyal to the principles of the democratic party, deeming its policy best adapted to subserve the interests of the nation. His fraternal relations are confined to his membership in the Loyal Order of Moose, of Wallace. Mr. Nicholson is one of the public-spirited, progressive citizens of the county, to the interests of which he is ever loyal, contributing his quota toward promoting its development on every possible occasion.

EDWARD HERBERT JAMIESON.

The history and development of a city depends upon its progressive merchants, manufacturers and professional men—those who capably control important business interests and at the same time cooperate in the upbuilding and benefit of the city at large. Of this class Edward Herbert Jamieson was a representative. He ranked with the foremost business men of Spokane, was also classed with its public-spirited citizens and his investigation and research along various lines also won for him qualification with the scientists of the northwest. There was much of interest in his life record which began at Ambala, in the British East Indies, January 12, 1852, and closed at Spokane on the 21st of December, 1909. His parents were Jesse Mitchell and Elizabeth (McClary) Jamieson. On his father's side he was of Scotch and on his mother's of Scotch-Irish lineage. The former was sent as a Presbyterian missionary to India and after twenty-five years devoted to preaching the gospel to the people of that district he brought his family to the United States, establishing his home in Monmouth, Illinois, in 1863. There he accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church and continued active in the ministry for a long period.



E. H. JAMIESON

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While the family were residents of Monmouth, Edward Herbert Jamieson pursued his education there in the public schools and in Monmouth College, from which he was graduated with the B. A. degree in 1871, while three years later he received from his alma mater the Master of Arts degree. After his college days were over he spent some time in teaching school and was for several years principal of the high school in Keithsburg, Illinois. His early identification with business interests on the Pacific coast was in the capacity of educator, his first position being that of principal of the high school at San Jose, California. In the meantime he took up the study of law which he pursued in a thorough and systematic manner until admitted to the bar upon examination before the supreme court at San Francisco. In 1882 he removed to Spokane, the town, then in its infancy, containing only a small population yet having in its situation and natural resources the elements of its future greatness. He remained a resident of Spokane until called to his final rest, and during the early years of his residence here engaged in the practice of law. However, business interests gradually claimed his time and attention. He recognized and utilized the opportunities for judicious investment in property and eventually putting aside his law practice entirely gave his attention to the supervision of his realty interests. At an early period of his residence in Spokane he erected several business blocks, two of which were destroyed by the fire of 1889. In 1890 he erected the fine Jamieson building, at the corner of Riverside avenue and Wall street, which is still one of the ornaments of this city. He also owned much land in the surrounding country and his residence and estate, "Five Pines," near Piedmont, on the Spokane and Inland Railroad, ranks as one of the finest private places in the state.

Mr. Jamieson was first married to Miss Mattie A. Reid in 1876, who died in February, 1880, and they had one daughter, Mattie Mabel, who on September 7, 1904, married Norman Roscoe Totten, engaged in the real-estate business in Spokane. Two children were born to them, namely: Edward Jamieson Totten, born July 2, 1906; and Elizabeth M. Totten, born June 10, 1908. On July 4, 1881, Mr Jamieson was united in marriage at Boonville, California, to Mrs. Ida (Hoag) Haskins, a daughter of Dr. M. R. and Laura J. (Morgan) Hoag. They were both pioneers of Ohio, having come from Connecticut at an early age with their parents. Dr. Hoag was a noted physician of Ohio, and practiced surgery and medicine for over forty years at Lodi, Medina county, Ohio. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson: Josephine Janette, living at home; Edward H., also at home; Arthur M., who died in infancy; Evelyn Elizabeth, attending Wellesley College; and Irene Kathryn, attending high school in Spokane.

Mr. Jamieson was always regarded as a public-spirited citizen and his labors were an element for general progress and improvement although never in the path of office-seeking. He was especially interested in education and contributed liberally toward the establishment of Spokane College, serving as president of the college council at the time of his death. His own private library was one of the finest in the northwest and included many rare volumes, he being noted for his discriminating taste and appreciation as a collector. He was also a lover of nature and had comprehensive knowledge of botany. He was likewise fond of art, of music and of travel, and in fact was in close touch with all of those varied interests which are uplifting and beneficial forces in life. His friendship was ever deep and sincere and his hospitality cordial. His political allegiance was given to the

republican party save at local elections, where he cast an independent ballot. He was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian church of Spokane and contributed liberally to its support. He was numbered among the few prominent business men who survived the financial panic of 1893, retaining an untarnished name. His contribution to the world's work and progress was a valuable one. While he won success it was never gained at the sacrifice of others' interests and never to the exclusion of activity along those lines which take men from the more sordid field of business into those paths of life which mean advancement and improvement. He knew the joy of life because he chose the things which count for most in intellectual advancement and character development.

JOHN BERRY SLATER.

Of sturdy Hollandish and Welsh descent John B. Slater, of Colville, has shown that he possesses many of the most notable traits of his ancestors and ranks as a leading attorney of eastern Washington. He has practiced at Colville for more than twenty years and is also extensively interested in business affairs. He is a native of Yreka, California, born April 10, 1860, a son of James and Sarah Jane (James) Slater. The parents were pioneers of the Pacific coast, arriving in the west early in the '50s. The mother died in 1867, when the subject of this review was seven years old, and the father passed away in 1901. The ancestors on the paternal side emigrated to America from Holland with Peter Stuyvesant in 1630 and the great-grandfather of our subject participated in the Revolutionary war. The mother's ancestors were of Welsh nationality and the first of the family to arrive in the new world settled in the Carolinas about the time of the Revolutionary war.

John B. Slater received his early education in the public schools of Oregon and attended Santiam Academy for two years, clerking in a drug store after school hours. At the age of twenty he went to Sprague, Washington, and for two years was connected with the coppersmith's department of the Northern Pacific Railway. He began business on his own account as a druggist at Heron, Montana, in 1883, and the year following, while still the owner of the store, went to the Coeur d'Alene mines in Idaho but remained there only a short time. After returning to Heron he closed out his business and went to Medical Lake, Washington, where he owned a drug store for one year. While at that place he purchased the Medical Lake Banner, a local newspaper, and four months later, on August 20, 1885, moved the outfit to Colville and changed the name of the paper to the Stevens County Miner, which he conducted for four years. This was the first regular newspaper published north of Spokane, in Stevens county. In February, 1886, Mr. Slater was appointed postmaster of Colville by President Grover Cleveland and installed the first post-office equipments in this place, including call and lock boxes. He filled the office of postmaster to the general satisfaction of the people for four years. In 1886, the same year in which he was appointed postmaster, he was elected probate judge of Stevens county, which then included territory which has been divided up into several counties. The office of probate judge he also filled for four years. In the meantime he had studied law and was admitted to the Washington bar in June,

1890. In the fall of the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Stevens county and filled that office for two years. He has ever since applied himself to the practice of his profession, in which he has been highly successful. For seven years past he has also been interested in the lumber and sawmill business. From the time of arriving at manhood Mr. Slater has been an ardent supporter of the democratic party and has been prominent in its councils. In 1888 he was secretary of the state territorial convention which assembled at Spokane and in 1901 was appointed by Governor Rogers as member of the state board of audit and control. In the latter part of 1901 he made a trip to California and remained in that state for several months, returning home in 1902.

On the 11th of September, 1889, Mr. Slater was married, at Lebanon, Oregon, to Miss Florence E. Ballard, a daughter of Dr. David W. Ballard. They have one son, Ronald Ballard, who was graduated in 1911 from the Colville high school. The parents of Mrs. Slater came to Oregon early in the '50s. Her father was graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and was very successful as a practitioner in the early days of Oregon and was acquainted with General U. S. Grant, when the latter was in command at Fort Vancouver. He served as governor of Idaho and superintendent of Indian affairs in that territory for seven years.

Mr. Slater is also numbered among the pioneers and now fills the office of secretary of the Stevens County Pioneer Association. He is also a member of the public and high school boards of Colville, these boards being separate organizations. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and is past master of Colville Lodge, No. 50. He has taken the thirty-second degree and is a member of the consistory. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, being a trustee of the local lodge in the orders last named. A man of great industry and perseverance, and possessing unusual public spirit, Mr. Slater has assisted very materially in promoting the welfare of the county and state and is one of the highly respected citizens of Washington. He has discharged his duties as a lawyer as well as those of a private citizen with the utmost fidelity and has set an example eminently worthy of imitation by old and young. It is men of this class that reflect credit upon the state and are truly deserving of the honor and esteem of their fellows.

CHARLES H. PUTNAM.

Charles H. Putnam, superintendent of the shops of the Great Northern Railway at Hillyard for ten years past, comes of a noted family in America and in the course of a useful and busy life has displayed many of the qualities that made his ancestors famous. He was born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, September 14, 1868, a son of Henry O. and Sarah A. (Smith) Putnam, the former of whom was born January 10, 1841. The mother died in September, 1899. Mr. Putnam is descended from John Putnam, who with his wife Priscilla emigrated from Abbot-Aston, England, in 1634, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. He was the great-grandfather of General Israel Putnam and an ancestor of Colonel Rufus Putnam, chief engineer of the American army during the Revolutionary war. Rufus Putnam's elder brother, John, spent his life at Sutton, Massachusetts, and was by trade a scythe maker. His son John

followed in the footsteps of his father and worked for several years at his trade in Peterboro, New Hampshire. He subsequently moved with his family to Hopkinton, and in that place Salmon W. Putnam was born December 10, 1815. At the age of eight years the son Salmon left home to earn his own living and worked for several years as bobbin boy in a cotton factory at New Ipswich. Later he obtained employment in a manufacturing establishment at Lowell, Massachusetts, and was appointed overseer of a spinning room when he was only seventeen years of age. Two years later he engaged in the machine business with his brother John at Mason Village, New Hampshire, and in 1838 opened a shop at Fitchburg under the title of J. & S. W. Putnam. He showed remarkable mechanical genius and among his inventions may be mentioned the universal or self-adjustable box and hanger, the feed rod for engine lathes, movable and adjustable table for upright drills, etc. He secured no patents upon his inventions and those devices were appropriated by others and have since come into general use. The machine shop was destroyed by fire on December 7, 1849, and the accumulations of ten years were swept away, there being no insurance. The next year, however, the shop was rebuilt. In 1858 Mr. Putnam organized a stock company under the name of the Putnam Machine Company, of which he served as president and general manager during the remainder of his life. He was a remarkably fine mechanic and ingenious inventor and displayed unusual enterprise and ability in his business. He died on the 23d of February, 1872, and is remembered not only on account of his mechanical talents but as one of the leaders in the manufacture of machinery in New England. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the commandery and shrine.

Mr. Putnam, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, received his early education in the public and high schools of Fitchburg and later became a student of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating from that noted institution in 1889. He became an apprentice in the shops of the Putnam Machine Company and advanced through various grades until he was appointed chief draftsman of the engineering department. On account of over application his health gave way and he was obliged to retire from active work. He spent a year traveling and a similar length of time "roughing it" in Wisconsin. Having recovered his accustomed strength, he entered the employ of the Great Northern Railway at St. Paul as draughtsman in the office of the superintendent of motive power. His ability soon attracted attention and four months later he was appointed shop superintendent at St. Cloud, Minnesota, a year later being sent to Great Falls, Montana, in a similar capacity. Since 1901 he has been in charge of the shops at Hillyard. The Putnam Machine Company, to which reference has been made above, is now the second largest concern of its kind in the country and Charles H. Putnam still retains an interest in it. The active management is under the control of the surviving sons and grandsons of S. W. Putnam, and George Rufus, our subject's brother, holds a position of trust in the company.

In June, 1901, Mr. Putnam was married, at St. Paul, Minnesota, to Miss Mary B. Clark, a daughter of Charles H. and Martha (Pierce) Clark, and to this union two children have been born: Martha Clark, who is now attending the public schools; and Henry Homer, aged six years. Politically Mr. Putnam is in hearty sympathy with the republican party and religiously he adheres to the Unitarian faith. He has in a large measure inherited the mechanical talents of his ancestry and, as he is a good judge of human nature, he has been highly successful in the management of an important department giving employment to many men. He was fortunate in securing

an excellent education and its advantages have been manifest in the ease with which he has solved many problems arising in his work. As an enterprising and loyal citizen he is greatly respected, and the spirit of helpfulness with which he has ever been actuated has gained for him the confidence and good-will of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM R. BAKER.

Minnesota has contributed many of her most prominent sons to Washington, who have ably performed their part in the great work of redeeming the forest and prairie and building up the business, financial, educational and religious institutions of this state. Among the number may be named William R. Baker, who for nearly three years past has filled the office of cashier of the Bank of Colville. He is a native of Hastings, Minnesota, and was born August 20, 1876, being a son of Charles A. and Helen S. (Rogers) Baker. The parents were pioneers of Minnesota, arriving in that region in 1856 during the territorial days. The father died in 1890 and the mother passed away in 1909.

William R. Baker, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, possessed advantages of education in the public schools of Hastings and later was a student for four years of the high school at St. Paul. In 1895 he went to San Jose, California, and engaged in fruit raising for nearly three years, coming to Colville, Washington, in 1897, where he was connected with the mercantile business for twelve years. He sold out January 1, 1909, and since that time has filled the position of cashier of the Bank of Colville, being also a member of the board of directors of that institution. He takes great interest in the study of financial matters and is now vice president of Group No. 1 of the Washington Bankers Association. He has attained a gratifying measure of success financially and is the owner of considerable real estate in Colville.

On the 10th of September, 1902, Mr. Baker was married to Miss S. L. Cranney, a daughter of Thomas Cranney, and they have two children, William R., Jr., and Clement C. The father of Mrs. Baker was very prominent in earlier years in Washington. He was a member of the territorial legislature and of the state constitutional convention, also holding many county offices. In 1874 he served as deputy grand master of Masons of Washington.

Mr. Baker also is greatly interested in the Masonic fraternity and has held most of the important offices in the various branches of the order in Washington. He is past master of Colville Lodge, No. 50, F. & A. M., past high priest of Colville Chapter, No. 20 R. A. M., of Colville; Spokane Council, R. & S. M.; a member of Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, No. 2, Scottish Rite Masonry; and El Katif Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He served as representative to the Grand Lodge in 1901, filling the office of chairman of the committee on representative expenses. He was junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge in 1906 and in June, 1909, was elected grand master of Masons of the state of Washington, a position which he occupied with great acceptance to members of the order for one year. He served as grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Washington from 1904 to 1905 and is now a member of the Association of Past Grand Masters. In addition to his activities as a Mason he holds membership in the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen.

Politically he is an adherent of the republican party, whose principles he believes to be of great importance in the promotion of the prosperity of the country. He has served as delegate to state and county conventions but has declined all political offices except that of postmaster at Colville, to which he was appointed by President McKinley in 1900 and reappointed by President Roosevelt, filling the office to the entire satisfaction of the people until 1909. He was proffered the position of deputy bank examiner of Washington but declined this and other offices, preferring to concentrate his attention upon his business. He is a sincere believer in the Christian religion and is a member of the Congregational church of Colville. In the discharge of his many responsibilities Mr. Baker has shown an energy and clearness of judgment which have reflected upon him and his associates the highest credit. A man of genial nature and pleasing address, his friends are numbered by the legion and, as he is known to be true to every trust, it requires no prophet to foretell his advancement to any position in the financial or business world to which he may aspire.

PATRICK C. SHINE.

A remarkably successful career has been that of Patrick C. Shine since he entered upon the practice of law as a member of the Spokane bar. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, December 25, 1868. His parents were Michael and Ellen (Conners) Shine, who sent their son to the hedge school of the locality, subsequently to the National village school at Athea, and finally he completed his education at the College and Civil Service Academy of Limerick city. He was bookkeeper for J. P. Newsom & Company of Limerick for three years thereafter.

He was one of a large family and in 1885, he came to America joining his brothers and father in Kansas City, Missouri, where he worked for a time as street car conductor for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. He next entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1887-8, filled the office of deputy county collector of Jackson county, Missouri. Ambitious to have broader opportunities in other fields, he took up the study of law during that period, devoting all of his leisure hours to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence. On leaving the office of deputy county collector of Jackson county, he returned to the Union Pacific Railway as statistic clerk and assistant cashier at Kansas City and from that point was transferred to Huntington, Oregon, as cashier for the joint agency of the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. Subsequently he filled various positions with the latter company in all its departments. In 1894 he came to Spokane where he was employed by the Union Depot Company.

Mr. Shine had no sooner become a resident of this city than he severed his residence relations with Kansas City which he always theretofore claimed as his home. Edwin McNeill, then president of the Iowa Central Railway, offered him a responsible position with that road, but Mr. Shine refused to leave the west and continued in his less lucrative position at Spokane. Edwin McNeill, who was then prospective reorganizer of the Union Pacific system with headquarters at Portland, promised him the position of superintendent of a prospective division between Spokane, Washington, and La Grande, Oregon. Meantime by and with the encouragement of the superintendent of the Union Depot, Mr. Shine became a member of the



P. C. SHINE

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American Railway Union, and was promptly elected its secretary and treasurer.

This affiliation changed his course completely and forced him into politics which became the stepping stone to his chosen profession. He was cashier and chief deputy county treasurer under George Mudgett for two consecutive terms. After he had successfully passed the required examination for admission to the bar, in January of 1899, he was appointed local counsel for his old employer, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. Later, at the instance of the legatees of the McNeill estate, he was appointed administrator with will annexed of the estate of Edwin McNeill, who died in New York. Other interests connected with his now extensive clientele have made him an official of various real-estate holding corporations. He has served as British Columbia Commissioner for the past ten years. He was always active in politics and was chairman of the Peoples' Party central committee, chairman of the executive committee of the Fusion Party, composed of populists, democrats and silver republicans, in 1896, when John R. Rogers was elected governor of the state of Washington. Since then he has been mentioned for various appointive political positions, but he has never accepted one. At the present time he is not affiliated with any political organization, although he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and advocates such measures and principles as he believes will prove helpful in municipal and general government.

On March 15, 1904, Mr. Shine was married, at San Francisco, California, to Miss Mary Louise Gomm, a native of Savannah, Georgia, and they now have two children, Patrick and Mary. Mr. Shine belongs to the Spokane Club and is a life member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He believes that trusts and labor organizations are fundamentally the same in principle and that both should be controlled by federal regulations. He has the social qualities, the ready wit and attractive personality, characteristic of the people of the Emerald isle, combined with the ambition and enterprise so common in the west, and these qualities have made him popular as a man and successful as a lawyer.

PATRICK J. GEARON.

Patrick J. Gearon, who is treasurer of the J. F. Howarth Company and also has extensive property and mining interests in Wallace, was born in Illinois in 1862, his parents being John and Bridget (Hines) Gearon.

When Patrick J. Gearon was still in his infancy his parents removed to Iowa, and there he was educated and reared to manhood. He left the parental roof at the age of seventeen years and came west seeking his fortune, in common with many other lads. He first located in Jefferson, Montana, and was employed for a year in the Gold Quartz Mill at that point, after which he engaged to furnish the mill charcoal, and did so for eighteen months. In 1883, during the days of the first gold excitement, he came to the Coeur d'Alene mining district, subsequently going to Eagle City, Idaho, at the forks of the Pritchard and Eagle creeks, where he engaged in placer mining for five years. Later he continued his prospecting at both Burke and Mullan, this state, and there he also engaged for a time in the general contracting business. In June, 1890, immediately following the great fire, he came to Wallace and engaged in the saloon business until 1903, when he bought a half-interest

in the Ryan Hotel, and has ever since been connected with this hostelry. When the J. F. Howarth Company was organized in August, 1911, Mr. Gearon was made treasurer. He is largely interested in many of the mining companies of the district and he is also owner of the Carter House property on Hotel street, Wallace.

On the 20th of November, 1891, Mr. Gearon was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Carter, a daughter of Daniel Carter of Minnesota. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gearon there has been born one son, John, whose birth occurred in September, 1892.

Mr. Gearon is one of the capable business men of the city as well as one of the successful. Such prosperity as has been awarded him, must be entirely attributed to his own effort, as he started out as a youth with no capital save his own determination and inherent ambition to get along and by sheer force of will and energy he has attained his desire.

THOMAS A. LE PAGE.

Occupying an honored position in the commercial world, which he has earned through his wisely applied effort, Thomas A. Le Page may be named among the successful men of eastern Washington. He was for a number of years identified with the furniture business at Hillyard and as he possesses energy and sound business judgment his labors have met with gratifying returns. He was born at Carlton, Minnesota, a son of A. J. and Isabel (Nelson) Le Page, the former of whom was born in 1862 and the latter two years later. The family is of French and Scotch-Irish descent and the ancestry has been traced back for five centuries in France. Mr. and Mrs. Le Page were the parents of three children: Thomas A., of this sketch; Floy, who is now completing her education in Europe; and Marguerite.

In the public schools of Duluth, Minnesota, Thomas A. Le Page secured his early education. He came to Spokane with his parents in 1896 and prosecuted his studies further at Gonzaga College. After leaving this institution he entered the employ of Tull & Gibbs, furniture dealers of Spokane, and continued with this firm for five years, in the course of which time he gained a good practical knowledge of business which he has been able to apply to excellent advantage. After severing his connection with his employers Mr. Le Page assisted in organizing the Moore & Le Page Furniture Company of Hillyard, which began under favorable auspices and proved a success from the start. Two years later he sold out and organized the Hillyard Furniture Company, of which he was the head for five years. He then sold out once more and subsequently organized the Le Page Furniture & Hardware Company, which is now one of the flourishing concerns of Hillyard and, being conducted according to up-to-date ideas, gives promise of even more satisfactory returns in years to come. He is also financially interested in other mercantile establishments of the city but devotes all of his time to his furniture and hardware business. He marches in front rank of those who have at heart the welfare and progress of the city and as one of Hillyard's boosters was instrumental in founding the Chamber of Commerce, of which he acted as the first president. Mr. Le Page has applied himself with marked success to mercantile pursuits

and has also devoted his attention to mining, being at the present time interested in valuable properties in the Priest Lake copper country.

In politics Mr. Le Page is independent, preferring to support the individual rather than to cast his ballot in behalf of any political organization. He takes an active interest in the election of competent men to office and recognizes that a public official should exercise the same energy and good judgment in the discharge of his duties as in private affairs. A member of the Knights of Columbus and Red Men, Mr. Le Page can claim many friends in those orders. He has gained a prominent place in the estimation of his associates and the public, and richly deserves the good-will of the people, irrespective of political or other affiliations.

CHARLES ADAMS.

One of the enterprising younger members of the business circles of Colville is Charles Adams, vice president of the Colville Loan & Trust Company and the Bank of Chewelah, in addition to which he is financially interested in other activities of Stevens county. His birth occurred in Mason, Michigan, on the 16th of June, 1877, his parents being Ira W. and Sophia (Van Houten) Adams. His father passed away in 1908, but the mother, who has attained the age of sixty-seven, is still living and continues to make her home in this state. Ira W. Adams originally came from New York state, whence he removed to Michigan, residing there until 1887, when he came to Washington, thereafter making this state his home. In both the paternal and maternal lines our subject is descended from American ancestry, his forefathers having located in this country during colonial days.

The education of Charles Adams was begun at the usual age in the common schools of Michigan and completed in those of Washington, his student days being terminated at the age of fifteen years when he became a wage earner. His first year in the business world was spent in Portland, Oregon, whence he removed to Spokane, where for three years he was employed by Mitchell, Lewis & Staver. In 1896 he went to Fairfield, this state, and engaged in the hardware business for two years, but at the expiration of that period he returned to Spokane. During the following eighteen months he was in the employ of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, leaving their service to enter that of the American Steel & Wire Company, being connected with the Spokane branch of the latter concern for one year. His next removal was to Loon Lake, this state, where he engaged in farming for a year, when he came to Colville to take the position of assistant county treasurer. He filled this position for four years, at the end of which time he was elected treasurer for a similar period. Following the expiration of his term of office, he became identified with the Colville Loan & Trust Company, acquiring an interest in this institution on the 1st of January, 1911, since which time he has held the office of vice president. In addition to his other interests Mr. Adams, with several others, owns a large marble quarry in the vicinity of Colville, the operation of which gives every promise of proving most lucrative.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with the chapter and the Order of the Eastern Star, and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Knights of Pythias and Eagles. In politics he is an ardent republican and is

prominently identified with the local faction, being at the date of sketch chairman of the county committee. Mr. Adams has the utmost confidence in a great agricultural and industrial, as well as commercial, future for Washington and is one of the enthusiastic workers in the local Chamber of Commerce. A man of clear judgment and initiative who has always been found thoroughly trustworthy and responsible in both his public and private life, Mr. Adams is favorably regarded and highly esteemed by his associates in both business and social circles.

JAMES CLARK.

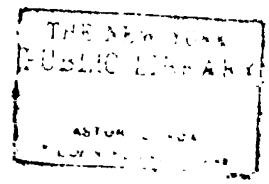
History was formerly a record of wars and conquests but has become a record of business activity and of man's utilization of natural resources. In this connection the life work of James Clark is notable. He came to America when a youth in his teens and gradually worked his way upward until he became one of the conspicuous figures in mining circles in the west and in fact his name was known throughout the length and breadth of the country. Prosperity did not come to him as the result of fortunate conditions or circumstances, but because of his keen sagacity, manifested in judicious investments and the careful conduct of his business interests.

He was born in Ireland in 1849 and died on the 8th of August, 1901. Within that period he accomplished that which would be a credit and honor to the life of any individual. His parents were James and Mary Clark, and while spending his youthful days in the parental home he pursued his education and thus laid the foundation for his later advancement. Favorable reports reached him concerning business conditions in the new world and he was but seventeen years of age when he with his brother, Patrick Clark, came to the United States. They made their way westward to Butte, Montana, and while Patrick Clark became associated with Marcus Daly as foreman in the development of the Alice mine and later in the opening and operation of the Anaconda mine, James Clark worked as a miner and day by day added to his knowledge and experience of the business. Later he made his way to the Coeur d'Alene district where he was also engaged in mining, and eventually he became interested in mining property at Rossland, British Columbia, being superintendent of the well known War Eagle mine. He was afterward one of the original discoverers of Republic camp, locators and owners of the Republic and other mines there and from its sale realized a handsome fortune. As the years passed he became recognized as an expert on mining property and its possibilities, and the soundness of his judgment was proven in his splendid success, making him one of the wealthy men of the northwest and one of the best known representatives of mining interests in the entire country.

Mr. Clark was married in Butte, Montana, in 1883, to Mrs. Charlotte (Willman) Toner, a daughter of Henry and Alicia (Foy) Willman, of Ireland. They have three children: Agnes, at home; Patrick of the Traders' National Bank, in which institution the estate has large holdings of stock; and Katherine, at school. The family circle was broken by the hand of death, when on the 8th of August, 1901, Mr. Clark passed away. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and fraternally he was connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of



JAMES CLARK


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Elks. He was a devout adherent of the Roman Catholic church. His friends found him a very witty man, quick at repartee and a most congenial and entertaining companion. He possessed the characteristic versatility and ability of people of his nationality and his record is a credit alike to the land of his birth and the land of his adoption. In business his associates and colleagues found him reliable as well as enterprising and progressive, and his efforts were ever of a character that contributed to the general development and consequent prosperity of the northwest as well as to his individual success.

CHESTER A. GORDON.

Chester A. Gordon, manager of the Coeur d'Alene Hardware Company, is one of the enterprising and promising young business men of Wallace, of which city he has been a resident for the past six years. He is a native of Illinois, having been born in Chicago on February 1, 1882, and is a son of Harry J. and Emma (Cowin) Gordon. When our subject was a lad of about six years the parents removed west, locating in Spokane in 1888. The father, who was an engineer, ran the dummy engine on Cook's railroad in that city, and during the great fire of 1889 he was instrumental in assisting many people to get away from the vicinity imperiled by the flames, many unquestionably owing their lives to his timely assistance. A few months later he passed away, his demise occurring late in the year of 1889.

After the death of the father the mother with her family returned to Chicago, and there Chester A. Gordon finished his education. When old enough to go to work he laid aside his text-books, and applied himself to assisting his mother inasmuch as he became at least self-dependent. His first position was that of office boy with the M. D. Wells Company, a wholesale boot and shoe house of that city. He was only fifteen years of age at this time, but showed such willingness and ability in the discharge of the various tasks assigned him that the firm promoted him from time to time in accordance with the efficiency he displayed until he had attained a good position. He withdrew from their employment in 1905 and came to Wallace to become bookkeeper for the Coeur d'Alene Hardware Company. This company was incorporated in 1892 under the management of W. W. Hart, who in 1883 became identified with the hardware and mining-supply business in the west and who was long associated with J. R. Marks in this business in Billings, Montana; Murray, Idaho; and Spokane, Washington. The Coeur d'Alene Hardware Company was under Mr. Hart's management from the time of its organization until his death in 1910, and it is unquestionably due to his unremitting energy, initiative and thorough knowledge and understanding of the requirements of the business that the company forged ahead until it is now the largest concern of the kind in the northwest. They carry a complete stock of mining machinery and supplies necessary for the operation and maintenance of mines, as well as a large stock of general hardware. Their policy has always been to supply all things needful to any worthy or reliable mining concern in times of difficulty, and it is unquestionably due to this fact that many of the important companies that are now thriving and prosperous were able to develop or tide over great financial difficulties. Following the death of Mr. Hart, in 1910, Mr. Gordon was promoted to take his place, as manager, and has ever

since continued in that position. It is a responsible and difficult position, requiring clear judgment, business sagacity and executive ability of more than an average order, but thus far Mr. Gordon has at all times proven fully equal to the demands made upon him.

Mr. Gordon has made many friends during the period of his residence in Wallace and is highly esteemed. He is a member of the Elks, belonging to Wallace Lodge, No. 331, B. P. O. E., and takes an earnest interest in the work of the order. He is meeting with financial success in his various undertakings, being interested in a number of mining properties in the district, and his future as gauged by his past gives every assurance of being most promising.

JOHN W. GRAHAM.

John W. Graham is the president and treasurer of the John W. Graham Company, conducting an extensive establishment as paper dealers and stationers. The business has developed from a small beginning and is the visible evidence of the enterprising spirit and reliable, progressive methods of him who stands at its head. He has been a resident of Spokane since the spring of 1889, arriving here when about twenty-nine years of age. His birth occurred at Rockport, Indiana, March 24, 1860, his parents being Robert and Sophia (Stocking) Graham. He was left an orphan when quite young, pursued his education in the public schools of his native town and started to earn his living by selling papers. Subsequently he conducted a news stand, adding periodicals to the sale of papers, and by this venture he gained knowledge of the paper trade to some extent, so that it was a logical step in his career when, following his removal to Minneapolis, in 1885, he secured employment in a stationery establishment, thus gathering preliminary experience in the field of business in which he has since operated so successfully. He there continued until the spring of 1889, when he came to Spokane, securing a position in the periodical and stationery store of Sylvester Heath. This establishment was completely destroyed in the big fire of August of that year and Mr. Heath then determined to retire from the business and devote himself to other interests. Mr. Graham, with prescience sufficient to recognize what the future had in store for this great and growing western country, then resolved to engage in business on his own account and opened up with a three-hundred-dollar stock of stationery and paper in a small sloping tent borrowed from Mr. Heath which stood on Monroe street on the site opposite the Spokesman's Review building, and upon the ground where Mr. Heath's building now stands. Mr. Graham was accorded a good patronage from the beginning and the following spring occupied half of a store in Mr. Heath's building. In September, 1890, the business had grown to such an extent that he removed to the Great Eastern block, now known as the Peyton block, at the corner of Riverside and Post streets. At first he occupied but half of the store but subsequently bought out the occupants of the other half and as his business still continued to grow took in the next store where he carried on his commercial undertaking until 1898, occupying two full stores at that time when the building was almost completely destroyed by fire. In the fall of 1900 the John W. Graham Company removed to their present location. The spacious, three-story building they occupied was consumed by fire in August, 1910, and replaced by the

splendid five-story building, in which they now carry on their business and which extends through from Sprague avenue to First avenue, their store being one of the most splendidly equipped in the Inland Empire. Their wholesale building, situated on the Spokane Right of Way measures one hundred and fifty feet front, by one hundred and twenty feet deep, and is three stories in height, being built five years ago. In 1896 the John W. Graham Company was incorporated with the founder of the business as president and treasurer. The stock has been increased until now there is a paid-up capital of five hundred thousand dollars and the corporation is one of the most flourishing in this part of the country. They sell anything made of paper and their business throughout eastern Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana is carried on by a force of ten salesmen. Throughout the twenty-two years of its existence the enterprise has constantly grown and developed along substantial lines, due to a harmonious working-together of employer and employes, many of whom have been longer in the service of this company than any other men in any store in Spokane, and the success of the undertaking has won for Mr. Graham recognition as one of the foremost merchants of eastern Washington.

In Spokane on the 28th of October, 1891, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Alta Burch, a daughter of Dr. and Laura (Havermale) Burch, of this city. Her father was one of the early pioneers here and his wife is a daughter of the Rev. Samuel G. Havermale, who took up his abode in Spokane in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have a daughter Molly, born April, 1904, and they reside at No. 607 South Monroe street, which residence was erected by Mr. Graham, in 1907, and is set in the most spacious and beautiful lawns in the city. He has taken a prominent part in the work of the Chamber of Commerce and is always ready to do anything that will help Spokane or the Inland Empire. He has never been actively identified with politics nor held political office but was one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the time the new building was erected and assisted in raising the funds for the same. He belongs to the Elks Lodge, No. 228, and to the Spokane Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. A man of pleasing personality, he makes friends wherever he goes. Aside from a genial and courteous disposition the sterling traits of his character are manifest in his determination, his adaptability and his persistency of purpose which have constituted the foundation of his present success in the commercial world.

WILLIAM L. SAX.

William L. Sax, who is serving his second term as mayor of Colville, in addition to the discharge of the duties of which office he is also conducting an abstract business, was born in Schoharie county, New York, on the 26th of July, 1864. His parents were Peter and Rebecca (Richtmyer) Sax, both of whom are now deceased, her father having passed away in 1905 and the mother in 1893. In the maternal line he is descended from one of the old Dutch families of the Empire state.

After the completion of his preliminary education, which was acquired in the common schools of Kansas, William L. Sax engaged in teaching. When he had acquired sufficient means he took a course in the State Normal school at Emporia, Kansas, continuing to attend this institution at various periods until he was twenty-four years

of age. He was compelled to depend upon his own efforts for further study and taught school between times, in order to acquire the money to defray the expenses of his education. His close application, hard study and confinement undermined his health and he was forced to seek another climate, so he went to Colorado and spent a year in the mountains. In 1888 he came to Washington, locating near Spokane where he engaged in teaching, later following the same vocation in both Spokane and Stevens county until 1896. In the latter year he withdrew from the work of the school room to take the position of deputy county treasurer. After serving in this capacity for two years he was elected county superintendent of schools, discharging the duties of this office with rare efficiency and satisfaction for five years.

In 1901, he bought an abstract business that has since been incorporated as the Stevens County Abstract Company. He continues to be identified with this company and is recognized as one of the most capable men in this line in the city, his books being complete in every respect and kept up to date with the county records.

On the 12th of January, 1892, Mr. Sax was married to Miss Minnie A. Morgan, a daughter of Newell C. Morgan, a veteran of the Civil war, and unto them have been born two sons: Karl, who assists his father in the abstract business; and Paul, who is still in school.

Fraternally Mr. Sax is a Mason, having taken the degrees of the blue lodge, and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows and has filled all of the chairs in the latter lodge. In his political views he is a socialist and takes an active interest in all municipal affairs, having filled the mayoralty chair since 1909. He was elected to this office on both occasions on an independent ticket, and has made a most efficient and generally highly satisfactory executive. Mr. Sax is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he has been president, and takes an active interest in all of the work of this organization, being one of the progressive citizens of the community whose support is accorded to every movement advanced to promote the public welfare.

EUGENE V. BOUGHTON.

Eugene V. Boughton, one of the capable representatives of the legal profession in Coeur d'Alene, where he has been engaged in practice for the past five years, was born in Quincy, Michigan, on December 21, 1875. His parents, William H. and Julia E. (Ball) Boughton, were well known farming people of Saginaw county, that state. The father was one of those brave, patriotic men who offered his services to his country at the opening of the Civil war and remained at the front until the close of hostilities.

Eugene V. Boughton attended the common and high schools in the acquirement of an education, and, after graduating from the high school, entered the mercantile business at Evart, Michigan, in the employ of Davy & Company. Subsequently he was made manager of their branch store at Leota, Michigan, where he remained for over a year. He then decided to launch out into an independent business career, and in partnership with S. E. Sayles he established two stores at Custer and Greenland, Michigan, respectively, operating the same until the summer of 1903, he disposed of his interests and matriculated in the university at Ann Arbor, graduating with the degree of LL. B. with the class of 1906. He was admitted to the

bar at Lansing, Michigan, the same year, and immediately thereafter came to Coeur d'Alene, believing that better opportunities were here afforded for a young attorney than were to be found in the more thickly populated districts of the middle west. A man of good presence, intelligent and practical he made a favorable impression from the very first, and consequently met with little or no difficulty in building up a good practice and now has a well established clientage. Mr. Boughton's preparation for his work has been very thorough, and in addition to this he has a logical mind, fine reasoning faculties and an exceptionally good command of English, all of which are of inestimable value and are absolutely indispensable to a successful legal career. He is conscientiously devoted to the interests of his clients and exercises exceeding care and precaution in the preparation of his cases, overlooking none of the minor points upon which the decision of a case so often hinges. His arguments are always especially strong, each point following in its regular sequence and presented in a strong, forceful manner that is most convincing.

Mr. Boughton was united in marriage on the 21st of June, 1899, to Miss Eda Sayles, a daughter of Joseph and Nettie Sayles of Evart, Michigan, the former of whom for many years was judge of Osceola county. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Boughton, as follows: Irma Bernadine, whose birth occurred at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on June 1, 1905; Donald James, who was born at Coeur d'Alene, on the 29th of January, 1908; and Robert Eugene, born on March 1, 1911. The family home is located at No. 1111 North First street, this city, where they have a very pleasant and attractive residence.

In matters of faith both Mr. and Mrs. Boughton are Presbyterians, and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, having taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is past venerable master of the Lodge of Perfection, and belongs to Idaho Consistory, No. 3, S. P. R. S.; and he is also a shriner, holding membership in El Katif Temple, Spokane. Mr. Boughton's devoted attention to the interests of his clients, his unquestionable integrity and his broad and comprehensive knowledge of civil law have all combined in establishing him among the attorneys of recognized prestige in Kootenai county.

LEE B. HARVEY, M. D.

The medical profession of Stevens county finds a worthy representative in Dr. Lee B. Harvey, who has been located at Colville for eleven years past and has gained a reputation which is not confined within the limits of the state of Washington. He comes of good Scotch and English ancestry and was born in Montgomery, Alabama, October 12, 1868, a son of Z. and Jane (Emerson) Harvey. The father died in 1892 and the mother passed away one year later. The ancestors of our subject on the paternal side were early Scotch and English settlers in the United States, a granduncle serving with high credit in the Civil war.

In the public schools of his native state Lee B. Harvey received his preliminary education. Subsequently he became a student of the University of Alabama, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. Having decided to devote his life to the healing art, he entered the medical department of the University of St. Louis

and after pursuing the regular course was graduated in 1900 with the degree of M. D. Immediately after receiving his diploma he came to Colville and has since actively engaged in practice at this place. In 1904 he went to Chicago and took a post-graduate course of three months in Cook County Hospital, under the auspices of the University of Chicago. Two years later he pursued a similar course at the University of Pennsylvania and in 1908 visited the celebrated Mayo Brothers at Rochester, Minnesota, and spent several weeks at their hospital, observing their methods and gaining valuable information as to the most successful methods in surgery. In 1905 Dr. Harvey built the Colville Sanitarium, of which he is manager and owner. This institution is strictly modern in all its appointments and is considered one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the northwest, its patrons being attracted from a wide region tributary to Washington.

On the 3d of October, 1891, Dr. Harvey was married to Miss Cora Goakey, a daughter of Joseph Goakey, who is a prominent farmer of the Columbia river region. Politically Dr. Harvey adheres to the democratic party, believing that its principles are highly conducive to the prosperity of the country. He has taken the interest of a patriotic citizen in public affairs and served as mayor of Colville from 1900 to 1909, when he resigned, proving one of the most efficient officials the town has known. He also has filled the positions of city and county health officer and discharged his duties with the highest efficiency. He is a stanch believer in the great principle of brotherhood and has taken various degrees of Free Masonry including those of the commandery and shrine. He was master of Colville Lodge, A. F. & A. M., for four years. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and has passed through all the chairs of the subordinate lodge in that order, being also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. He is a constant student, a close and accurate observer, and he has spared no pains or expense in securing instruction under acknowledged masters in medicine and surgery. The ability he has shown in his practice and the interest he has taken in his patients have been productive of a gratifying degree of success and he ranks today as one of the most prominent physicians in this part of the state.

JAMES NETTLE GLOVER.

No history of Spokane would be complete without extended reference to James Nettle Glover who as the first permanent settler, as the first merchant and as the promoter and supporter of many interests which in subsequent days have advanced the welfare and progress of the city well deserves to be known as "the father of Spokane." His life history in detail would prove as interesting as any wrought by the imagination of a writer of fiction. It would be the story of travel through the primeval forests, of difficulties and dangers encountered and of obstacles overcome. Moreover, settlement in a new country always calls out the resourcefulness of the individual in meeting existing conditions. Mr. Glover was at all times ready for any emergency and on more than one occasion his quick wit and keen insight enabled him to master what seemed a difficult situation. Less than forty years have wrought the transformation that has developed Spokane from the tiny hamlet

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JAMES N. GLOVER

into the splendid modern city of the present day, and with this work Mr. Glover has been more or less associated.

He was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, March 15, 1837, a son of Philip and Sarah (Koontz) Glover, who were of French and German ancestry respectively. They became pioneer settlers of Missouri when it was still under territorial rule, and were married there in 1818. The father, who was born in 1795 and was reared in Maryland, devoted his entire life to farming. He inherited a number of slaves and took seventeen of them with him to Missouri in 1817, but becoming convinced of the injustice of holding human beings in bondage, he gave them their freedom in 1846. That he was a kind and tolerant taskmaster is indicated by the fact that one old negro, Travis Johnson, insisted on remaining with the family even after their arrival in Oregon, to which state they decided to remove after their eldest son, William, had already settled within its borders. In the early part of 1849, therefore, when James N. Glover was twelve years of age, they started from a place near Independence, Missouri, traveling with wagon and ox team which the negro Johnson drove. They were six months and one day upon the road, and after reaching the northwest the father secured a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres about five miles from Salem, in Marion county, Oregon. Immediately he undertook the task of developing a farm and thereon resided until his death, which occurred December 12, 1872. The negro to whom he had given his liberty was employed by his former master to cut ten thousand rails and other service at times kept him busy and gave him a comfortable living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Philip Glover eleven children were born of whom three sons, and three daughters are now deceased, while those still living are: James N., of this review; Philip, who is living in Oregon at the age of eighty-two years; Samuel, eighty years of age, living with his brother James in Spokane; Charles Peyton, a resident of Portland, Oregon; and John W., living in Spokane.

The story of life upon the frontier is a familiar one to James N. Glover who shared with the family in the usual pioneer hardships and experiences. He remained with his father in Oregon until twenty years of age and in 1857 made his first business venture, taking a quantity of apples to the Yreka mining district in northern California. Not being able to dispose of them in the way anticipated, he rented a room and opened a fruit store, continuing at that place for a year. On selling out he returned to Oregon and during the succeeding two years lived with his father, who worked at the carpenter's trade. He carefully saved his earnings and in the spring of 1862 began operations in the mining districts of eastern Washington and northern Idaho, the labors of eight years bringing him fifteen thousand dollars. On the expiration of that period he became associated at Salem, Oregon, with the Hon. Richard Williams, of Portland, and J. N. Matheny, of Salem, in the building and operation of the first steam ferry running between Marion and Polk counties in Oregon, and continued in the business until 1872, when the property was sold. Mr. Glover was also engaged in shipping apples from Salem to San Francisco and had been somewhat active in the public life of the city, serving as a member of the board of aldermen and filling the position of city marshal of Salem in 1868. In the spring of 1873 he left Salem, accompanied by J. N. Matheny, and started for the Palouse and Spokane valleys, traveling by rail to Portland and thence by water to Lewiston, Idaho, where they arrived on the 2d of May. After purchasing two cayuse ponies and such outfit as they could strap to their saddles, they

started out on an exploring expedition through the wild and undeveloped country. There was restlessness among the Indians and in southern Oregon the Modoc war was in progress. For days they rode through the region known as the Inland Empire and only once in long distances would they come across an inhabited little log cabin. On hearing of Spokane Falls they made that their destination, arriving on the 11th of May. They found two squatters, J. J. Downing and S. R. Scranton, both of whom were anxious to dispose of their property. Sometime before Mr. Downing had agreed to sell his squatter's rights to a man named Benjamin, who had paid four hundred dollars on the purchase price but was unable to complete the payment. Mr. Glover and Mr. Matheny offered Downing two thousand dollars to vacate and let them locate upon the land provided the first payment of four hundred dollars should go to Mr. Benjamin, that being the amount he had paid to Mr. Downing. The deal was at length arranged and upon that basis and then leaving Mr. Scranton in charge of the falls Mr. Glover and his companion returned to Oregon. They believed that there was opportunity for the establishment of a profitable business at this point and entered into partnership with C. F. Yeaton. Together the three men placed orders for all necessary machinery and with this returned to Spokane Falls on the 29th of July. In the meantime Mr. Scranton had become involved in some trouble with the officers of the law and was a fugitive, hiding in the surrounding country. Mr. Glover, who remained in Oregon for a time to settle up affairs there, arrived at the falls, on the 19th of August, traveling in a lumber wagon from Wallula Junction. Being told of Scranton's hiding place he met the man, purchased his squatter's right for two thousand dollars and thus gained clear possession to the falls. It was impossible to know if they were on government land open to free settlement or on a section granted the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, for at that time no survey had been made. The sawmill, however, was built and kept in operation where the Phoenix Sawmill now stands, and Mr. Glover also opened a general merchandise store which was the first in this city, its site being the present location of the Windson building on Front avenue. When a squad of surveyors under government contract came to survey lower Crab creek and ran a base line to Spokane Falls Mr. Glover had the satisfaction of finding that he was in the section open for settlement. Some time afterward he built another store where the Pioneers block now stands, on the corner of Howard and Front streets. Trading was carried on with the Indians and with a few white settlers who had ventured into this part of the country. Mr. Glover's partners became discouraged at the outlook and in 1876 he purchased their interests in the business and property so that he became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres situated in what is now the very center of the city, its boundaries being Sprague avenue on the south, Broadway on the north, Bernard street on the east and Adams street on the west. Up to that time no settlers had come to join him at Spokane, his former partner Matheny having gone to Utah and Yeaton to Oregon, and thus Mr. Glover was left alone at the falls.

It certainly required a courageous spirit to face the conditions in which he found himself—solitary and alone—without any immediate indication that changes would occur leading to the upbuilding of a city or even a village in his vicinity. In June, 1877, the Nez Perces war broke out and in order to entice the young warriors of the Spokane tribe to join them a band of twenty-five or thirty Nez Perces came to the falls, camping near Mr. Glover's store and engaging in their war dance night after night. All of the white people of the surrounding country had gathered into

the store for safety, sleeping on the floor and benches, and a number of settlers living at a point forty miles to the west made their way to "Big Island" where the Great Northern now stands. Mr. Glover watched the war dance for a few nights and, realising that something must be done, he called a number of old Spokane Indians who had been trading with him for years and had a plain talk with them, reminding them of the Indian war of twenty years before, when Colonel Wright executed a number of their people, destroying their property and leaving them in misery from which they never recovered. Mr. Glover ended by telling the Indians that "if the visitors don't go away before the sun is over our heads (noon) I am in close touch now with the boys who wear the brass buttons." This had the desired effect and before noon of the same day the Nez Perces braves had gone to the gorges of the river. In intimating that he could summon the United States troops Mr. Glover felt it would strengthen his case but had no idea that the soldiers were near, as it happened, however, that very day Colonel Wheaton of the regular army marched into the Spokane settlement with his entire regiment, and ever afterward the Indians accredited Mr. Glover with great foresight and knowledge. After a few weeks' stay here the troops, with the exception of Companies H and I, proceeded to Palouse City. About the same time General Sherman passed through the Spokane settlement with his escort, on the way from Fort Benton to Vancouver, Washington, via Walla Walla, and was entertained by Mr. Glover who asked that the companies be returned here, and when General Sherman reached Walla Walla he gave orders for the troops to spend the winter at Spokane. In the following summer, 1878, the soldiers built Fort Coeur d'Alene, twenty-eight miles away, and as this furnished protection for the district, Spokane began to attract attention.

In his business undertakings Mr. Glover prospered, for some years conducting a profitable trade with the fort. The real growth of the city, however, dates from the fall of 1879, at which time the Northern Pacific Railroad Company gave out the contracts for the extension of its line to Spokane. A construction train, the first to enter this place, arrived in June, 1882, and with the advent of the railroad the future of the city was assured, owing to its excellent location and the fact that the surrounding country could be profitably cultivated. During the early period of settlement Mr. Glover disposed of much of his land at a very low figure, in some cases giving away lots to those who would build upon them. He gave forty acres to Frederick Post on condition that he would build a grist mill, and this site is now occupied by the building of the Washington Water Power Company. As early as January, 1878, he had caused the first survey of the town plat to be made, acting as chain carrier as there were not sufficient men in the neighborhood to do the work. Subsequently he named all the principal thoroughfares: Washington street, for George Washington; Stevens street, for Governor Isaac Stevens; Howard street, for General O. O. Howard; Sprague avenue, for J. W. Sprague, the general superintendent of the western division of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Post street, for Frederick Post; Monroe, Adams, Lincoln and Madison for the presidents; and Mill street because the first mill was erected thereon.

As the city grew it naturally followed that Mr. Glover should have voice in its management, and in 1883 he was a member of the city council, while in 1884-5 he served as mayor. Then again he was called to the council in 1898 and once more in 1902, so that he has taken an active part in shaping municipal affairs. His business, too, developed with the passing years and for a considerable period he

continued in merchandising. In November, 1882, upon the incorporation of the First National Bank of Spokane he was one of the principal stockholders and served as its president for ten years, but in the great financial panic of 1893 the bank was obliged to suspend, at which time it was estimated that the loss of Mr. Glover amounted to one million five hundred thousand dollars, or twice as much as any other citizen. The courageous spirit which he had ever manifested throughout the period of his residence in the northwest did not desert him now, nor did he lose faith in the city and its future, and it is a pleasure to his many friends to know that in the intervening years to the present time he has regained substantial property interests and now has good realty holdings that return to him a gratifying annual income.

Mr. Glover was married in Spokane to Miss Esther Emily Leslie, a daughter of Samuel C. Leslie. He was the first Mason of Spokane, and is a Knight Templar, while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. He belongs to the Spokane Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. He practically bore all the expense of building the First Episcopal church and many other churches are greatly indebted to him because of his donation of land or generous contribution in money. He has been most liberal in his gifts to the Orphanage Home, to the Young Men's Christian Association and to various charitable and benevolent works, and in fact it would be difficult to name any department of activity which has been of real benefit to Spokane that has not profited by his cooperation, encouragement and support. As long as the city stands the name of James Nettle Glover should be honored, for with wonderful prescience he foresaw the future and recognized the possibilities of the district, and with unfaltering faith labored to promote the interests and upbuilding of this section. Thus today he manifests a contagious enthusiasm regarding the northwest and in as far as possible enters into every project for the public good with zest and zeal.

ROBERT BENTON PATERSON.

Robert Benton Paterson, whose resourceful business ability and undaunted energy has brought him to the presidency of the Spokane Dry Goods Company and also into close connection with some of the foremost financial enterprises of the city, belongs to that class of men who find keen pleasure in successfully solving complex trade problems and in coordinating forces into a unified whole. He is eminently a man of business sense and easily avoids the mistakes that come to those who, though possessing remarkable faculties in some respects, are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted risk and failure. He is a man of well balanced mind, even temperament and conservative habit, and also possesses that kind of enterprise which leads to great achievement. He has been a resident of Spokane since the summer of 1889, arriving here when a young man of about twenty-four years. His birth occurred in Washington, Iowa, November 18, 1865. His parents were David and Ella (Van Dyke) Paterson, the father of Scotch descent and the mother of Dutch lineage, being a representative of the well known Van Dyke family of Holland. David Paterson was a merchant of Washington, Iowa, and subsequently engaged in a similar line of business in Algona, that state.

After mastering the elementary branches of learning in the public schools of Algona Robert B. Paterson continued his education in the Iowa College at Grinnell, but left school at a comparatively early age to become a factor in commercial circles, in which he has found scope for his industry and enterprise—his salient characteristics. He was first employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store and afterward became connected with the mercantile business at Charles City, Iowa. He made his initial step as proprietor of a store when but nineteen years of age, entering into partnership with J. M. Comstock, his former employe at Algona, with whom he was associated in the establishment of a dry-goods store at Charles City, Iowa, where they conducted a successful business from 1884 until 1889. Their attention, however, was directed to the west with its constantly broadening opportunities and with the hope that success awaited them on the Pacific coast they made their way to Spokane in the summer of 1889. Under the firm style of Comstock & Paterson the business was established and conducted and the well known name of The Crescent became a household word in that section of the country. They opened their store August 5, 1889, the day following the great fire which practically wiped out the business center of Spokane, and from the beginning their success was assured. Gradually the retail trade of the Crescent store has increased until it has for some time been at the head of the leading dry-goods and department stores in the Inland Empire. The business was incorporated in 1895 under the style of the Spokane Dry Goods Company for the purpose of conducting a jobbing business in dry goods, but the name "Crescent" was retained for the retail house. The Spokane Dry Goods Company's trade extends throughout western Oregon, Montana, Idaho and all parts of Washington, and it is one of the largest wholesale dry-goods concerns in the state.

The record of Mr. Paterson has ever commanded the admiration and respect of his colleagues and contemporaries. It is well known that he never makes engagements that he does not fill nor incur obligations that he does not meet. He has developed his business along the legitimate lines of trade, carrying a stock adequate to the needs and demands of the public, and bringing his establishment into prominence through judicious advertising and also by reason of a well selected line of goods. Moreover great care has been maintained in the personnel of the house, in the methods pursued and the character of service rendered the public, and upon these things has been built the substantial success which has placed the Spokane Dry Goods Company in its present enviable position. Mr. Paterson is now the president of this company and of the Crescent Department Store and vice president of the Dry Goods Realty Company which is a holding company for their real estate. Into various other fields he has directed his efforts and now has voice in the management of a number of important financial enterprises, being a director of the Spokane Eastern Trust Company, the Union Trust Company, the Western Union Life Insurance Company, the Warehouse & Realty Company and numerous others. He is a member of the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, and of the Arkwright Club of New York—indications of his social qualities and of his popularity among many friends in this city. Business and social interests, however, have not made entire claim upon his time and attention. He holds membership in the First Presbyterian church and is a most active worker and generous supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association, serving at the present time as president of the Spokane organization and as a member of the executive committee of the state organization.

On the 31st of December, 1888, occurred the marriage of Mr. Paterson and Miss Henrietta I. Davidson, of Charles City, Iowa, and unto them have been born two children, Genevieve M., born June 23, 1890; and Robert A., born July 19, 1901. He is a typical American citizen and a splendid example of American manhood and chivalry. While he has won success in business, this has constituted but one phase of his life. He has been a student of the sociological, political and economic problems of the country and concerning such endeavors to keep abreast with thinking men. He has recognized the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship and therefore Spokane has found him active in indorsement and aid on various projects for the city's welfare and growth.

EDWIN TRUMAN COMAN.

The position of Edwin Truman Coman in banking circles in Washington is indicated in the fact that he is the youngest man ever elected to the presidency of the State Bankers Association, which honor came to him in 1905. His active connection with banking interests is now broad and includes the presidency of the Exchange National Bank of Spokane, in which city he is now making his home. He came to the coast from the middle west, his birth having occurred in Kankakee, Illinois, May 25, 1869. His father, Daniel Franklin Coman, was a representative of one of the old families of Massachusetts and wedded Rosilla J. Thresher, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of New Hampshire.

Edwin T. Coman pursued his early education in the public schools of his native town and afterward attended the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor and also the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Virginia, and later in Illinois and Washington. He then continued in active practice until twenty-seven years of age and in the meantime he had removed westward to Washington having, in 1894, settled in Colfax, Whitman county. In 1897 he was chosen cashier of the First National Bank of Colfax, whose business was developed from a deposit of less than one hundred thousand dollars to a half million in a few years. In 1905 the First National Bank and the Colfax National Bank were consolidated and of the new institution Mr. Coman became the vice president and manager. His ability in banking was becoming widely recognized in financial circles, and in 1907 he was elected as vice president and manager of the Exchange National Bank of Spokane and removed to this city, where he has since made his home. In the intervening period he has been elected to the presidency of the bank and his connections also include the presidency of the First Savings & Trust Bank of Whitman county, of the Bank of Endicott, the Bank of Rosalia, Plummer State Bank of Plummer, Idaho, and the vice presidency of the National Bank of Palouse. Mr. Coman has made many public addresses principally on financial subjects. He has spoken before the Bankers Association of Idaho, Oregon, Montana, and three times before the association of Washington. In 1908 he was elected trustee of the Chamber of Commerce, which position he held until 1911, when he was elected president. He is also president of the council of Spokane College.



EDWIN T. COMAN

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On the 10th of March, 1897, Mr. Coman was married to Miss Ruth Martin, a daughter of Robert and Catherine (Tull) Martin, of Carrollton, Missouri, the former of whom was a pioneer banker. They now have three children, Edwin Truman, born May 18, 1903; Robert Martin, born December 31, 1905; and Catherine, born July 11, 1909. Mr. Coman holds membership in St. Paul's Cathedral of Spokane and he is a member of its vestry. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, also holding degrees as Knight Templar and in the Mystic Shrine. From his college days he holds membership in the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, Virginia Beta Chapter. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Spokane, Spokane Athletic, Spokane Country, Inland and University Clubs.

LEONARD E. HANSON, M. D.

Dr. Leonard E. Hanson, one of the capable, younger representatives of the medical fraternity in Wallace, was born at Deer Park, Wisconsin, on the 2d of April, 1879, and is a son of John and Caretta M. (Abrahamson) Hanson. This worthy couple have another son, Walter H. Hanson, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Reared at home Dr. Hanson acquired his early education in the public schools of his native state, later entering the University of Minnesota, where for two years he took the academic and pharmaceutical course. Having decided to become a physician he subsequently matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, being awarded the degree of M. D. with the class of 1908. In order to better qualify himself for the duties of a practitioner, immediately following his graduation Dr. Hanson entered the Pennsylvania and Blockley Hospitals at Philadelphia, where he served an interneship for three months. Following the expiration of his period of service he came to Wallace and established an office and has ever since engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. He early had occasion to demonstrate his ability both as a physician and surgeon, displaying such rare skill and perfect understanding of both branches of his science that he has met with little difficulty in building up a good practice. In May, 1910, he became associated with Dr. Max T. Smith in the establishment of the Hope Hospital of Wallace, a private institution devoted to the treatment of both surgical and medical cases of a general nature. In addition to his large private practice, Dr. Hanson is surgeon for the Oregon & Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, Hercules Mining & Milling Company, Custer Mining Company, Copper King Mining & Smelting Company, Coeur d'Alene Iron Works, Clearwater Mining Company, C. & R. Mining Company, Ivanhoe Mining Company, Idora Mining Company, Index Mining Company, Lucky Calumet Mining Company, Marsh Mining Company, Tiger Hotel Company, and Tamarack & Chesapeake Mining Company. During the period of his residence in Shoshone county Dr. Hanson has filled the office of coroner, having entered upon his duties on January 1, 1909, and retiring at the expiration of his two-year term, having discharged his responsibilities with creditable efficiency. Although he has not long been engaged in practice, he has become recognized as an able physician, his

long experience as a druggist and his thorough preparation together with his natural qualifications, giving him the assurance that inspires confidence in all who come under his attention.

Dr. Hanson has never married. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic order, being a member of Shoshone Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M.; Wallace Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M.; Coeur d'Alene Commandery, No. 5, K. T.; and also the Order of the Eastern Star. He is an Elk, and is affiliated with Wallace Lodge, No. 331, B. P. O. E.; and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Wallace Lodge, No. 9. During his student days at the University of Pennsylvania he joined the Greek letter fraternity Alpha Kappa Kappa, and also the Acacia fraternity. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, and maintains relations with the members of his profession through the medium of the H. C. Wood Medical Society of Philadelphia, American Medical Association, Idaho State Medical Association and Kootenai, Bonner and Shoshone County Medical Societies. At the time of the Spanish-American war he was trumpeter of Battery B, Thirteenth Minnesota Light Artillery, which regiment was sent to Cass Lake, Minnesota, to quell the uprising among the Indians at that point, when Major Wilkinson was killed with twenty of his men, and in recognition of this service they were not sent to Manila. The future of Dr. Hanson in his profession would seem to be most promising. He is a progressive man, applying himself conscientiously to the study of all current papers and periodicals pertaining to his science, discarding the old methods for the new whenever he is firmly satisfied that the tests have proven without a doubt the efficacy of the later discovery.

DANIEL MORGAN.

The history of the development and progress of the west, particularly that of the Inland Empire, is replete with the stories of individuals who have contributed their part in empire building; of those who braved the hardships of the wilderness and frontier and made possible the greater advancement and progress of the generations to follow; of those of later years who, recognizing the possibilities, looked far into the future and saw the state peopled with the most contented and prosperous people in the world. To these men the picture was an alluring one and in the fullness of their convictions they sought to be contributing factors in the upbuilding and growth that was so sure to follow. The majority of them have been successful beyond their most sanguine expectations and while some have not been attended with the same success, a tribute to their memory is due for the efforts they have put forth in behalf of progress. To the others whose efforts have been crowned with success the picture has taken material form and almost in reach they can see the glorious fruition of their hopes. Although a comparatively young man, one of those who stands forth prominently in the ranks of the successful is Daniel Morgan, whose activities in the Inland Empire have embraced a number of important projects, among which was the promotion and building of the town of Lamont on the Seattle, Portland & Spokane Railroad in Whitman county. It is a model town on a magnificent site and Mr. Morgan proposes to make it the "greatest little town in the United States." At the present writing

the town of Lamont has a population of about six hundred and every convenience of a city of many thousands has been instituted. Its buildings are substantial and in all the work in laying out the town much attention has been paid to the beautiful and to the artistic. Parks are a most important feature and every effort is being exerted to bring them to a high state of beauty and perfection. The town owns its own water system and furnishes fire protection that is equal to those of large cities. Some idea of the completeness of the system may be gained when it is understood that the people of Lamont are granted the same fire insurance rates that are granted the city of Spokane. The town has a schoolhouse which was erected at a cost of thirty thousand dollars; contains free baths and has a manual training department; is equipped with a fine library and it is proposed to establish an agricultural school and later to promote the country life movement. Mr. Morgan has been the prime factor in promoting all of the improvements and hopes to constantly add other ones to the town. The town of Lamont is to him his most interesting work and although he has been and will be actively engaged in other projects, he hopes to be a factor in bringing the town to that state of development that will justify him in the statement that "Lamont is the greatest little town in the United States."

To all of his work Mr. Morgan brings the western enthusiasm and energy with which he has been imbued from his childhood, for he is a native of Benton county, Oregon, his birth having there occurred on the 28th of February, 1869. His parents, Seth and Margaret (Hamilton) Morgan, came across the plains from Illinois in 1847 and settled in this state, the former engaging in stock-raising and ranching. At the present writing he is a resident of The Dalles and is numbered among Oregon's honored pioneers.

Daniel Morgan secured his early education in the public schools of Wasco county, Oregon, but the "wanderlust" caused him to run away from home in his boyhood days, after which he spent some time in visiting the early settlements in eastern Oregon. He learned the saddlery trade but felt that its scope was too limited to satisfy his ambtition and in 1880 he took up his abode in Oaksdale, Washington, with the intention of becoming an attorney. He read law in the office in that town for some time but became interested in the development of real estate and farm lands to which he devoted his entire attention. In that undertaking he was successful from the beginning, and recognizing its possibilities he began to look about him for a broader field in which to operate. In 1906 he came to the city of Spokane where he formed a partnership with George M. Colborn and at once proceeded to develop what is now known as the Colborn and Morgan tract. Success attended this enterprise and he then proceeded to the development of what is known as the Morgan acre tract, adjoining the city of Spokane. This was an innovation in the methods of development in this section and like all of his previous efforts was successful from the start. The tract was divided into acre lots and, being within easy reach of the city, offered a particularly attractive proposition to the prospective purchaser. He had no difficulty in readily disposing of the property and the owners, whose business took them to the city, found both remuneration and pleasure in cultivating their own crops.

After disposing of the Morgan acre tract Mr. Morgan's next venture was that of promoting and building the town of Lamont to which reference has already been made. Aside from laying out, developing and building the city he is presi-

dent of the Lamont State Bank which he organized soon after the establishment of the town. He is also president of the general mercantile firm of C. W. Hollis & Company, of Lamont, and is the owner of a thousand acre farm in Whitman county, which is all under cultivation.

On the 19th of November, 1892, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Jessie May Smith, of Pendleton, Oregon, a stepdaughter of Thomas Winn, of that city. They have three children: Ray S., a graduate of the high school with the class of 1910, is president of the alumni and at the present time is assistant cashier of the Lamont State Bank. The father's idea is to train the boy in banking and finance and is satisfied from the showing already made by his son that he will make his mark in the financial world before the lapse of many years. Mr. Morgan's other sons are: William Lloyd, a student, and Daniel, Jr.

Mr. Morgan holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and has passed through all of the chairs of the local lodge. He is also a member of the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all of its projects and movements for the development and improvement of the city. He has lived too active a business life to become identified with politics and has merely exercised his right of franchise in going to the polls on election days. He is much interested in modern scientific farming and was recently elected one of the managing governors of the International Dry Farming Congress. In this as in other things in his life he has studied the question from every possible standpoint and he is looking forward to large results which may be obtained through the scientific methods that are being introduced in the development of land where the rainfall is scant. His business activities have never been of narrow or restricted interests and results but have always constituted elements in general progress and prosperity as well as of individual success. His life record illustrates in no uncertain manner what may be accomplished through individual effort without the assistance of family, friends or financial resources, and his life history proves that success is ambition's answer.

J. EUGENE ST. JEAN, M. D.

Dr. St. Jean, the sole owner and manager of the Wallace Hospital, the largest institution of the kind in the state of Idaho, was born at Adamsville, province of Quebec, Canada, on the 30th of May, 1875, his parents being Ludger and Sophia (Vautrim) St. Jean.

Reared in his native land Dr. St. Jean after the completion of his preliminary education matriculated in the Laval University, at Montreal, where he pursued a medical course, being graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1896. Very soon thereafter he came to the United States, locating at Anaconda, Montana, where he engaged in practice for about a year, coming to Wallace in 1897. Dr. St. Jean readily built up a practice here, his winning personality and pleasing manner gaining him patients, whom he retained by reason of his skill and ability. In 1905 he purchased the Wallace Hospital, a private institution, designed for the care and treatment of general medical and surgical cases. It contains accommodations for

one hundred patients with operating room and laboratory of most modern equipment, and the most approved apparatus for the care and treatment of all cases likely to come under supervision. There is a large corps of the city's most skilful surgeons and physicians and eleven permanent nurses on the staff, and he also maintains a registered training school for nurses. Dr. St. Jean has a branch receiving hospital at Warden, under the direction of Dr. T. R. Mason, and another at Burke in charge of Dr. Charles A. Dettman. In addition to his large private practice he is surgeon for the Federal Mining & Smelting Company, Frisco Mining Company, Hecla Mining Company, Success Mining Company, Pittsburg Lead Mining Company, Gold Hunter Mining & Smelting Company, Beartop Mining Company, Black Horse Mining Company, Caledonia Mining Company, Stewart Mining Company, Jack Waite Mining Company, Lead Silver Mining Company, Roanoke Mining Company, Rose Lake Lumber Company, and several minor companies, all located in the Coeur d'Alene district. As the county has no regular hospital it maintains a ward in the Wallace Hospital for its indigent patients.

Dr. St. Jean was married on the 18th of February, 1901, to Miss Phedora Nadeau, a daughter of J. A. Nadeau, a large real-estate owner and prominent citizen of Butte, Montana.

Dr. and Mrs. St. Jean are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and he also belongs to the Knights of Columbus of Wallace, and the Elks, being a member of Wallace Lodge, No. 331, B. P. O. E., while his membership in organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to his affiliation with the Inland Club of Spokane. He keeps in touch with his fellow practitioners through the medium of his connection with the American Medical Association, North Idaho Medical Association and the Kootenai, Bonner and Shoshone Counties Medical Society. Dr. St. Jean has rapidly come to the front during the fourteen years of his residence in Wallace and is, like the majority of people in this vicinity, interested in a number of mining companies. He is meeting with the most gratifying success both in his private practice and in the management of his hospital, and owing to his skill both as a surgeon and physician is acquiring far more than a local reputation.

ARTHUR L. PORTER.

Arthur L. Porter is the secretary of the Western Lumberman's Association with headquarters in Spokane. For the past twelve years he has been connected with the lumber trade, giving him a wide acquaintance with the business in all of its various phases, while from his broad experience he has derived the power that enables him to carefully and successfully direct important interests. He was born in Muscatine, Iowa, July 14, 1873, his parents being George W. and Laura A. (Van Buren) Porter. His father was at one time business manager of the Muscatine News-Tribune and after a long connection with that paper is now conducting a job-printing office of his own in that city.

In Muscatine, Arthur L. Porter obtained his education in the public schools and when he had put aside his text-books, secured employment in a wholesale grocery house after which he was connected with the Muscatine Oatmeal Company for a

number of years, having charge of its sales department in seven states. He next entered the employ of the Roach & Musser Sash and Door Company in the capacity of confidential clerk to Mr. Roach, taking charge of the outside investments. In the spring of 1902 he was sent to Spokane as treasurer of the Musser Lumber Company, with which concern he continued until the organization of the Western Retail Lumberman's Association in 1903. At the outset he was elected secretary and has continuously served in that capacity, having active voice in the management and direction of the business and bringing to bear, in the solution of its complex problems, the knowledge gained from long experience in the lumber trade. On the 1st of January, 1904, he organized a mutual insurance company for retail lumbermen only. This was incorporated under the name of the Lumbermen's Mutual Society and the business of the company now covers the entire northwest with Mr. Porter as secretary, treasurer and general manager. They have been largely instrumental in directing lumbermen to Spokane and their business has constantly developed from a small beginning until it has assumed extensive proportions. They now have over one thousand lumber yards, represented with an insurance of over four million five hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of more than forty thousand dollars.

On the 16th of May, 1899, Mr. Porter was united in marriage at Muscatine, Iowa, to Miss Ellen D. Roach, a daughter of William M. and Sarah Roach, of that place. Mr. Porter became a member of the Masonic lodge in Muscatine and holds membership in the Spokane Club, Lumberman's Club and the Hoo Hoos, an organization of lumbermen. Throughout his life his attention and activities have largely been concentrated upon his business. He is not a man of precarious genius and therefore liable to erratic movements which often result in unwarranted risk or failure. He is, however, persistent and determined, correctly valuing his own capacities and powers and accurately judging of life's contacts and experiences. These qualities have made him a strong factor in the department of business upon which he has concentrated his efforts.

HARRY M. HOWARD.

While yet a comparatively young man, there are few residents of Spokane more familiar with its history through the period of almost its entire development than is Harry M. Howard. His early experiences made it particularly easy for him to know all there was to be known concerning Spokane, and with an observing eye and retentive memory he has watched the changes that have occurred and can relate in interesting manner the story of events which have left a deep impress upon the history of the city. He is now engaged in the real-estate business, with offices in the Exchange Bank building, but difficult and strenuous effort was required to bring him to his present enviable position among the substantial and successful business men of the city.

He was but eleven years of age when he came to Spokane with his parents, Martin J. and Jennie D. (Leach) Howard. The father was a building contractor, who in 1883 left the old home in Wisconsin and came with his family to the territory of Washington. Here in company with Frank A. Johnson the father erected the first pretentious business structures of Spokane. They were associated in the



H. M. HOWARD

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erection of the Frankfort block and Mr. Howard also built the Pacific Hotel and the residence of J. J. Browne, now occupied by R. E. Strahorn. The father, however, was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, in Spokane, his death occurring here in 1886. The journey westward was a most interesting one to the boy, who noted with keen zest all points upon the way. There were two feet of snow on the ground when the family left Wisconsin in December and they arrived in Spokane to find the air balmy, with no sign of snow. Through the succeeding five winters snow was an almost unknown thing here, but great climatic changes have occurred in this region.

Harry M. Howard continued his education, begun in Wisconsin, as a student in the public schools of this city, but had been here for only a brief period when he started in the business world, becoming delivery boy for the grocery firm of D. B. Ide & Son, then located at the corner of First and Howard streets. At that time Howard was the principal street of Spokane, with a few cross streets extending to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The place was more of a trading post than a well established town and was visited frequently by groups of men in buckskin clothing, belted with cartridges and knives. All of the north side of the city was laid out in farms and the three grocery dealers of the town refused to deliver goods into the wilderness, in the district at what is now Broadway and Monroe streets, unless an order for thirty dollars' worth had been given. For a year and a half Mr. Howard remained with the grocery firm and then began selling the Daily Chronicle on the streets of the city. He met all of the trains—there were two each day—and had no difficulty in disposing of his papers, because there was then a heavy immigration and people wished to know something of the country into which they were coming. The paper sold for ten or fifteen cents. After a time Mr. Howard purchased the exclusive right for the Chronicle circulation, employing two boys to help him to deliver and sell papers and thus laid the foundation for his later success not only in the profits that accrued but in the business experience which he gained and in the knowledge of the city which he acquired, his alert, receptive mind enabling him to thoroughly appreciate the situation and its opportunities. After a year in the newspaper field he was employed as night clerk in the Western Union office under A. D. Campbell, and later he returned to the grocery business. At the time of the great fire he managed to save a half wagon load of groceries for his employer, who was absent from the city. The years of his youth thus passed in earnest, unremitting toil, and at the age of seventeen he entered the mail service, being one of the city's first four mail carriers, his route being all the district west of Post street. Three years' service had brought him to the position of superintendent of carriers, his service being virtually that of assistant postmaster. He was afterward for ten months in charge of the mail on a steamer between Seattle and Whatcom, but with the exception of this brief interval he has resided continuously in Spokane since his arrival here in 1883. Later he was again engaged in the grocery business for a period and then became bookkeeper in a laundry, leaving that employ to establish a collection agency, which gradually developed in its scope until he entered the real-estate field. He was first employed as a salesman by a real-estate firm at a salary of eighty dollars per month. He noted, however, the profits that were made in this business and resolved that his labors should more directly benefit himself. Accordingly he opened a real-estate office and has since engaged in the purchase and sale of property, becoming recognized as one of the foremost

real-estate men of the city. He is now disposing of a tract containing six hundred lots, on which he has placed improvements to the amount of one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars. He also has a side interest which produces a substantial revenue, having in 1907 purchased a fruit and chicken ranch of ten acres, on which is found one of the oldest orchards in this part of the state. The place is about a half mile north of the city limits. The orchard is planted to cherries and was set out about twenty-two years ago. In 1911 one tree produced five hundred and forty pounds of cherries. On the chicken ranch are about fifteen hundred blooded chickens and eggs are sold only for breeding, while to some extent business is done in the sale of broilers. This place, splendidly equipped in every particular, is called the Sunnyside Poultry Farm.

On the 10th of August, 1893, Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Miss Tena R. Muhs, a daughter of John and Marie (Masonbrink) Muhs, of Spokane county. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have two children, Montague J. and Burdette A., who are attending school and reside with their parents in a beautiful home at 03405 Audubon Drive, which Mr. Howard erected in 1910. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and also holds membership in Mount Carlton Lodge, No. 103, I. O. O. F., Beta Camp of the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Foresters. Because of his long residence in Spokane, his activity in business and a naturally social nature he has a very extensive acquaintance. His record indicates that after all no matter what the advantages furnished by the schools or early environment each individual must formulate, determine and shape his own character and career. This Mr. Howard has done and through careful utilization of opportunities has steadily progressed to a prominent position in business circles.

HON. WILLIAM H. PLUMMER.

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but a natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the best interests of society. Holding a position of precedence among the members of the bar of Spokane, William H. Plummer has also been prominent in political circles in the state and has served as a member of the Washington senate.

His birth occurred in New England, for he is a native of Westboro, Massachusetts, born August 19, 1870. His parents were John D. and Sarah Plummer, the father a shoe manufacturer at Westboro, in which city the son spent his boyhood and youth. His early education was supplemented by a course in the State Normal school at Cortland, New York, and Cornell University, and he made preparation for the bar as a student in the law office of Warren & Kellogg, of Cortland. He has resided west of the Mississippi since 1888, in which year he settled at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and was later admitted to the bar there. He had not yet found the location which he sought, however, and in 1889 he came to the northwest, establishing his home in Colfax, Whitman county, Washington, where he opened an

office for the general practice of law, which he followed in that city and in Farmington for three years. In the spring of 1892 he came to Spokane and feels that he has no desire to make another change of residence, for here he has found business opportunities which he sought, and the proof of his ability as a lawyer is seen in the large and growing clientage accorded him. In 1895 he became corporation counsel for the city and filled that position for two years. In 1896 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate as a candidate of the silver party and served for four years in the upper house of the general assembly, during which period he was elected president pro tem to preside over the senate, and also presided over the joint session of the house and senate. He was likewise chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate and in that as in other connections he did important work for the state. In politics he is a republican, well versed in the questions and issues of the day, and his advocacy of the party has been an element in its growth and success.

On the 3d of November, 1909, Mr. Plummer was married to Miss Verna L. Charest, a daughter of Dumas and Idell Charest, of Phillipsburg, Montana. He has attained high rank in Masonry, having taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he also belongs to El Katif Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has likewise membership connections with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Spokane Club. He is now concentrating his energies upon his profession and while undoubtedly he is not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts and he gives to his clients the benefit of marked talent, broad learning and unwearied industry.

LOUIS G. KELLER.

The beneficial effect of a sound education when it is backed by a worthy ambition is clearly illustrated in the lives of many of the most successful men of America. A younger generation is now coming upon the stage and it is the opinion of competent authorities that as time passes these young men will be able to give a good account of their stewardship. In the class designated is Louis G. Keller, who is now engaged in the hardware business at Colville. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1881, a son of Louis E. and Louisa (Brunswick) Keller. The mother died in 1889, but the father is still living and has reached the age of fifty-seven years. There is fighting blood in the family, as is indicated by the fact that the grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Mexican war.

Louis G. Keller received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and later entered Woodward high school, from which he was graduated in 1900. In July of the same year Mr. Keller came to Spokane, Washington, and a short time afterward went to the Big Ben country, where he was employed for a year in a general mercantile store owned by his uncle. He attended the University of Colorado for one year and at the end of that time returned to the Big Ben country and took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. After two more years of attendance at the University of Colorado he was graduated, receiving the degree

of LL. B. in 1905, and in the same year he was admitted to the bar of Colorado. However, he believed that eastern Washington presented superior advantages and he engaged in the real-estate business at Spokane for one year, at the same time recuperating his health. He spent a year in the Big Ben country and in 1907 located at Colville and associated in the hardware business with a Mr. Stannus, under the firm title of the Stannus Keller Hardware Company. The members of the firm are energetic and competent and the patronage has increased from year to year, the business now being one of the most flourishing of the kind in the country. Mr. Keller in addition to his investment in the store is the owner of ten acres of land near Colville and one hundred and sixty acres in the Big Ben country.

Politically he has ever since he reached manhood supported the republican party and in 1910 was a member of the republican county central committee. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and he is also a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. He takes great interest in the promotion of all movements for advancing the welfare of the community and is a valued member of the Colville Chamber of Commerce, of which he was president in 1910. While attending school he was a cadet and in his senior year was elected captain, which is considered the highest honor that can be bestowed upon any pupil in that institution. Judging by what he has accomplished, the confidence of his young companions was not misplaced and Mr. Keller can apparently look forward to a constantly widening field of endeavor. From the outset of his active business life he has steadily progressed and the high esteem in which he is held by the people of this section is convincing evidence of his personal worth.

ALBERT LAURANCE FLEWELLING.

Albert Laurance Flewelling was born in a log house on a small farm near the town of Hanover, Michigan, October 26, 1861. His father, Abram P. Flewelling, was of sturdy Welsh stock, tracing his ancestry back to the last king of Wales. His mother, whose maiden name was Rosana Sprague, was of Scotch-Irish parentage dating back to the early settlement of America before the Revolution.

The early life of A. L. Flewelling was spent on a farm near Lansing, Michigan. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age he began school teaching. At the same time he began reading law, spending his vacations and spare time in a law office. He was admitted to the bar in open court in the month of November, 1886, and the next spring he began the active practice of law at Crystal Falls, Michigan, in the heart of the great Lake Superior iron district. During his early practice he became identified with a number of the strongest mining companies of the district and later was associated with Corrigan-McKinney & Company of Cleveland, Ohio, who at that time were the largest independent producers of iron ore in America, and for fifteen years immediately preceding the year 1906 he was General Counsel for that concern and acquired for himself through training he received by reason of his affiliations a large amount of mineral lands in Michigan, which he still owns.

In March, 1906, Mr. Flewelling came to Spokane as general manager of the Monarch Timber Company of Idaho and the Continental Timber Company of



A. L. FLEWELLING

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Washington and purchased the home which he now occupies at 2120 Riverside avenue. Under his management these companies purchased very large tracts of timber land in the Panhandle of Idaho and in northwestern Washington and when the holdings of these companies were purchased by the Milwaukee Land Company Mr. Flewelling became and still is the vice president and general manager of the last named company, with its principal western office in the Old National Bank Building in Spokane.

Mr. Flewelling is a republican in politics and a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Spokane Club and the Spokane Country Club and also the Ranier Club and the Arctic Club of Seattle. He is director in the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company and the Union Trust & Savings Bank of Spokane.

On May 10, 1887, Mr. Flewelling was married to Lottie A. Weatherwax, who is also an attorney, and for many years was associated with her husband in active legal work. They have only one child, a daughter, born in 1888, Eethel F. Sanderson, wife of C. B. Sanderson, now living in Spokane.

BYRON N. WHITE.

A glance at the history of past centuries will indicate at once what would be the condition of the world if the mining interests no longer had a part in the industrial and commercial life. Only a few centuries ago agriculture was almost the only occupation of man. A landed proprietor surrounded himself with his tenants and his serfs, who tilled his broad fields, while he reaped the reward of their labors; but when the rich mineral resources of the world were placed upon the market, industry found its way into new and broader fields, minerals were used in the production of hundreds of inventions and business conditions were revolutionized. When considering these facts we can in a measure determine the value bestowed upon mankind by the mining industry. Byron N. White is numbered among those who are connected with the development of the rich mineral resources of the northwest. He was born in Ontario, Canada, June 7, 1851, a son of John M. and Elizabeth White, who removed to northern Michigan when their son Byron was about three years of age. The father there engaged in mining and other business enterprises. He was a millwright by trade and also built concentrators.

His son, Byron N. White, attended such schools as the district afforded and at the age of thirteen years began work in the mines. In 1870 Mr. White was engaged in mining in Colorado placer gold mines, and remained for a year. He became with Mr. Angus Smith, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, interested in the opening and one of the owners of the Aragon mine, an iron-bearing property on the Menominee range, and was manager of the company for about two years. He next opened and developed the Smith mine on the Crystal Falls range, which was also an iron-bearing property and was owned by Angus Smith. Mr. White continued his operations on the copper and iron range and was very successful. In the winter of 1891 he came west to spend the winter months on the coast and escape the severe climate of northern Michigan. With a mind appreciative of every opportunity, while looking around he became interested in the Slocan Star mine, located at Sandon, British Columbia, and with a syndicate purchased this property for the Byron N. White Company.

He is the president and general manager of the company, and the results of their operations are too well known to need special comment or commendation. He is also president and general manager of the Yukon-Pueblo mines in Alaska, where he spends a part of his time. In Spokane he is one of the directors of the Exchange National Bank.

Mr. White is a member of all the different branches of Masonry, including the Mystic Shrine, and also belongs to the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He is now well known as one of the capitalists of the city whose operations in the mining districts of the west have been an element of public progress and prosperity as well as of individual success.

LAWRENCE L. LEWIS.

By dint of unremitting application, always bearing in mind the remote goal to which he was tending, Lawrence L. Lewis has patiently mounted the ladder round upon round until he stands today a recognized factor in western educational circles, and a prominent member of the Idaho bar. A native of Illinios, he was born in Marion, Williamson county, November 30, 1870, his parents being William T., and Anne Ary (Howell) Lewis. After the usual grammar and high-school education he attended Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, and was graduated from that institution in 1894, receiving the degree of B. S. He then entered the teaching profession accepting the position of principal of the high school in his native town, and remained there one year, returning to Valparaiso University for post-graduate study, remaining until January 1, 1896. He then departed for the west, arriving in Heppner, Oregon, on April 13, 1896, and made his residence in that locality during the summer of that year. Being elected to the position of superintendent of schools in Pendleton, Oregon, he removed thither, teaching school during the ensuing year. By this time Mr. Lewis had already established for himself the reputation of being a progressive educator, well prepared for his work and energetic and determined in the execution of his duties, and was thereupon called to take the chair at the head of the science department in the Eastern Oregon State Normal school at Weston, Oregon. This position he filled with much credit to himself and to the permanent benefit of the school, since his liberal policy in the organization of the department of science and the thoroughly modern equipment which he was largely instrumental in securing, have advanced the reputation of the school in no small degree.

From the time when he made his earliest plans in regard to the future Mr. Lewis had in mind ultimately to enter the law as his profession, and being at length prepared to gratify his desire, he left Weston, Oregon, and entered the law school of the University of Michigan in the fall of 1899, receiving his degree of LL. B. in 1902. He then returned to the west where his services in the educational field were again needed, and in 1903 he founded the high school at Canyon City, Grant county, Oregon, teaching there during the years 1903-4 and 1904-5. He holds a life diploma as a teacher from the state of Oregon, and is vitally interested in the problems of modern education and the development of the school system in the state of his adoption. In February, 1906, he took up the practice of law, beginning

his career in Baker City, Oregon. On July 8th, of the same year, he came to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where he opened a law office and established a practice which has been steadily increasing in scope and importance. In 1907 he was appointed by United States District Judge Frank S. Dietrich the referee in bankruptcy for the county of Kootenai, state of Idaho. Mr. Lewis, who is a member of the bar of the supreme courts of Michigan, Oregon and Idaho, and also of the United States courts, has built up his reputation in the law by his conscientious regard for the ethics of his profession quite as much as by his excellent handling of the cases entrusted to him and his vigilance in safeguarding the interests of his clients.

In his political views Mr. Lewis is a conservative, being a republican of the old school, and in fraternal circles he is connected with the Masonic order, holding membership in Weston Lodge No. 65, F. & A. M., Weston, Oregon, and Blue Mountain Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., of Canyon City, Oregon. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows through Weston Lodge No. 58. As one of the prominent residents of Coeur d'Alene he takes an active interest in the civic welfare of his community and also in the advancement of its commercial growth, supporting financially and with his encouragement every measure that will contribute to the public good.

DON F. KIZER.

In the eight years of his connection with the bar Don F. Kizer has made substantial progress and is now practicing as partner of the firm of Pugh & Kizer. He is yet a young man but the position which he has attained as a member of the legal fraternity might well be envied by many an older practitioner. He was born at Paris, Ohio, August 28, 1880, a son of Frank and Mary Kizer of that city, who in the year 1890 brought their family to Spokane. The father became prominent as a leader in the republican party here and served as city commissioner under Mayor Powell, filling the office from 1892 until 1894 inclusive. His death occurred in Spokane in 1900.

At the usual age Don F. Kizer had begun his education in the public schools of Ohio and following the removal to Spokane continued his studies here until he entered upon preparation for the bar as a student in the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He was graduated with the class of 1904 and the same year was admitted to practice in the courts of Washington. Soon afterward he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney under R. M. Barnhart and served as chief deputy under F. C. Pugh, retiring from the office on the 31st of December, 1910. On the following day he entered into partnership relations with Mr. Pugh in forming the present firm of Pugh & Kizer, and they have already gained a clientage that places them in a satisfactory position among the representatives of the Spokane bar. Mr. Kizer is also the vice president of the Armstrong Machinery Company, manufacturers of ice machines and refrigerating machinery, one of the largest plants west of the Mississippi river.

On the 12th of October, 1905, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kizer and Miss May Edith Armstrong, a daughter of the late Major James M. and Lida B. Armstrong, of this city. They now have one child, Edith, born April 12, 1907. Mr. Kizer is

not a club man nor is he associated with fraternities. He votes with the republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but otherwise concentrates his energies upon his professional duties and is most devoted to the interests of his clients. He spares no labor in the preparation of his case and enters the court well fortified for defense as well as attack.

GILBERT B. IDE.

One of the most active and useful citizens of Colville is Gilbert B. Ide, whose name introduces this sketch. This position he has earned by his untiring interest in promoting the growth of his adopted town and his willingness at all times to assist in advancing the welfare of his county and state. Few men in eastern Washington have been as successful in attracting the attention to the advantages of this portion of the state as a place of residence or business. He was born in Marquette county, Wisconsin, January 27, 1856, a son of Frederick and Atlanta (Glover) Ide. The parents were pioneers of Wisconsin, arriving in that state from Massachusetts and Vermont respectively. One of their sons gave his life in defense of the Union at the time of the Civil war, being a member of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry. The father died in 1898 and the mother passed away four years later.

Gilbert B. Ide received his early education in the public schools of his native state and subsequently attended Durand Academy in Pepin county for two years. He assisted his father on the home farm until twenty-three years of age and then, in 1880, emigrated to this state. For one year he engaged in farming in the Palouse country and then took up his residence in Spokane, where he was identified with the livery business. In 1885 he came to Colville and built the Columbia livery stable, which he conducted for one year. The following year he was elected sheriff of Stevens county and was reelected two years later, serving for two terms to the general satisfaction of the people regardless of their political affiliations. He also was ex-officio assessor of the county form 1888 to 1890. In 1893 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Colville and at intervals until 1899 gave his attention to farming. He opened the Colville Hotel in 1892 but was forced to close his place in 1893, at the time of the panic. In 1899 he entered the real-estate business with his father-in-law, Jacob Stitzel, and has ever since been closely identified with this line, displaying judgment and discrimination which have met with merited recompense.

On the 30th of January, 1889, Mr. Ide was married to Mrs. Kathrine (Stitzel) Backus, and to this union six children have been born, namely, Marjorie, Mary, Jessie, Martha, Fred and Lilian. The father of Mrs. Ide is now deceased. He was a prominent member of the community and at the time of his death was United States land commissioner. This office is now filled by Mrs. Ide.

Politically Mr. Ide gives his support to the republican party, of which he is an earnest advocate. He filled the office of chairman of the republican county central committee from 1888 to 1890 and in 1889 was a delegate to the republican state convention at Tacoma. He has also attended several county conventions in a similar capacity and has at all times shown the interest of a patriotic citizen in the election of competent men to office. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order,

being past master of Colville lodge, and he also belongs to the Woodmen of the World. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and is first vice president of the Federation of Commercial Clubs of Stevens county. He was instrumental in the establishment of the county fair grounds and was manager of the county fairs for ten years, until 1910, when he resigned. He was also commissioner from Stevens county for the Alaska-Yukon Exposition and was superintendent of exhibits for the county during the period of the exposition, accomplishing much good in securing settlers for this region. He has met with deserved success in his business and, as he possesses a genial and companionable nature and has been faithful in the discharge of every duty, either public or private, it may be truly said of him that he represents the substantial citizenship of Stevens county.

ALBERT VICTOR CHAMBERLIN.

Albert Victor Chamberlin was the founder of the American Trust Company of Coeur d'Alene, of which he has been secretary and treasurer and also manager ever since its organization. To Mr. Chamberlin likewise belongs the distinction of being the first man to come into the town with outside money, for the purpose of reviving and stimulating the commercial and industrial interests of the community.

A native of Ohio, his birth occurred in the city of Cleveland on July 15, 1871, his parents being Anson Bartlett and Martha Melissa (Bishop) Chamberlin. The father was for many years in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, having been ticket agent at Milwaukee for over forty years, but he is now living retired. In the maternal line, Albert V. Chamberlin traces his ancestry back to Oliver Cromwell, his grandfather, one of Ohio's pioneers, being a direct descendant of the founder of the British commonwealth.

In the acquirement of his education Albert Victor Chamberlin attended the common schools, completing his course in the high schools of Milwaukee and Minneapolic. Feeling that he was qualified to commence the heavier responsibilities of life, at the age of seventeen years he laid aside his text-books and began his business career. His first position was in a bank in Minneapolis, where for eighteen months he discharged the duties of a clerk with efficiency and intelligence. He subsequently become bookkeeper and accountant for a railroad company in Milwaukee, withdrawing to take the position of sales manager for a lumber company in northern Michigan. In 1893 he decided to see what the western coast offered to a man of his capabilities and located at Seattle, where he remained for two years. At the expiration of that time he returned to the middle west, remaining there until 1899. In the latter year he came to Coeur d'Alene and organized the Gunderson & Chamberlin Lumber Company, purchasing the McFarland sawmill. A few months later he disposed of the enterprise to the Coeur d'Alene Lumber Company, whose plant is now located on the site of the old McFarland mill. Mr. Chamberlin then turned his attention to the real-estate and insurance business, which proved to be very remunerative, and in 1906 organized the American Trust Company, ever since devoting the greater part of his energies to its its development. He still has some valuable property interests in the state and he also owns some timber lands in Oregon. When the Exchange National Bank of this city was or-

ganized he was appointed cashier, and for a time he was also one of the directors of this institution. He has always been one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of the town, the population of which numbered only between three and four hundred when he first located here, and has been officially identified with various thriving activities.

Mr. Chamberlin was united in marriage on the 24th of December, 1896, to Miss Daisy H. Moller, a daughter of C. F. J. Moller, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for many years the Danish consul at that point. They have become the parents of four children, as follows: Galord, whose birth occurred in 1898; Frederick Bishop, whose natal day was in 1900; and Will Mathews and Martha Virginia, twins, who were born in 1903. The Chamberlin home, which is one of the social centers of the community, is located at No. 1017 Fourth street, this city.

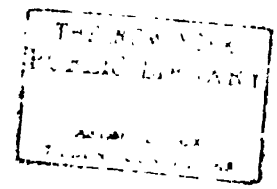
Fraternally Mr. Chamberlin is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and for the past nine years has been clerk of the local camp. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason and is affiliated with the Idaho Consistory, No. 3, S. P. R. S. A. A. and El Katif Temple, Spokane. He has but recently been appointed master council of Kodash and is a trustee of the Masonic Temple Association. Political activities have always engaged much of Mr. Chamberlin's attention and during the entire period of his residence here he has been connected with the government of the city. For four terms he represented his ward in the council, and acted for a while as justice of the peace, while he was mayor for three years, assuming the responsibilities of this office in 1901. That he has discharged his duties with efficiency is manifested by the length of his term. His support is always given to the men and measures of the republican party and he has several times been state committeeman. As he has high standards regarding the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, Mr. Chamberlin always finds the time to advance the interests of the community by assisting in promoting any movement that he feels will advance the welfare of the majority of the inhabitants. He is an enthusiastic member of the Commercial Club, and is most zealous in his efforts on its behalf. At the present time he is a member of the board of directors of this organization and he is also treasurer and a director of the Coeur d'Alene Merchants Association, while his connection with organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to his membership in the Inland Club of Spokane. Success has attended the efforts of Mr. Chamberlin since he located in Coeur d'Alene and he is a man who would be an acquisition to any community, not only because of his disinterested public services, but because of the capable and intelligent manner in which he directs any enterprise with which he is connected, the strength and progress of any town depending upon the resourcefulness and sagacity of its business men.

JAMES M. COMSTOCK.

James M. Comstock, whose life history constitutes a most creditable chapter in the trade annals of Spokane, is now well known in business circles here, as vice president of the Spokane Dry Goods Company and president of the Dry Goods Realty Company. It may seem trite to those familiar with his life history to say that he has advanced from a humble position to one of prominence in the business



JAMES M. COMSTOCK



world, but it is only just to record in a history that will descend to future generations, that his has been a record which any man might be proud to possess. He has never made engagements that he has not kept, nor incurred obligations that he has not met, and his record at all times commands the admiration and respect of colleagues and contemporaries.

Mr. Comstock is numbered among the worthy citizens that New York has furnished to the state of Washington, his birth occurring in Rome, September 6, 1838, and in 1846, he accompanied his parents, George and Eliza (Paine) Comstock, on their removal to Wisconsin, which at that time was largely an undeveloped wilderness. The family settled in Summit township, Waukesha county, and there amid the usual scenes and conditions of pioneer life James M. Comstock was reared, pursuing his early education in the district schools and aiding in the work of the home farm through the summer months. He later had the advantage of educational training in Carroll College at Waukesha and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, which he joined on the 14th of August, 1861, his service covering three and one-half years. He went to the front as a private and was mustered out with the rank of captain. He did duty as provost marshal on the staff of General E. M. McCook, of the First Division Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland, at the battle of Chickamauga. Later he participated in the winter campaign in eastern Tennessee, in which fighting occurred nearly every day. In February, 1864, he was sent with about two hundred and fifty men from east Tennessee over the Blue Ridge mountains into the valley of the Hiwassee river to the town of Murphy, located in the southwestern part of North Carolina, and from there he was sent to old Fort Hembries for the purpose of gathering up Confederates on furlough. The command then returned to east Tennessee and joined Sherman's army on the campaign to Atlanta and remained with that command until the surrender of Atlanta. During this campaign he participated in the battles of Buzzards Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. He accompanied General McCook on his raid to the rear of Atlanta and after that movement was commissioned by General George H. Thomas to return to Nashville, Tennessee, and reoganize, mount and equip all of the dismounted cavalry to be found in that locality. He had succeeded in getting about two hundred men when the Confederate general, Joe Wheeler, came up to a point within six miles of Nashville and for a period of twenty days kept the whode northern force chasing him until they finally succeeded in driving him across the Tennessee river. Mr. Comstock's command then returned to Nashville but shortly afterward the Confederates, under the command of General Forrest, made another raid into the southern portion of the state and again the Union troops drove them back into Alabama. Mr. Comstock next rejoined his regiment at Cartersville, Georgia, whence he was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where the term of his enlistment expired in December, 1864. He then returned to his Wisconsin home and in January, 1865, reenlisted and was recommissioned captain of Company F of the First Wisconsin Cavalry. He then went to Nashville but was unable to join his regiment, which was on campaign duty in Alabama and Georgia.

When mustered out at the close of the war Captain Comstock settled at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, where he carried on general merchandising until 1872. He then removed to Algona, Iowa, and continued in that business for eighteen years, during which period he took a very prominent part in the affairs of the city, serving for a

number of years as a member of its council, while for one term he filled the office of mayor. He also acted as a member of the school board until he left Iowa, about 1890, and was for years president of the Northern Iowa Normal school, which was located at Algona.

Mr. Comstock first visited Spokane in 1884 as the guest of A. M. Horton, who was then editor of The Chronicle. In January, 1889, he again reached this city, arriving at about 11 o'clock in the morning. Before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he had purchased property on Main street, having determined to locate permanently. In July of the same year he returned here, bringing with him R. B. Patterson, with whom he had formed a partnership under the firm style of Comstock & Patterson. They opened a retail dry-goods store, renting a room in the Crescent building, on Riverside avenue, just east of the Review building. Their entire stock was placed in the new building on the evening of August 3, 1889, and on the next day the entire business section of the city was destroyed by fire. The flames advanced to within a block of their new store and were there checked, leaving the establishment of Comstock & Patterson as the only dry-goods store in the city. The business grew very rapidly, the firm prospering in their undertakings, and as the country developed they extended the scope of their activities by the establishment of a wholesale department. In 1904 the Spokane Dry Goods Company was organized and took over the entire business, Mr. Comstock remaining as vice president of the company. The retail branch is conducted under the name of The Crescent and is one of the most complete department stores in the west. From the beginning the project has proven a remunerative one and at the present writing they are erecting a large addition to the retail store. The Spokane Dry Goods Company also has a mammoth wholesale building of its own on the railroad tracks, erected a few years ago. The labors of Mr. Comstock have constituted a most important element in the growth and expansion of the trade, for his judgment is sound, his sagacity keen, and his industry and enterprise unfaltering. The officers of the Spokane Dry Goods Company are also the owners of the Dry Goods Realty Company, which owns and controls all of the property and buildings of the former organization.

On the 29th of March, 1866, Mr. Comstock was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Annis, a daughter of Chauncy L. and Lydia (Allen) Annis, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. They have two children: Josie, the wife of Eugene A. Shadle, of Spokane, and May, at home. Mr. Comstock finds pleasure and recreation in several fraternal associations. He is a past commander of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., and was assistant acting adjutant general of the department of Washington and Alaska, under Commander Norman Buck, in 1896. He is also president of the Northwestern Veteran's Association and he belongs to Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M. His religious faith is that of the First Unitarian church, in which he has served as a trustee for more than twenty years. The worth and value of his public services in Spokane are widely acknowledged. He served as a member of Spokane city council from May, 1894, to May, 1899, and during that time was president of the council for three years. Mr. Comstock was a persistant advocate of the use of water meters from the time he entered the city council to the close of his administration as mayor, in fact was almost absolutely alone in the advocacy of the use of meters for a number of years. At the present time the city council have adopted what Mr. Comstock advocated at that time and have come to see the wisdom and ad-

vantages of installing such a system. In May, 1899, he was elected mayor for a term of two years, during which period he instigated and, through his intelligent and persistent efforts, completed many improvements, such as paving Sprague and First avenues and the following streets from the Northern Pacific right of way to the river: Monroe, Lincoln, Post, Wall and Stevens, Riverside avenue having been paved while he was president of the council. The water system was greatly improved and enlarged during this period.

In 1910, accompanied by Mrs. Comstock and their daughter, he spent three months in Japan, studying the agricultural, economic, manufacturing and financial interests of the empire. During that time they visited all of the leading cities from Nagasaki on the south to Nike on the north. In his travels through Japan, Mr. Comstock noted especially the great advancement that nation is making, particularly in their economic, manufacturing, railroad and ship building interests. He found the Japanese a peaceful people and their history during the past four hundred years shows that they have had only two wars with foreign nations, one with China and one with Russia. In Mr. Comstock's opinion should trouble occur between the United States and Japan, it will be the fault of the United States government, as Japan's slogan is: "Peaceful commercial relation with all nations."

The family residence is at No. 1106 Ninth avenue and one of its attractive features is its large and well selected library. Mr. Comstock is a man of scholarly attainments and of much literary ability, and has delivered and prepared many lectures and readings. One in particular, a comparison between General Grant and Frederick the Great, has been delivered on many occasions and has awakened widespread attention throughout the country. He has also been a close student of Shakespeare for many years, devoting much time not only to the reading of the plays but to everything bearing upon the subject, and he claims, with many others, that Shakespeare never wrote what is accredited to him. His reading and study has at all times covered a wide range and on the social, political and economic questions of the day he keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age. He finds his companionship among people of kindred tastes and interests. His career has been remarkably successful, chiefly by reason of his natural ability and his thorough interest in a business in which as a young tradesman he embarked. There is one point in his career, covering twenty-two years in Spokane, to which all the old settlers refer, and that is whether as a wholesale merchant or in other relations of life, Mr. Comstock has always been the same genial, courteous gentleman, whose ways are those of refinement and whose word no man can question.

LAWRENCE EVERT WORSTELL.

Lawrence Evert Worstell, who is now serving his third term as probate judge of Shoshone county, has been a resident of Idaho since he was a lad of eleven years. His birth occurred at Jacksonville, Switzerland county, Indiana, on July 13, 1878, his parents being William and Ella (Hitchens) Worstell. His father at the age of fourteen years enlisted in the One hundred and fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and went to the front in defense of his country, being discharged with the rank of corporal. Together with his wife and family, William Worstell removed

from Indiana to Denver, Colorado, in 1883, and there the mother died in 1886. Three years later with his six children the father came to Idaho, locating in Murray. He was married again in 1889 to Miss Mary Ginn of Murray, Idaho. Mr. Worstell was a capable business man and was successfully identified with the furniture interests of Wallace and Kellogg, Idaho, until his death, on the 30th of December, 1906.

It was in the public schools of Denver, Colorado, that Lawrence Evert Worstell was first introduced to the elements of English learning, his preliminary education being completed in the public schools of Idaho. Having decided to become an attorney, he subsequently entered the Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto, California, from which institution he was awarded the degree of LL. B. with the class of 1903. Returning to Wallace he was admitted to the bar, but resumed his connection with commercial activities by again becoming associated with his father in the furniture business. He continued to be so identified until elected probate judge of Shoshone county, in 1906, since which time he has given his principal attention to the duties of his office. He is still connected with the furniture business, however, as president of The Worstell Furniture Company, of Wallace, and secretary of The Worstell Thornhill Company of Kellogg, Idaho.

On the 8th of November, 1896, Mr. Worstell was united in marriage to Mrs. Alice E. Duffy, of Bessemer, Michigan. Both Mr. and Mrs. Worstell are communicants of the Episcopal church, and fraternally he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being affiliated with Wallace Lodge, No. 331. His political allegiance Mr. Worstell gives to the republican party, believing its policy best adapted to subserve the interests of the majority. In addition to his county office since 1909, Mr. Worstell has been a member of the city council. As incumbent of the office of probate judge he has discharged his duties in a manner to meet with the general approval of the public at large, as is attested by the length of his period of service. He is held in high esteem and regard not only in Wallace but in the entire county, where he is widely known and has many friends, the majority of whom have known him since boyhood.

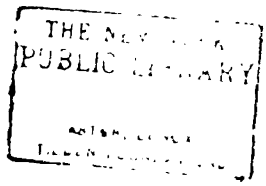
WILLIAM J. C. WAKEFIELD.

William J. C. Wakefield, who ranks high among the prominent lawyers of the Spokane bar, has engaged in practice in this city since May, 1889, and his constantly increasing ability has brought him continuous recognition in a large and distinctively representative clientage. He has concentrated his time, energies and attention upon his professional duties and the work that he has done as advocate and counselor indicates clearly his familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence and an analytical power that enables him to correctly apply those principles to the question under consideration.

While a resident of the west for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Wakefield is a native son of New England, his birth having occurred in Ludlow, Windsor county, Vermont, on the 4th of September, 1862. The family was founded in Massachusetts during the early colonial epoch in the history of this country, and the great-great-great-grandfather, Jonathan Wakefield, of Sutton, Massachusetts,



W. J. C. WAKEFIELD


PUBLIC

took up arms in defense of his country during the French and Indian war, serving in the expedition under General Amherst against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759. That the spirit of liberty was strong within him and that the same spirit was inculcated in his family is indicated by the fact that six of his sons were soldiers in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. One of these, Samuel Wakefield, was a member of the Lexington company that at the first alarm marched on the 19th of April, 1775, out upon the little green in the center of the town to meet the British forces that demanded immediate surrender. He was a member of the company commanded by Captain John Putman, attached to Colonel Ebenezer Larned's regiment, and he continued in the service until September 17, 1779. The line of descent to William J. C. Wakefield is traced down from Samuel Wakefield, through his son Samuel, who removed from Massachusetts to Newport, New Hampshire, Alpheus Wakefield, who was a resident of Ludlow, Vermont, and Luther F. Wakefield. The last named spent his entire life in Ludlow, where he followed the pursuits of mechanic, miller and farmer. He married Lorinda L. Place, a native of northern Vermont, and also a representative of an old New England family.

Their son, William J. C. Wakefield, acquired his early education in the district schools of Chittenden and Windsor counties, Vermont, and afterward attended the Black River Academy of Ludlow, where he prepared for college, then entering Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885. The west with its limitless opportunities attracted him and on the completion of his college course he became a resident of Austin, Nevada, where he engaged in teaching school. The hours which are usually termed leisure were devoted by Mr. Wakefield to the study of law under the direction of Judge McKenna of that place, and he completed his legal studies in the office of Archer & Bowden, following his removal to San Jose, California. Early in 1889 he was admitted to the bar in San Francisco and then turned to the northwest Pacific country, deciding upon Spokane as a favorable location. Accordingly, in May, he arrived in this city, which has since been his home and the scene of his professional labors and achievements. In November, 1889, he formed a partnership with Judge L. B. Nash, which was maintained until the spring of 1892, when Mr. Wakefield succeeded Colonel W. W. D. Turner in the firm of Turner & Forster, the style of Forster & Wakefield being then assumed. In 1905, following the death of George M. Forster, Mr. Wakefield organized with A. W. Witherspoon the present firm of Wakefield & Witherspoon, which is today regarded as one of the most prominent and successful in the city. Mr. Wakefield has largely represented clients who have been prominently connected with the development of eastern Washington, northern Idaho and western Montana. He is well versed in all departments of the law and upon his professional service has concentrated his attention to the exclusion of all political activities. Since 1890 he has held the office of master in chancery of the United States court. He is an officer or director in many corporations that are active in the development of this section of the country and his relations to the northwest is that of contagious enthusiasm which has led to his support of many projects and measures of public benefit.

On the 10th of June, 1896, Mr. Wakefield was united in marriage to Miss Louise Ammann, a daughter of Arnold and Caroline Ammann, formerly of Springfield, Illinois. They now have an interesting family of two daughters and three

sons, Louise, Channing, Helen, Newton and William. The family are prominent socially and Mr. Wakefield is also well known in athletic circles and is equally interested in educational projects which have for their object the intellectual progress of the community. For years he was identified with the National Guard of Nevada and Washington, retiring from the latter with the rank of lieutenant colonel and chief signal officer. He is recognized as a man of well rounded character whose interests are varied and who at all times keeps in close touch with the trend of modern thought and progress.

RAY M. HART.

Prominently associated with many of the business interests which have helped to boom the commercial importance of the more recently developed portions of our great northwest, Ray M. Hart has been a significant factor in the upbuilding of Coeur d'Alene. Born in Ionia county, Michigan, June 20, 1873, he acquired his education in the common schools of his native locality. When eighteen years of age he began work, securing employment with the Frank Brothers Implement Company, at Colfax, Washington, and after two years was engaged as bookkeeper and cashier in the firm of Lippett Brothers, general merchants in Colfax. He remained with them five years when he removed to Bozeman, Montana, where he engaged in business in partnership with D. J. Morton, establishing a dry-goods store. Two years later the firm dissolved partnership, the store was sold and Mr. Morton returned to Ireland, while Mr. Hart secured a position as a traveling salesman for a wholesale dry-goods company of St. Louis, Missouri, in which capacity he continued to serve for ten years, until 1908, and during this period became financially interested in a number of general merchandise stores throughout Montana, mainly at Billings and Lewistown. He is still president of the Hart Albin Company of Billings, Montana, and is also interested as stockholder in a large number of banks situated in various parts of this western country. On February 9, 1909, when the Blackwell Lumber Company was organized, with headquarters at Coeur d'Alene, Mr. Hart became secretary and treasurer of this concern and in consequence came to Coeur d'Alene, where he has remained in the same capacity ever since. He is interested in many other enterprises, being a director in the American Trust Company of Coeur d'Alene and in the Panhandle Lumber Company of Spirit Lake, a director likewise in the Idaho and Northern Washington Railroad Company and in the Railway Land and Improvement Company, and a stockholder in the Portland Cement Company of Metaline Falls, Washington. Always ready to help in any project that might aid in securing better transportation facilities for the people living in the remoter localities and in making the larger towns more easily accessible to the rural dwellers, Mr. Hart was largely instrumental in securing the construction of the first electric railroad in Montana, organizing the Gallatin Valley Electric Railway, a rural line running from Bozeman, Montana, of which corporation he was president until the road was sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad Company. Always alert for every chance to build up his commercial interests and to enlarge the sphere of his activities, he has availed himself of every opportunity held out to him and now is accounted one of the foremost busi-

ness men of Coeur d'Alene, enjoying an ample income from his investments and possessing unlimited credit among his associates in the financial world.

On August 27, 1908, Mr. Hart was married to Miss Blanche Blackwell, a daughter of F. A. Blackwell of Coeur d'Alene. They are the parents of one child. The Hart home at No. 820 Sherman avenue, is one of the handsome residences in the town and is frequently the scene of social gayety and mirth. Mr. Hart has been a Mason since the year in which he attained his majority, having joined Hiram Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., of Colfax, Washington, and he is also a member of Lodge No. 468, B. P. O. E., of Bozeman, Montana. In his political affiliations he is a republican. Always adhering to high standards of business ethics, Mr. Hart has attained his success justly and by reason of his own efforts and keen discrimination. Large in his view of a situation he is the type of man who has supplied the leaven that has created the western spirit of indomitable determination and ability to win.

GEORGE SELWIN ALLISON, M. D.

While the practice of medicine is the real life work of Dr. George Selwin Allison, he has also engaged in real-estate dealing in Spokane and is the owner of considerable valuable ranch property in eastern Washington. He was born in Louisiana, Missouri, July 22, 1848, a son of J. C. and H. M. Allison. His educational opportunities in early youth were those afforded by the district schools of his native town where he pursued his studies until he reached the age of fifteen years, and then attended the Cherry Grove Seminary of Abingdon, Illinois, for three years. A glance over the broad field of business in its different agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional phases, led him to the determination to make the practice of medicine his life work and he entered the St. Louis Medical School, now the Washington University, from which in due time he was graduated with the class of 1871. He at once sought to put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test and entered the office with Dr. W. C. Duncan, with whom he remained for two years and then opened an office in Macon county, Illinois, where he remained for about ten years. Ambitious to attain the highest degree of proficiency he went to New York in 1881 and pursued a special course of study in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1881, being now numbered among its alumni.

It was in July, 1882, that Dr. Allison arrived in Spokane where he has been in practice constantly since and is the oldest resident physician of this city. There was only a very limited population when he took up his abode here and with the growth of the city his practice has increased until it is now very extensive and of an important character. He has improved the opportunity for judicious investment and profitable sale of real estate, and now has much property in Spokane, together with a ranch of seven hundred and eighty acres at Latah, Spokane county, on which he raises stock, wheat and all that goes to make up a model farm. The place is situated forty-three miles from the city, and his son, Walter S. Allison, now twenty-six years of age, is in charge of the farm. Dr. Allison is an enthusiast on the subject of the future of Spokane county and is always ready to join in any movement

that promises to prove of practical worth in its development and upbuilding. He is likewise president of the Conservative Land & Investment Company, owning thirteen thousand acres of land in Benton county, one thousand acres of which are under cultivation.

On the 2d of May, 1876, at Mount Zion, Illinois, occurred the marriage of Dr. Allison and Miss Ellen E. Mariner, a daughter of Professor William and Agnes Mariner, both natives of Lebanon, Tennessee. Her father was a teacher by profession and about 1880 came to Washington to join the faculty of the Walla Walla College. He was thus connected with the educational development of the state until his death, which occurred in Spokane in 1894. Dr. and Mrs. Allison have three living children: Walter S., who as stated manages his father's ranch; Ida G., the wife of John D. Johnson, of Spokane; and Mabel P., who is the wife of James E. Bailey, of this city. The family residence is at No. 1203 Eighth avenue and was erected by Dr. Allison. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican but the only office that he would ever accept was that of member of the school board, on which he served for three years, beginning in 1905. He has ever taken an active interest in educational matters and the cause of the public schools finds in him a splendid friend. He holds membership in the Westminster Congregational church and for many years was one of its trustees. His influence is always on the side of progress and those things which relate to the material, intellectual, political and moral development and welfare of the city.

OTTO HANSEN.

Otto Hansen, a railroad contractor whose business activity has also included considerable irrigation work, has his offices in the Paulsen building in Spokane although his operations in construction work call him into various localities. Careful consideration of the facts indicate that the Teutonic race has constituted an important element in the upbuilding of the northwest. Of this Mr. Hansen is a representative. He was born in Holstein, Germany, June 3, 1868, and is a son of Detlef and Mathilde Hansen. The father was a farmer and once visited America, making the trip in 1893. It was seven years before this year that Otto Hansen came to the new world. He had been educated in the public schools of the fatherland and on crossing the Atlantic to America settled in St. Paul, where he made his initial step in business circles as a clerk in a general mercantile store. Thus he was employed for four years, after which he resigned his position and entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, going to Tacoma, where he remained for ten years in the engineering department. He was engineer of maintenance between Ellensburg and Portland, called the Pacific division, and remained with the railroad company until 1900, when he resigned to engage in railroad contract work on his own account. His labors in this connection have since been of an important character, his patronage steadily growing until his business interests have assumed large and profitable proportions. He made his headquarters at Kennewick, Washington, for about three years and then came to Spokane in 1907. He has also done considerable irrigation work, taking important contracts of that character.

On the 6th of November, 1899, Mr. Hansen was united in marriage to Catherine Anne Reese, a daughter of Reese J. and Anne Reese, of Tacoma, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have two children, Reese Detlef and Catherine Mathilde. Mr. Hansen belongs to the Spokane Club and to the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. His residence in America now covers a period of over twenty-five years and he feels that he has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found the opportunities which he sought, and by determination and energy has steadily advanced in business until the extent and importance of his operations have placed him in a creditable position in business circles.

CHARLES A. SOLBERG.

Charles A. Solberg is conducting an extensive and profitable enterprise as a dealer in men's furnishings at Wallace. He was born in Norway in 1860 and lost his mother when but a year and a half old. His education was acquired in his native land, and in 1880 he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, settling at Winona, Minnesota. There he secured employment in the general mercantile store of the A. L. Porter Company, remaining in that department for six years. On the expiration of that period he entered the grain department of the same concern, buying grain for their mill for four years. In March, 1890, he came to Spokane, accepting a position as salesman for Mr. Hanover of the I. X. L. Clothing Company. In that that capacity he acted for five years, and during that period made occasional visits to the Coeur d'Alene district. In 1896 he settled at Gem, Idaho, remaining there for about two years, when he came to Wallace, which has been his place of residence continuously since. For seven years he was employed by J. W. Tabor and in 1907 purchased a half interest in the business of H. McKinley, forming the firm of McKinley & Solberg, devoted exclusively to the sale of men's furnishings. This relation was maintained with mutual pleasure and profit for four years, or until May 8, 1911, when Mr. Solberg purchased his partner's interest and has since been the sole proprietor of the establishment, conducting the business under the name of C. A. Solberg. He is a member of the Scandinavian Brotherhood. The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home in America has been more than realized. He found the opportunities he sought—which, by the way, are always open to the ambitious, energetic man,—and making the best of these he has steadily worked his way upward.

DRS. CHARLES R. AND HERBERT C. MOWERY.

Among the highly successful younger members of the medical profession in Wallace must be numbered Drs. Charles R. and Herbert C. Mowery, who located here in 1905. They are of German parentage, as the name would suggest, and were born and reared in Ottumwa, Iowa, in the public schools of which city they acquired their preliminary education. They subsequently pursued a classical course at the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, after which they matriculated in the

medical department of the Creighton University at Omaha, Nebraska, this institution conferring upon them the degree of M. D., upon the completion of their professional studies. In 1903 they came to Idaho, locating in Wardner, where for two years they were associated in practice with Dr. Franz. When Dr. St. Jean bought the Wallace Hospital in 1905 they came here, and for five years thereafter were on the staff of that institution. They had leave of absence, however, in 1908 and 1909, and went abroad, pursuing post-graduate courses in the hospitals of London, Vienna, Berlin and Paris. In 1910 they severed their connection with the Wallace Hospital and joined the staff of Providence Hospital, with which institution they continue to be identified. They are well qualified for the duties of their profession both by reason of their thorough preparation and natural aptitude, possessing the mental characteristics and personality so essential to success in this of all vocations. They have met with good success during the period of their residence in Wallace and have built up lucrative private practices in addition to their hospital work.

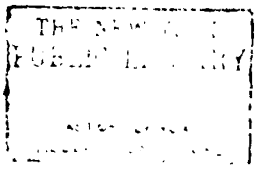
They have neither of them ever married. They are actively identified with a number of fraternal organizations, holding membership in the Elks, Wallace Lodge, No. 331, B. P. O. E.; and the Eagles and the Red Men, all of this city. They are also affiliated with the Masonic order, belonging to Wardner Lodge, No. 34, A. F. & A. M.; the Knights of Pythias, Galena Lodge, No. 12; and the Woodmen of the World, all of Wardner. Their connection with associations of a professional nature is confined to their membership in the Pacific Coast Association of Railway Surgeons. They are held in high regard in Wallace both professionally and socially and would seem to have most promising futures, judging by their success as practitioners since locating here.

JULIUS A. ZITTEL.

Julius A. Zittel, a Spokane architect, whose developing powers have brought him to a position where recognized skill and ability place him with the foremost representatives of his profession in the Inland Empire, is now a member of the firm of Zittel & Rigg and has followed his chosen calling in this city since 1887. The name indicates his German birth and nativity, his natal year being 1869. He was thirteen years of age when he crossed the Atlantic to America, residing for a time in Chicago, where he studied architecture in a large office of that city until he came to Spokane. He was about eighteen years of age when, in 1887, he arrived in Washington and secured employment with H. Preusse, who was already established as a leading architect of this city. For six years he continued in the office and the recognition of his constantly increasing ability led to his admission to a partnership in 1893, and they continued in business under the firm style of Preusse & Zittel until 1910. In the intervening period of eighteen years they designed and superintended the construction of many of the finest buildings in Spokane, including the Gonzaga College and the Victor block. They were also the architects who designed the new city hall, St. Aloysius Catholic church and the Carnegie Library building. Mr. Zittel, moreover, is connected with the building interests of the city as vice president of the Citizens Building & Loan Association.



JULIUS A. ZITTEL



He has been a close student of his profession and is thoroughly familiar with the great scientific principles which underlie his work, while in design and execution the work embodies many of the most artistic conceptions.

In 1889 occurred the marriage of Mr. Zittel and Miss Alice Shanks, a daughter of Robert and Marion Shanks, both pioneers of the county. They have one child, Eunice I. M., born in 1898, who is attending school. Their acquaintance in Spokane is a wide one and their circle of friends is almost coextensive therewith. Mr. Zittel possesses many of the sterling characteristics of the German race, including the thoroughness and perseverance as well as artistic temperament which have made the Teutonic people an important element of progress in various parts of the world.

GEORGE T. CRANE.

George T. Crane, president of the Crane Shoe Company, follows well formulated plans in the conduct of his business and meets every emergency that arises with a resourcefulness that enables him to conquer difficulties and bring to successful conclusion whatever he undertakes. His birth occurred in Cascade, Dubuque county, Iowa, September 8, 1854, his parents being Peter F. and Nancy (Elliott) Crane. His parents were pioneers of Iowa to which state they had removed from Batavia, New York. During his youthful days George T. Crane was a pupil in the public schools of his native county and then, seeking the broader business opportunities of the city, made his way to Chicago, obtaining employment in the wholesale house of Benham, Trumbull & Company, with whom he remained until 1882. Thinking to find still better advantages in the west where competition was not yet so great and where rapid development offered an excellent field, he came to Spokane and established a hardware store on Howard street, between Front and Main avenues, conducting his enterprise under the firm name of George T. Crane & Company until 1884. On the discovery of gold in the Coeur d'Alene district he disposed of his mercantile interests and went to the mines in the vicinity of Murray, Idaho, where he engaged in placer mining through the summer. He became convinced, however, that his fortune was not to be made in that field and returning to Spokane he again entered commercial circles by purchasing an interest in the firm of Taylor & Sharkey, dealers in agricultural implements, with whom he remained for about two years. On the opening of the Wardner camp he made his way there and in partnership with E. C. Gove established a general mercantile store, opening with the first stock of goods in the camp. The business was conducted under the firm style of Gove & Crane until 1892, when the junior partner sold out and went to Rossland, British Columbia, being there at the opening of that camp. In partnership with Frank C. Loring and F. E. Snodgrass he purchased and developed the Josie mine, afterward selling out to the British syndicate that purchased and consolidated many mines in that district. Their old mine is now known as the Le Roi No. 2.

Mr. Crane returned to Spokane in 1896 and purchased an interest in the shoe store of Henry Hill, afterward organizing a stock company under the name of the Hill Shoe Company, of which he became president. In 1898 their store was re-

moved from its original location at the corner of Sprague and Howard streets to 519 Riverside avenue, where the business has since been conducted. In 1903 Mr. Crane purchased the Hill interests and changed the name to the Crane Shoe Company, being today at the head of the largest and finest retail shoe store in the northwest. The business has constantly expanded until the volume of trade is now most gratifying and the reputation of the house is unassailable.

In his home life Mr. Crane finds the enjoyment which constitutes an even balance to his various business cares and responsibilities. He was married August 31, 1876, at Ottawa, Kansas, to Miss Margaret Wright, of that place, and they now have two sons and a daughter: Earl B. and Frank G., who are identified with their father in business; and Marguerite, the wife of John G. MacDonnell, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Crane was a daughter of William and Rose (McKittrick) Wright, of Ottawa, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Crane now reside at No. 817 South Adams street, where he built a pleasant residence about four years ago. They are prominent members of the Christian Science church in which Mr. Crane has served as a trustee for several years. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and in Oriental Consistory, No. 2, S. P. R. S., he has attained the thirty-second degree. He has also been more or less active in politics, recognizing the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship. His views accord with the prinicples of the republican party and in 1884 he was elected upon that ticket to the city council. Through the succeeding years he was a member of the Spokane school board and in 1907-08 represented his district in the state legislature. He is a statesman with an eye to practical results and not glittering generalities. His party fealty is not grounded on personal prejudice. He is thoroughly familiar with the great issues which divide the two parties that have roots extending down to the very bedrock foundation of the republic. He has also studied the lessons of life and has arrived at his own conclusions, the result of which may be called his post-graduate studies in the school of affairs. Such men, either in office or out, are the natural leaders of whichever party they may be identified with, especially in that movement toward better politics which is common to both parties and which constitutes the most hopeful political sign of the period.

FRANK E. PETERSON.

In Frank E. Peterson are found many of the sterling qualities which characterize the nation of which he is a representative. He displays the persistency of purpose and the thorough reliability that have ever marked the Swedish people. In his business career, by means of his perseverance and unfaltering energy, he has made continuous and creditable progress. He was born in Smolan, Sweden, October 1, 1874, a son of John and Johanna Peterson, who in the year 1876 brought their family to America and, like many of the emigrants from that land, sought a home in Minnesota. They first located at Red Wing and the father who had learned cabinet making in his native land, continued to work at his trade.

The son, Frank E. Peterson, was sent to the public schools and when he had mastered the branches of learning therein taught, he acquired skill in the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a few years in Red Wing. Subsequently he sought a

broader field of labor in Fargo, North Dakota, where he spent one year, but still not satisfied that he had reached the place which would give him the best opportunities, he came to Spokane in the Spring of 1898. Since then he has never wished to change his residence, for the business conditions here offered him what he sought. Moreover, his intellect had early grasped the eternal truth that industry wins, and industry has ever been the guiding force of his life. Following his arrival in Spokane he engaged in business with G. L. Weber and J. A. Creutzer, under the firm name of G. L. Weber & Company, in the general building and contracting business. The first residence which they erected was that of the late Judge W. E. Cullen, on Pacific avenue. Mr. Weber died after about two years, and following the retirement of Mr. Creutzer from the firm, Mr. Peterson continued his building operations alone for a time and success attended his efforts, important contracts being awarded him, for he had given proof of his ability, enterprise and straightforward methods. Among some of the buildings which he has erected are: the Dessert building, at the corner of Bernard and Riverside; the Stevens school; the new Franklin school, and the administration high school building and many others. He has also made several large additions to other schoolhouses and has erected a number of residences and similar buildings. He is now a director and treasurer of the Colonial Building Company and as a general contractor his work is contributing much to the general improvement of the city. He is also known in financial circles of the city as a director of the Scandinavian-American Bank.

On the 28th of January, 1907, in Spokane, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage to Miss Ida May McClure and unto them has been born a son, John Lawrence. They occupy a pleasant home at 01428 Lincoln street, which Mr. Peterson erected in 1905. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce, associations which indicate much concerning the nature of his interests and his activities outside of the strict path of business. Those who meet him find that he possesses many of the qualities which awaken admiration and give rise to warm friendships. He started out in the business world with no false ideas concerning the way of attaining success. He early realized that diligence is the root of all honorable advancement and by reason of his persistent purpose and the skill which he has constantly displayed, for he has continually studied the business in its various phases, he has gained the liberal patronage which is accorded him and which is certainly well merited.

MARSHALL M. TAYLOR.

A resident of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, for the past seven years, Marshall M. Taylor has materially contributed to the growth and commercial development of this city, having in his capacity as real-estate operator had a large share in platting the newer portions opened for building purposes. He was born in Jackson county, May 17, 1862, a son of Stephen L. and Cecelia (Dupuy) Taylor, the father being for many years occupied in running a grist mill near Fulton, Iowa. Marshall M. Taylor obtained his education in the common schools of Jackson county, Iowa, and in 1886 came west with his brother John B. Taylor, locating in eastern Oregon.

Later he removed to Cheney, Washington, where he was city marshal for a period of two years. He then engaged in the clothing business with his brother, but after a time sold out and left Cheney for Wallace, Idaho, where the brothers conducted a clothing business for nine years. In 1904 they came to Coeur d'Alene and organized the Lake City Hardware Company but sold out the controlling interest after a year and a half, in order to devote their entire time to real-estate transactions. They have been very successful in this last venture and since commencing their real-estate operations have laid out the following additions to Coeur d'Alene: Taylor, Lake Shore, College and Taylor's Park additions; Fruitland, a suburb and irrigation tract, and also Lawrence Park addition, being laid out in ten-acre tracts. Mr. Taylor has a natural turn for business, and is spirited and energetic, alive to the many opportunities open to men who are not afraid to take a venture and who possess the qualities which win success.

Mr. Taylor was united in marriage at Cheney, Washington, on November 23, 1893, to Miss Edith Hubbard, a daughter of H. H. Hubbard, now of Coeur d'Alene. The Taylor residence is situated in the Lake Shore addition on the lake front commanding a beautiful view of Coeur d'Alene lake, and with its great sweeping lawns and the substantial boathouse it makes one of the most striking and attractive places in the city.

In his political predilections Mr. Taylor is republican. He was elected to the common council of the city, in April, 1911, to serve for a term of two years. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, having served through all the chairs of the Cheney lodge at Cheney, Washington, and is now a member of the Coeur d'Alene lodge of the same brotherhood. Since his connection with local business interests Mr. Taylor has become known for his spirit of enterprise and his tireless energy, being progressive in his policy and quick to act when the occasion demands.

JAMES MONTGOMERY PERRY.

Among the retired ranchmen of Spokane county who deserve prominent mention in this work should be named James Montgomery Perry, who located at Cheney thirty-four years ago and is, therefore, one of the pioneers of this section. He was born in New York state, April 20, 1846, and is a son of Oren and Margaret (Tabor) Perry. The father died in 1852, when his son James was six years of age, but the mother survived until 1901.

James M. Perry received his early education in the public schools of the Empire state. After leaving school he worked on a farm and continued there until twenty years of age. He then went to Holley, New York, and secured employment in a flour and feed store. After giving up this position he came westward to Nebraska, where he applied himself to farming for seven years. Believing that the Pacific coast presented more favorable inducements, he removed to California, remaining, however, only a short time in that state. He next became a resident of Oregon and worked in a sawmill for two years. In 1877 he arrived at Cheney and took up a preemption claim of one hundred and sixty acres. Subsequently he purchased tracts of eighty, two hundred and forty and four hundred and forty acres respec-

tively, thus becoming the owner of nine hundred and twenty acres of land in Spokane county. He applied himself successfully to farming until 1905, when he disposed of a portion of his land and bought property in Cheney. On account of ill health he retired from active operations and has since made his home in town. In 1910 he sold four hundred and forty acres but still retains two hundred and forty acres, which he rents to other persons.

On March 4, 1874, Mr. Perry was married to Miss Marie C. Salisbury, a daughter of Ackland Salisbury, whose ancestors were pioneers of New York state. Mr. and Mrs. Perry are the parents of one child, Grace, who is the wife of L. C. Van Patten. In politics Mr. Perry supports the republican party. He has been an active worker in its behalf and has attended many county conventions at Spokane. He belongs to the Masonic order, and has served as chaplain of the lodge at Cheney. He was also for many years a member of the Commercial Club of Cheney.

He has witnessed many changes in eastern Washington. When he located in Spokane county the country in this region was largely uninhabited except by Indians and wild animals, and settlers were often in danger from outbreaks of the savages. Twice Mr. Perry and his family were forced to leave Cheney on account of Indian scares, going the first time to Spokane and the second time to Colfax and on to Walla Walla. Conditions have changed,—the railroad, the telegraph and the wonderful conveniences of an inventive age assisted in the rapid march of progress and today Spokane county is within ready access of the best markets and the people enjoy all the desirable comforts and luxuries of modern life.

Mr. Perry showed rare public spirit at the time when the bill for the support of the State Normal school was vetoed, when he with a number of others signed notes to prevent the school from closing until the state appropriation could be made. His daughter is a graduate of that school. Mr. and Mrs. Perry became members of the Methodist church in 1884, and ever since have been very prominent in church and temperance work. Both have served as officers in the church, and Mrs. Perry is an officer in the Ladies' Aid Society. She is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, as is her daughter and her son-in-law, having lately been elected secretary of the local Masonic lodge. It is largely to the pioneers that the people of eastern Washington owe the blessing they now enjoy and no one of that noble class is more sincerely respected than James M. Perry.

WILLIAM S. LEWIS.

William S. Lewis is a practicing attorney in Spokane and is the author of various historical articles pertaining to eastern Washington. He was born at Hamden, Delaware county, New York, July 21, 1876, and in 1884 came to the west with his parents, William A. and Fannie B. (Shaw) Lewis who in that year brought their family to Washington. William S. Lewis, then a lad of eight years, entered the public schools here and passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school. He afterward became a pupil in the Leland Stanford Junior University of California, where he pursued the study of law and following his return to Washington was admitted to practice before the bar of this state in 1898. He has since followed his profession and is now associated with his brother, Marshall

L. Lewis. They have been accorded a good clientage, which is indicative of the fact that their work in the courts is satisfatcory to those who employ them. They are careful and painstaking in the preparation of cases, and strong argument and logical deduction are features in the presentation of their causes before court or jury.

On the 16th of January, 1911, William S. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Hildegarde J. Johannessen, a daughter of Carl J. Johannessen, of this city. Mr. Lewis is a man of considerable literary ability, as is evidenced by the historical articles which he has written pertaining to the history of eastern Washington. In politics he has always been a republican and is now allied with the progressive wing of the party, but has never been a candidate for office, preferring the retirement of private life to the publicity of the political field.

OLIVER NELSON BELL.

Oliver Nelson Bell is one of the well known real-estate dealers in Colville, having for the past six years been identified with L. M. McFarland in the operation of the Colville Land Company. He is a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Belknap, Davis county, that state, on the 10th of November, 1858, his parents being Charles R. and Sarah A. (Scoles) Bell. When he was a youth of sixteen the family residence was changed to Salem, Oregon, while two years later they became citizens of Latah, Washington. Here the mother passed away in 1891, but the father is still living in Hamilton, Montana, having attained the venerable age of seventy-five.

Reared in the country Oliver Nelson Bell devoted the winters of his boyhood and youth to the acquirement of an education in the common schools, first in Iowa and later in Oregon, while in summers he worked on the farm. After the mastery of the common branches he gave his undivided attention to agricultural pursuits, remaining under the parental roof until he was twenty-two years of age. He then left home to begin his independent career and going to Latah, Washington, filed on a timber claim, afterward a homestead and then bought railroad land until he owned a section. He and his father bought the first threshing machine north of Colfax. They did the first threshing on the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation and were there before the new mission was built by Old Cataldo or Josette. Mr. Bell and his father also constructed the first wagon road across what is now known as Rock Creek valley, running from Latah across the reservation to Farmington, landing on Coeur d'Alene lake. For eight years thereafter he devoted his energies to the cultivation of his land and the raising of stock, withdrawing from these pursuits to engage in the livery business, in connection with which he also dealt in real-estate. He was a resident of Latah until 1898, with the exception of a brief period in 1884, during the mining excitement, when he went to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. After closing out his interests in Latah, Mr. Bell again took up his residence in this state, locating at Bossburg, where he engaged in the livery and stage business, which occupied his attention until 1905, and compelled him in the interest of the business, to travel extensively in both British Columbia and Washington. Upon leaving Bossburg, Mr. Bell came to Colville where he has ever since been located. During the period of his residence here he has met with good success in the pursuit

of his business, which has developed in a most gratifying manner and is among the thriving ones of the town.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell attend the Methodist Episcopal church, while they devote much time and money to promoting the temperance cause in this county, Mr. Bell having been one of the most prominent factors in abolishing the liquor traffic in his community. He and his wife both take an earnest interest in all movements tended to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the community, while he is a generous contributor toward all church and charitable work whether under the auspices of his own denomination or that of some other. They have one son, Hugh M., attending the North Western University at Shenandoah, Iowa. Mr. Bell belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Stevens County Pioneer's Association, while in politics he is a democrat; although he takes a helpful and active interest in all municipal affairs, he has not been an office seeker, but on the contrary has consistently declined to accept any public honors at the hands of his constituency. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, by the principles of which organization he has always striven to direct his life in both his public and private relations. Mr. Bell's efforts have been rewarded in a substantial way and in addition to his thriving business and property interests he is a stockholder in the New Golden Crown Mining Company, in the First Thought mining district in this county. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of Stevens county in the development and upbuilding of which he freely gives his aid and cooperation.

HENRY C. ADAMI.

Henry C. Adami, residing in Wallace, is the superintendent of the sampling works of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company. His birth occurred in Helena, Montana, on the 28th of April, 1879, his parents being Henry and Elizabeth (Maas) Adami. About 1870 the father emigrated from Germany to the United States, settling in Helena, Montana, where he did a freighting and real-estate business. Going back to the fatherland, he was there married and then again crossed the Atlantic and returned to Helena, where he continued in the business of rock quarrying and acquired considerable real estate. He still makes his home at Helena, and has attained the age of about fifty-eight years.

Henry C. Adami obtained his education in the grammar and high schools of Helena and after putting aside his text-books secured employment as a bookkeeper. In 1897 he began the study of assaying, chemistry and mining engineering with Braden Brothers of Helena, with whom he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he became assayer and chemist for Thomas Cruse, of the celebrated Bald Mountain mine at Marysville, Montana, but resigned at the end of eight months to take the position of assistant assayer for the Peck Concentrating Company of East Helena, Montana. In a short time he was made the chemist of the concern, with which he remained for eight months, then becoming timekeeper and top foreman at the Gagnon mine in Butte, Montana, under the supervision of William Ward. After thus serving for another period of eight months he became identified, in 1901, with the Northwestern Sampling Works at Wallace, Idaho, then owned and operated by G. D. Potter and C. M. Witloff. In May, 1902, these gentle-

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men sold their plant to the Mine Owners' Association, with which Mr. Adami continued as chief assayer. In October, 1902, when the Mine Owners' Association sold the plan to the American Smelting & Refining Company, our subject remained therein, acting as assayer and chemist for the Mine Owners' Association and M. E. Fisher, representing the American Smelting & Refining Company. In October, 1903, the American Smelting & Refining Company sold the plant back to the Mine Owners' Association and Mr. Adami was appointed its superintendent. In the spring of 1906, when the Federal Mining & Smelting Company acquired all the interests of the Mine Owners' Association, including the sampling works, Mr. Adami continued to do all the assaying and also superintended the operation of the plant, making all settlements for ore at that place. From that time to the present he has remained a valuable and trusted representative of the company.

On the 8th of June, 1904, Mr. Adami was united in marriage to Miss Rowena McDiarmid, a daughter of J. C. McDiarmid, of Wallace, Idaho, who was one of the early pioneers of the Coeur d'Alene district, coming to Murray, Idaho, with the first gold rush. During the troublesome times in that district he served as deputy sheriff under Angus Sutherland. Mr. and Mrs. Adami have one daughter, Dorothy, who was born in 1907.

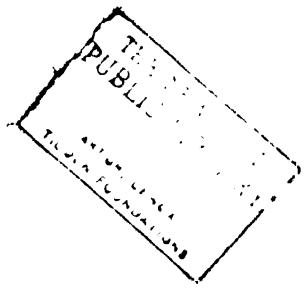
COLONEL WILLIAM R. ABERCROMBIE.

Colonel William R. Abercrombie, military commander, scientist, explorer and promoter of various important business projects which have been of almost incalculable value in the development of the northwest, was born at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, August 17, 1857. His father, General John J. Abercrombie, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy of the class of 1822 and after fifty-five years' service in the United States army retired in 1877. He won distinction and honors in connection with service in the Indian wars, participating in the Seminole and the Black Hawk wars, also the Mexican and the Civil wars. In the last named he passed through all of the grades from that of second lieutenant to general officer. Through previous generations this military trait has been traced, the family being descended from Ralph Abercrombie, of the English army, who settled in this country after the battle of Ticonderoga. Of the three sons of General John J. Abercrombie two served in the army and one in the navy. The eldest son, J. J. Abercrombie, who became captain of artillery, is now retired and is living in Chicago, where he is conducting a brokerage business. Ensign F. P. Abercrombie, who was in the volunteer service, is now division superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The two daughters are: Mrs. W. E. Goodman, living at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; and Mrs. John Cole Rutherford, of Park, New Jersey.

Colonel William R. Arbercrombie, whose name introduces this review, was educated in Queen's county, Long Island, New York, pursuing his course in Flower Hill Academy. He became connected with the United States army at the age of nineteen years and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Second Infantry by General Grant in March, 1877. In July of that year he came to the Pacific coast to take part in the Nez Perce war. He went from Atlanta, Georgia, to San



COL. W. R. ABERCROMBIE



Francisco, thence by boat to Portland and by river steamer to Lewiston, from which point he marched to Spokane Falls. Here in October the regiment was divided and Company E, of which Colonel Abercrombie was then second lieutenant, took its station at Fort Colville. Two companies built log cabins there while another company went to the Palouse country and the remainder of the troops went to Coeur d'Alene. In 1878 Colonel Abercrombie took part in the Bannock Indian war and the following year was quartermaster of an expedition into the Moses country in what is now known as the Great Bend, and encamped at the mouth of Foster creek on the Columbia river through the winter of 1879-80. In the spring of the latter year he proceeded by boat down the Columbia river and began building a post at Lake Chelan. Owing to the roughness of the country that post was afterward abandoned in the fall of 1880, and Colonel Abercrombie was appointed to duty at the mouth of the Spokane river, where he acted as quartermaster and commissary.

In 1882 trains began running to Fort Coeur d'Alene and with many of the events which have marked the upbuilding of this section of the country since that time Colonel Abercrombie has been closely associated. In 1882 he was detailed to take the census of Indians on the Colville and Moses reservations, and in 1883 he made a survey of Pend d'Oreille river and Pend d'Oreille lake to the forty-ninth parallel and in 1884 commanded his first expedition into Alaska, locating the Copper river delta. Two years later he conducted an expedition and made a survey of the Priest river country and from 1886 until 1896 was stationed at Fort Omaha, Nebraska. He participated in various Indian campaigns throughout the west and was called out for active duty at the time of the riots in Chicago, in Butte and in other places. In 1897 he was stationed at Fort Harrison, Montana, and made surveys between the forty-seventh and forty-ninth parallels, and from the one hundred and ninth to the one hundred and eleventh meridians, which included the Miras Indian reservation and other public lands. In 1898 he was quartermaster of the Reindeer train which was attached to the expedition for the relief of destitute miners in the Yukon country in Alaska, and after the completion of that work, in the same year, he commanded the Alaska exploration expedition, No. 2, for the exploration of the Copper river valley with a view to discovering and locating an all-American route from tide water on Prince William's Sound to the international boundary between Canada and the United States, and Belle Isle and the Yukon river.

In 1889 Colonel Abercrombie commanded the Copper river exploration expedition operating from Port Valdez, Alaska. He discovered and located an all-American route from Port Valdez to the Tanana river, and the same year was appointed chief engineer of the department of Alaska and construction engineer of the trans-Alaskan military road. From 1899 until 1901 he was engaged as constructing engineer of the trans-Alaskan military road from Valdez to the Yukon river, covering four hundred and eighty miles, and in 1902 he was acting engineering officer of the department of the Columbia at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. In 1903 he was in service in the Philippine islands and in 1905-6 was on recruiting duty in the northern part of the state of New Jersey. In 1907 he was commander at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, and in 1908 was on foreign service in the Philippine islands, while in 1910 he was commander at Fort Wright, at which point he retired from active service and came to Spokane to make his home. He continued

in active military duty for thirty-three years, spending ten years, summer and winter, in tents. He is now connected with mining projects, having owned mining property since 1884. This is located at Cornucopia, Oregon, and he is also chief engineer of development in the Willapa Harbor, in Pacific county. He has gold and silver bearing properties and the company is now operating a twenty stamp mill. Colonel Abercrombie is also interestd in the Willapa-Pacific Townsite Company, the town site being located in Willapa county, at the mouth of the Willapa river about two miles south of South Bend. His long and varied experience in engineering work during his connection with the army well qualifies him for important duties that are now devolving upon him in this connection.

Colonel Abercrombie was the first soldier that came into the town of Spokane and the first man he met in the settlement was James Glover. The Indians had been dancing and making merry for a week before his arrival. Being a good fisherman he obtained promise from the commanding officer, General Wheaton, allowing him to go ahead of the command so he could fish. At that time there were only about three houses in the town and these mere shacks. In front of one was sitting a big, handsome fellow who called to the colonel as the latter went by, and he noticed that the man did not look very happy. His expression changed, however, to one of joy when in response to his question as to how many soldiers were behind the Colonel he was informed that there were about seven hundred. The man was Mr. Glover and Colonel Abercrombie afterward learned that he had not slept for several nights and it was a question when the sun went down whether he would ever see it rise again, for the Indians were getting excited and were showing marked signs of hostility. Colonel Abercrombie became well acquainted with the early settlers including James Monaghan, Cowley, Dumheller, Gray, Yetson, Post and a host of others, and it was this that induced him finally to settle in Spokane. As he said, he "learned to know these men as one only can in days when their worldly possessions were represented by a sack of flour and a slab of bacon." It is in such days when privations are great and hardships are many that the real nature of the individual is seen and in those pioneer times men learned to know each other for what they were really worth in character and ability. It was because of the strong friendships which he formed in those early days that Colonel Abercrombie returned to Spokane to make this city his home.

It was on the 18th of October, 1886, in New York city, that Colonel Abercrombie was married to Miss Lillian Kimball, a daughter of General A. S. Kimball, of the United States army, under whom he had served as department quartermaster at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, when the General was chief quartermaster of the department of the Columbia. Mrs. Abercrombie is a Daughter of the American Revolution. By her marriage she has become the mother of two daughters, Frances K. and Clara De Normandy, both of whom are now students at Brunot Hall.

Colonel Abercrombie's club relations are extensive and indicate his high standing in the different localities where he has resided for any length of time. They are also indicative of the nature of his interests. He belongs to the National Geographic Society, the Geographic Society of Philadelphia and the Explorers Club of New York, of which he is a charter member. He is likewise a charter member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, is a member of the Arctic Brotherhood of Alaska, the Army and Navy Club of Manila, the Spokane Club, the Spokane

Country Club, the Officers Club of Fort Wright, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Tillicum Club of Valdez and the Wanderers Club of Hong Kong, China. His have been thrilling experiences which can never come to one whose interests are confined to a single locality or whose efforts are concentrated along a single line of business. In fact, in purpose and in activity he has reached out over constantly broadening fields, meeting with such experiences as have caused him to place a correct valuation upon life and its contacts. He has preserved a splendid balance between the physical, mental and moral development and his friendships are largely with those whom experience and ability have raised above the ordinary level of life.

JACOB STITZEL.

Some men are born with ability so comprehensive that they succeed in anything they undertake. They have a clear discernment, a wise discrimination and a well balanced judgment not possessed by ordinary individuals. They inspire confidence in others and when they need assistance in any undertaking it is forthcoming. They do not seem to be hampered by difficulties to which others bow and they appear to be the natural leaders in their respective communities. To this class belonged Jacob Stitzel, of Colville, now deceased, who was for twenty years United States court commissioner and served in many important public and private positions of honor and trust. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born at Gettysburg, in 1831, a son of John and Sarah (Smith) Stitzel.

In 1837 he removed with his parents to Carlisle, Ohio, and at the age of ten years secured employment in a store, where he continued for three years. Later he occupied similar positions at Addison and Troy, Ohio. He possessed very limited advantages of education at the public schools but he was a man of fine powers of observation, which in a large measure compensated for his early lack of educational training. At the age of eighteen, desirous of seeing the world and yielding to the gold excitement, he started for the Pacific coast and it was on this journey that he undertook his first great responsibility. A thousand people about to leave the Missouri river found themselves without a leader and a vote resulted in the selection of Jacob Stitzel as commander of the expedition. Although he had not yet arrived at the age of manhood, he accepted the position and discharged his duties during the long and toilsome journey over the plains and across the mountains in a way that indicated these hardy pioneers had made no mistake in selecting a beardless youth as their leader. He arrived at Sacramento in September, 1849, and for fourteen months engaged in mining on the American river with fair success. In October, 1850, he attended the first meeting of California pioneers at San Francisco, and during the same month came north to Astoria and made the trip from that place to Portland in a rowboat. Soon afterward he associated in business with Judge Platt of Oregon City and also took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Clackamas county. After spending six years farming he removed to Portland and engaged in mercantile pursuits, being identified from 1861 to 1866 in the lumber business. In 1864 he was elected sheriff of Multnomah county and was reelected two years later, serving four years. After retiring from

this office he engaged in the real-estate business and was instrumental in introducing the first foreign capital to Oregon. In 1872 he went to Washington, D. C., on a special political mission to secure public appropriation for Oregon and was successful even against the influence of congressional representatives, Oregon being then a democratic state. In 1874 he was appointed deputy collector of customs for eastern Washington and northern Idaho, with headquaters at Fort Colville, a position which he held until 1880, when he was appointed clerk of the United States circuit court of Colville. While serving as clerk he filed upon a tract of land near Colville, which he disposed of a few years ago at a very handsome figure, thus rounding out his declining years in comfort. In 1883 Mr. Stitzel was elected to the territorial legislature and served four years in the senate. At the conclusion of his legislative term he was again commissioned as clerk of the United States court and remained in that position until the admission of Washington as a state in 1889, when he was elected clerk of the superior court, serving one term. Owing to his great efficiency in handling government business he was appointed United States court commissioner in 1892, a position which he filled for nearly twenty years, performing his duties in a manner that secured the very best results for the public service.

Mr. Stitzel was married in Clackamas county, Oregon, to Miss Mary W. Halprunner. Of their children four survive. Martha A., the widow of the late General Evan Miles, of San Francisco; Mary E., who is the wife of A. H. Moor, of Tacoma; Kathrine S., who married Gilbert S. Ide, of Colville, a record of whom appears elsewhere in this work; and James H., of Colville.

Mr. Stitzel died January 22, 1911, having arrived at the age of four score years. In politics he adhered to the republican party, and was one of the most prominent workers in its behalf in Stevens county. He was chairman of the state republican convention in 1883 and presided over many important political gatherings. He was offered the post of minister to China by President Grant but declined it. For three years in the early '70s he was chief of the mounted police in Washington, D. C. Fraternally he was identified with the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, being a member of the former fifty-three years, and of the latter for fifty-two years. His only request in his last days was that he should be buried by those organizations. He assisted in organizing the Stevens County Pioneer Association and was its first president. He was for many years an active member of the Congregational church and was a man of pronounced tendencies though not given to intruding his opinions upon others.

The funeral services of this good man and citizen drew the largest attendance known in Colville. Rev. G. H. Wilbur, who had been pastor of the church of which Mr. Stitzel was a member, had charge of the exercises and in the course of his remarks he said:

"Thus passes from our midst a man beloved by all, whose life was worth while and whose memory must be preserved. His home, his heart, his very life was wrapped up in this section. He believed in Stevens county and spread the doctrine. His innate kindliness won the hearts of newcomers. His counsel won the respect of residents. His life was a tribute to the principles of honesty, truthfulness and helpfulness. It avails nothing to mourn his death. The fact that he has ceased to be is not nearly so important as that he has been—that he has lived to a purpose —that he has worked and his work has been found good. This country was a wilder-

ness when he first viewed it, but before his death he saw the portals of time swing open and disclose a country born of freedom and teeming with healthful life and industry—partly the result of his own efforts. This country—his country—bears the impress of his activities. Let his name be carried down to succeeding generations as one to be revered. Let him be remembered as a master builder."

The following resolution adopted by the bar association of Stevens county eloquently expresses the sentiments of the legal fraternity as to the work and character of Mr. Stitzel:

"Inasmuch as one of the oldest and most honorable citizens of Colville has passed from our midst and gone to join the other pioneers of the west, who have journeyed on to that great unexplored country, from whose bourne no traveler returns;

"And inasmuch as this citizen, whose loss to the community can hardly be estimated at this time, has lived among us, honored and respected for so many years, it seems right and proper that this court, the bar of Stevens county, and the officers of the court should take cognizance of the passing of one of our foremost citizens:

"Resolved, That we as members of the bar of Stevens county, together with the judge and officers of this court should and do seize upon this opportunity to honor the character and memory of our departed friend, and in token of our appreciation of the life and character of Jacob Stitzel, in token of the respect with which we have ever regarded him, in token of the sympathy which we feel for the bereaved family who mourn his loss and in consideration of his services as one of the earliest officers of this court, that the members of the bar of this county and the officers of this court stand while his honor adjourns the labors of the court for a season to enable all to pay their respects to the memory of the departed."

JOHN B. TAYLOR.

Since coming west twenty-five years ago, John B. Taylor has been closely associated with his brother, Marshall M. Taylor, in various business enterprises meeting with like success as a reward for steadfast application and competent management. He is four years his brother's junior, having been born April 22, 1866, in Jackson county, Iowa. His parents were Stephen L. and Cecelia (Dupuy) Taylor, who lived in Iowa where the father operated a grist mill near Fulton. He obtained his education in the schools of Jackson county, Iowa, and at Valparaiso University, in Valparaiso, Indiana, after which he took a commercial course in a business college in Chicago. In 1886 he came west with his brother, Marshall M., and located for a short time in eastern Oregon. Later he engaged in the clothing business in Cheney, Washington, removing from there to Wallace, Idaho, where they conducted a similar business for nine years. In 1904 he came to Coeur d'Alene and with his brother organized the Coeur d'Alene Hardware Company, selling this after a year and a half in order to engage in the real-estate business. They have been very prosperous in this venture and have platted a large number of new additions in Coeur d'Alene, selling city lots, and ten-acre tracts for fruit-raising purposes. Mr. Taylor is interested in various other financial enterprises in addition to his real-estate business. He is

vice-president of the Exchange National Bank of Coeur d'Alene, and also of the Bank of St. Joe, of St. Joe, Idaho, and is a stockholder in the Bank of St. Maries, of St. Maries, Idaho.

Fraternally Mr. Taylor is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of that lodge at Wallace, Idaho. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of Coeur d'Alene.

WILSON C. KIPP.

Wilson C. Kipp, president and treasurer of the Pohlman-Kipp Company, proprietors of a confectionery, ice cream parlor and tea room, is in this connection at the head of one of the popular business enterprises of Spokane. Moreover, he has important landed interests as secretary and treasurer of the Interstate Irrigation Company. He was born in Cresco, Iowa, November 30, 1869, a son of Wilson D. and Elizabeth J. (Turner) Kipp. The father was the proprietor of a general mercantile store in Cresco and was one of the pioneer residents of Iowa, where he continued to make his home until the spring of 1888 when he came to the coast, residing at Healdsburg, California, for about six months. On the expiration of that period he came to the Spokane country, settling on a homestead claim in Lincoln county in 1899. Since that time he has been identified with the agricultural development of the Inland Empire. His family numbered four sons and a daughter, Harold T., Robert H., Charles T., Emma J. and Wilson C., all now residents of Spokane.

In the public schools of New Hampton, Iowa, Wilson C. Kipp pursued his education and through his boyhood days worked with his father, thus receiving a thorough business training and early learning the lesson that industry wins, so that industry has been the beacon light of his life. He was a young man of about nineteen years when the family came to the west and soon after the removal from California he went to Davenport, Washington, entering the employ of Knapp-Burrell & Company, an agricultural implement house, whom he represented as a traveling salesman throughout the Inland Empire for six years. In 1895 they retired from this field and Mr. Kipp together with W. W. Redhead who had been their general agent here, took over the business under the firm name of Redhead & Kipp. After three years Mr. Kipp sold out to his partner and in 1898 joined J. V. Pohlman in establishing their present business in the Whitten block, at the corner of Post street and Sprague avenue. In 1900 they removed to their present quarters, at No. 720 Riverside avenue, an estimate of the volume of the business is indicated in the fact that they serve about five thousand persons daily. Of the company Mr. Kipp is the president and treasurer and the progressive methods which he has instituted have been one of the salient factors in the continuous and substantial growth of the business. Moreover, he is the secretary and treasurer of the Interstate Irrigation Company, which owns over two thousand acres of irrigated land at Hayden Lake, Idaho.

Mr. Kipp belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M.; Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E.; to the Spokane Club; and he is a life member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. His unfeigned cordiality and social nature render him popular not only in the immediate circles of his friends but also in business circles. In his business life he has been a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, keeping his hand

steadily upon the helm of his commercial interests and strictly conscientious in his dealings with debtor and creditor alike. Keenly alive to the possibilities of every new avenue opened in the natural ramifications of trade, he has passed over the pitfalls into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led and has focused his energies in directions where fruition has been resultant.

WALTER J. SULLIVAN.

Walter J. Sullivan has worked his way steadily upward to a position of prominence in business circles, being now president and manager of the Wallace Produce Company, the only concern of its kind in the Coeur d'Alene district. His birth occurred at Orillia, Ontario, Canada, on the 5th of January, 1882, his parents being John and Mary (Cosgrove) Sullivan. He supplemented his early education by a two years' academic course in the Toronto University and in 1900, when a youth of eighteen, entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as a clerk in their office at Moorhead, Minnesota. Six years later he was acting as their ticket agent at Fargo, North Dakota. In 1906 he went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, as city ticket agent for the Soo Line, there remaining for about a year and a half. Late in the year 1907 he came to Wallace, Idaho, as the Wallace agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, serving in that capacity for twelve months. In 1908 he entered the service of the Wallace Produce Company, then under the management of Fred J. Day, acting as bookkeeper for one year. In 1909 having demonstrated his fitness for the position, he was made manager of the concern and on the 1st of January, 1911, was chosen president, the other officers being as follows: J. W. Tabor, vice president; and R. T. Dillworth, of Spokane, secretary and treasurer. The Wallace Produce Company, an incorporated concern, handles produce of all kinds and is the only enterprise of this character in the Coeur d'Alene district.

On the 18th of August, 1906, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Jane Christianson, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Columbus at Wallace, being now the deputy grand knight. His life record is an excellent illustration of the fact that in America there is opportunity for all and that labor is king in this land, for his untiring diligence has been the key which has unlocked for him the portals of success.

HARVEY NEIL STRONACH.

The position of secretary of the Cheney Normal school calls for sound judgment and good business capacity as well as knowledge of human nature and practical experience in the world. These qualities are possessed by Harvey Neil Stronach, hence his marked success in connection with the school. He is a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, born December 29, 1879, being a son of William P. and Jessie (Ray) Stronach both of whom are deceased. The family originated in Scotland and ancestors of the subject of this review were early settlers of Nova Scotia. The grandfather and one other person received as a reward for services five hundred acres of land

apiece near Margaretsville, Annapolis county, Nova Scotia. The mountains of that region still bear the name of Stronach. The father and great-grandfather were engaged in the general mercantile business and shipbuilding. They became wealthy but loss most of their fortune through the great depression in sailing-ship values.

Mr. Stronach, whose name stands at the head of this review, received his preliminary education in the public schools of Nova Scotia and later became a student of the Middleton high school, from which he was graduated in 1897. He attended the Truro Agricultural College and the National Business College, graduating from the latter in 1904. Believing that conditions were more favorable for an ambitious young man in the United States than in Canada, Mr. Stronach came to Spokane and from 1905 to 1909 filled the position of principal of the Commercial department of the Northwestern Business College of that city. He then went to Lewiston, Idaho, and taught for one year in the high school. At the end of the time named he came to Cheney and has since served as secretary of the normal school, discharging his duties in a manner which has been highly acceptable to the trustees and patrons of the institution. He is also purchasing agent for the school. He is greatly interested in the development of eastern Washington and is owner of a tract of irrigated land near Hayden lake.

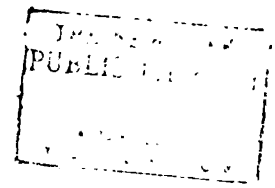
Politically Mr. Stronach supports the candidates and principles of the republican party. He is a valued member of the Masonic order and also of the Order of the Eastern Star. While at Spokane he was connected with the Amateur Athletic Club and the Business Men's Club of the Young Men's Christian Association. Being a man of unusual energy and great perseverance in anything he undertakes, he has won his way to the front in the state of his adoption and is known as one of the wide-awake and responsible citizens of Cheney. That the circle of his influence will be greatly enlarged in years to come is the confident prophecy of his friends.

WILLIAM J. NICKERSON.

William J. Nickerson, while conducting a general real-estate business, largely handles his own properties. While he is now developing and conducting an extensive business in the purchasing and sale of realty he has also been most active as a factor in promoting the progress and advancing the civilization which has taken Spokane and this section of the state out of the pioneer class, placing the city with all of its advantages, opportunities and improvements on a par with the cities of the older east. His birth occurred near Coburg, Ontario, Canada, August 8, 1843. His father, Ephraim Andrew Nickerson, also a native of that country, was descended in the maternal line from a family represented in the Revolutionary war. His mother's ancestors were from Amsterdam, Holland, and in the early colonial epoch settled on the Hudson river where the Van Rensselaers also located. She was taken prisoner by the Indians and held in captivity for a long time but was afterward released. Her father, however, was kept as a prisoner by the Indians for seven years and her adopted brother, when captured, was killed and unjointed from his toes to his hips, the pieces of his body being thrown down before his foster father. Ephraim Andrew Nickerson, born and reared in Canada,



W. J. NICKERSON AND FAMILY



resided for a number of years in Iowa, where he filled the office of justice of the peace and school director and held other positions of public trust. It was in 1855 that he became a resident of Manchester, Delaware county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and in following that pursuit he provided a comfortable living for his family. He died in 1892 but is still survived by his wife, who is living in Spokane at the advanced age of ninety-one years. She bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Ash and was born in Canada, where she was married though she was reared in the United States.

William J. Nickerson was a young lad when the family left Canada, going first to Illinois and thence to the vicinity of Manchester, Iowa, where the father purchased land, the family there residing until 1863. On the 1st of June, 1864, they went to Oakland, California, making the long trip across the plains, and William J. Nickerson attended school in Alameda and afterward became a college student at San Jose and Santa Clara, being graduated in the latter city in 1865. In that year he went to San Francisco, where he engaged in the shipping and forwarding business, first being employed as porter for the firm of Moss, Beadle, Goodall & Perkins. From that position he was advanced through intermediate positions to that of chief bookkeeper and had general charge of the business in the office until 1874. For a short time he engaged in the commission business on his own account in partnership with a man named Danzell. In 1883 he made his way to Washington and afterward to Plaza, Washington, and during the succeeding eighteen years was closely connected with mercantile interests of that place. He also served as postmaster there for sixteen years, from 1892 until 1908. Seeking a still broader field of labor he removed from Plaza to Spokane where he has since engaged in real-estate and mining interests. Like most of the men who have lived in the northwest he had at different times been closely associated with mining and the life of the camps in all of its different phases was familiar to him. He went to Idaho in 1883, going over the "Jackass" trail and digging a way through the snow, being thirteen days on that trail. He purchased what was then known as the Charles Dickens mine but is now called the Idaho Knickerbocker mine, a very fine property which is now shipping its product. He also purchased placer mining ground on Trail creek and was very successful in working it. In the fall of 1884 he was there joined by his wife. Conditions seemed very crude at times and yet there was a hospitality which made life enjoyable. At the first dance held there the men dressed in miner's clothes with long-topped boots, but everybody greatly enjoyed the ball. There was no school in the district and to meet this need Mr. Nickerson and others organized a school, getting up entertainments in order to meet the expenses. They produced such plays as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and it is said that "dollars fairly rained upon the stage" until they had money enough to build a schoolhouse and pay the teacher. The town was then called Beaver but the name has since been changed to Delta. While at Plaza Mr. Nickerson filled the office of justice of the peace.

With advancing years and the changes in conditions Mr. Nickerson wished to become a factor in the city life with its broader business opportunities and removed to Spokane, where he has since conducted a general real-estate business although much of the property which he handles he purchased outright. He is still interested in the Idaho Knickerbocker and the Royal Copper Mining Companies, of which he is secretary-treasurer. He is also interested in the Valley Mining

Company and other mining property near Valley, Washington, and he likewise owns property near Princeton, British Columbia, comprising twenty-four claims.

In 1872, in Solano county, California, Mr. Nickerson was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Patterson, a daughter of Robert Patterson, of Solano county, formerly of Pennsylvania, and a representative of one of the old American families. They have become parents of three children: William Harley; Claude Robert; and Pearl E., who is the wife of John Moore, of Mount Vernon, Washington.

While residing in California Mr. Nickerson served in the state militia for five years as a member of Company A, of the First Regiment of the California National Guards of San Francisco. He was also made a Mason in San Francisco lodge. In politics he is a republican and has been a delegate to various county and state conventions of his party. At different times he has held local offices and was very active as a political leader in Idaho during the early days. He is now identified with the Chamber of Commerce and has ever kept in touch with the trend of modern progress, becoming a cooperant factor in the projects and movements which have brought about the present day civilization and prosperity.

JOHN RICKEY.

John Rickey, who has been successfully identified with the dairy interests of Colville for the past sixteen years, has also been a factor in public life here, having served an unexpired term, to fill a vacancy, and two full terms as treasurer of Stevens county. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, on the 19th of October, 1844, and is a son of Foster and Nancy (Bowles) Rickey. The father, who was one of the pioneer agriculturists of Ohio, passed away in 1851 and the mother survived until 1863.

The common schools of Ohio and Illinois equipped John Rickey for the responsibilities of life by providing him with a good, practical education. At the age of eighteen years he left Illinois and went to Iowa, engaging as a farm hand. Two years later he again started westward, locating in California, where he spent a similar time, working in a flour mill. In April, 1866, he came to the Colville valley and engaged in prospecting in the mines, devoting the majority of his time to this occupation during the next ten years, two of which he spent in British Columbia. In 1872 he took up a homestead in the vicinity of Colville, operating his land in connection with his other activities for twenty years and set out the first orchard in Stevens county three miles below Kettle Falls, in 1874. It was this orchard that revealed to the settlers the suitability of the land and climate for that purpose and it has been resultant in the present large acreage in this district devoted to that pursuit. In 1887 he embarked in the general mercantile business in Colville, continuing in this line for about eighteen months. He was appointed county treasurer in 1889 to fill an unexpired term of one year, at the expiration of which period he was elected to the same office, being reelected in 1892. When he withdrew from public life in 1894, he engaged in the dairy business, which he followed for three years. At the end of that time he retired but the following year again resumed the operation of his dairy and has ever since been identified with the business. He has a fine place, well equipped with all modern appliances and conveniences for the work of dairying, in which he is meeting with good returns.

On the 9th of October, 1882, Mr. Rickey was united in marriage to Miss Delphine Jeanette, a daughter of Frank Jeanette, a resident of Stevens county. Of this union there have been born nine children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Foster, who married Hazel Jameson; Ida; Meta; Iona; Nora; Bertha, and Orpha. Those deceased are Walter, and an infant who was not yet named.

In his political views, Mr. Rickey is a republican, and besides filling the office of treasurer he served for several years as justice of the peace while a resident of Kettle Falls precinct, when living on his homestead. He has also been a delegate to a number of county conventions, always having been prominent in his party. Mr. Rickey is a member of the Stevens County Pioneers Society, and has always taken an active and helpful interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare and the development of the community.

JOHN MATTYSHOCK.

The hardware and implement business of Hillyard finds a worthy representative in John Mattyshock, who is also largely interested in mining and is known as one of the substantial men of the community. He was born near Breslau, Germany, June 12, 1877, a son of Frank and Agnes (Smichly) Mattyshock. The father died in 1903 and the mother passed away one year previously.

John Mattyshock passed his boyhood under the paternal roof and in the public schools of his native land secured the rudiments of an education. At the age of fourteen he emigrated to the United States and after landing at New York proceeded directly to Labolt, South Dakota, where he secured employment as a section hand on the Great Northern Railway. After working for a year, he went to Thompson, North Dakota, and followed the same work, proceeding a year later to Benson, Minnesota, at which place he filled the position of section foreman. He performed his duties so acceptably, that after two years he was promoted to the position of inventory inspector of the Breckenridge division, but occupied his new office only two months, when he was sent to Breckenridge as yard foreman. Perceiving the importance of additional education, he became a student in a business college at Sauk Center, Minnesota, and after one winter at this institution returned to the railway service as section foreman at Kerkhoven, Minnesota. Once more he gave up outdoor labor and entered a business college, and after completing a course at Minneapolis he went to Murdock, Minnesota, to fill a position as section foreman. He occupied the same position for six months at Browns Valley, Minnesota, and at the end of that time went to Havre, Montana, and for ten months was stationary engineer at the roundhouse. His next employment was as handy man at the roundhouse at Hillyard, Washington, a position which he filled for three years. Having decided to give up the railroad business, he located on one hundred and sixty acres of land near Jennings, Montana, but after five years' residence returned to Washington and for two years was engaged in government service in the navy-yard at Bremerton. In 1909 he returned to Hillyard and associated with M. H. Gordon in the hardware and implement business. The firm has been highly successful and as the partners are both men of good business judgment and understand the wants of the public in everything pertaining to hardware and implements,

the outlook is indeed bright for a steady increase of prosperity. In 1910 Mr. Mattyshock filled the office of secretary and treasurer of the Idaho Consolidated Mining Company and he is interested in a number of mines in this part of the country.

On January 2, 1911, Mr. Mattyshock was married at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, to Miss Mamie Edwards, a daughter of pioneer farmers of this country. Politically Mr. Mattyshock is independent. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Elks and can claim many friends in those organizations as well as outside of secret societies. He is an active, industrious and progressive man and is now fairly launched in a successful business which gives promise of gratifying returns in years to come. He is honored and respected wherever his name is known and ranks as one of the popular citizens of Hillyard—a man who has been true to every obligation and whose word is to him as binding as his bond.

HON. GEORGE TURNER.

Among Spokane's citizens who have figured in national affairs Hon. George Turner is prominent. His public service has rested upon the firm basis of a wide and thorough knowledge of the law and he has never regarded a public office as a personal asset to be used for the promotion of individual interests but rather as a trust to be sacredly guarded for the benefit of his country and his constituents. While in the courts he has been an important factor in the interpretation of the laws and in congress he has aided in formulating the legal principles which constitute the stable forces of the nation. It would be difficult to point out that period of his life which has been of greatest benefit to his fellowmen, for as supreme court justice of Washington during territorial days, as a member of the constitutional convention of the state, as a member of the United States senate and in diplomatic service his work has all been fruitful of good results.

Judge Turner was born in Edina, Knox county, Missouri, February 25, 1850, a son of Grenville Davenport and Maria (Taylor) Turner. His parents in 1825 had removed from Kentucky to Missouri and had cast in their lot with the pioneer settlers of the latter state, where they maintained their residence until called to their final rest. The father, who was a cabinetmaker by trade, came of English and Dutch ancestry, while his wife, a daughter of George and Maria Taylor, was representative of a family of Scotch-Irish origin that had settled at an early period in the part of Virginia which is now West Virginia.

About 1859 Grenville D. Turner removed with his family to Lebanon, Laclede county, Missouri, and his son, George, then a lad of nine years, became a pupil in the public schools, but his education was interrupted owing to the fact that the schools were obliged to be closed when Missouri became the scene of conflict between contending armies in the Civil war. His father and all of his brothers promptly espoused the cause of the Union and served with the volunteer soldiers in the northern army. Judge Turner also proved his worth to his country in that trying hour for, although but thirteen years of age, he became a military telegraph operator in his home town of Lebanon, continuing at that work until the end of the war. He was in the south during the reconstruction period and passed the examination for admis-

sion to the bar at Mobile, Alabama, in 1868, although but eighteen years of age. The same year he entered upon the active practice of law in Mobile in connection with a friend, Charles E. Mayer, and displayed such ability in the conduct of cases that in 1874 the republican party of Alabama named him as its candidate for the office of attorney general of the state. Such was his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in his ability that he polled a very large vote, being defeated by only a small majority. Again and again at different periods in his life he has been called from private practice to public service. From 1876 until 1880 he filled the position of United States marshal for the southern and middle districts of Alabama and in the latter year and again in 1884 he was chairman of the Alabama delegation in the republican national convention, giving his support in 1880 to General Grant as the presidential nominee.

Judge Turner's identification with Washington dates from 1884, in which year he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of this territory. He was assigned to the fourth district, which included the greater part of eastern Washington, and had first made his home in Yakima but in 1885 removed to Spokane, where he has since resided. He proved himself the peer of the ablest members who have sat upon the supreme court bench of this state, but in 1887 he resigned his judicial position to enter upon the private practice of law as a member of the firm of Turner, Foster & Turner. That association continued until 1890, when he became senior member of the firm of Turner Graves & McKinstry, so continuing until his election to the United States senate in 1897. He is now practicing in the firm of Turner & Geraghty, a foremost one in the ranks of the legal profession in the state. His opinions while on the bench showed great research, industry and care and expressed a solidity and an exhaustiveness from which no members of the bar could take exception. While well grounded in the principles of common law when admitted to practice, he has continued through the whole of his professional life a diligent student of those elementary principles that constitute the basis of all legal science. He has been connected with few business interests outside the strict path of his profession, yet was one of the men largely interested in the celebrated Le Roi mine in British Columbia.

The bent of Judge Turner's active mind has made him take a lively pleasure in the study of the science of government and because of this his labors have been particularly effective and beneficial in public offices to which he has been called. In 1889 he rendered valuable service as chairman of the judiciary committee in the convention which was called to form the state constitution of Washington and left the indelible impress of his individuality upon the organic law of the state. In his political relations he acted with the republican party until 1896, when he supported William Jennings Bryan on the silver issue. In the following year he was elected United States senator from Washington and in that office served for the full constitutional term, retiring in 1903. Presidential appointment made him a member of the Alaska boundary tribunal, which met in London in the summer of 1903 and settled the Alaskan boundary dispute between the United States and England. In 1910 he received from Secretary of State Root the appointment as leading counsel of the United States in the northeastern fisheries arbitration at the Hague. Upon his retirement from the state department Mr. Root became a participant in the case, whereupon Mr. Turner insisted upon withdrawing as leading counsel in favor of Mr. Root.

The case was opened for the United States by Mr. Turner, following Sir Robert Finley, who opened for Great Britain, each occupying eight days.

On the 4th of June, 1878, in Montgomery, Alabama, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Bertha C. Dreher, a daughter of George and Catherine (Scheiss) Dreher, the father a native of Saxony and the mother of Switzerland. They came to this country at an early day and were married in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and later removed to Alabama. His social and fraternal relations are with the Masons and the Elks, the Spokane Club, the Spokane Athletic Club, the Spokane Country Club, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. Association with him means expansion and elevation. He has throughout his life been a close student of men and affairs and his analytical power has brought him clear understanding of both. This same power has enabled him at all times to see below the surface of things in his consideration of vital state and national questions and to correctly determine the possible outcome of a critical situation. The judicial trend of his mind has kept him free from personal bias or prejudice in his public acts and his course has at all times sustained the honor of state and country without the sacrifice of the rights of other lands. A gracious presence, a charming personality and profound legal wisdom all combine to make him one of the most distinguished and honored residents of the state of Washington.

WARNER COBB.

Warner Cobb, deceased, was born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, October 7, 1832. The family is of Scotch lineage, having been founded in America by his grandfather, who came from Scotland and settled in Virginia. The birth of his father, Jesse R. Cobb, occurred in Bedford county, Virginia, and throughout his life he followed the occupation of farming. He died, however, in 1839, and was long survived by his wife, Mrs. Sallie (Lamb) Cobb, who was born in Campbell county, Virginia, representing one of the pioneer families of that state, and died in Fairfield, Washington, in May, 1889.

Warner Cobb acquired his education in the public schools of Illinois and Iowa and made his initial step in the business world as a farmer in the latter state, but in five years removed to Clark county, Missouri, where he also carried on general agricultural pursuits. Later he went to California where he spent six years, residing there from 1852 until 1858. He then returned to Missouri where he engaged in farming until 1861, at which time he enlisted in the Confederate army and served for three years. He was first a member of Company H of the Missouri State Guard for six months, and then joined the Confederate forces that were with General Price at Lexington. He participated in the battle at that place, also at Prairie Grove and in other smaller engagements, remaining at the front until disabled by a broken collar-bone in 1864, when he was honorably discharged.

Following his military service Mr. Cobb went to Illinois, where he engaged in farming for two years, and then purchased a tract of land in Bates county, Missouri, upon which he resided until 1880. In the spring of that year he came to Washington, bringing his family across the plains in wagons. At length they reached Hangman Creek and Mr. Cobb bought a relinquishment and filed on a

homestead. The nearest place where he could purchase goods then was at Colfax, about forty-five miles away, Spokane at that time boasting only of a little trading store. He gave his attention to the development and further improvement of the farm until the spring of 1905, when he sold out and came to Spokane, having in the meantime served for a number of years in public office. In 1882 he was elected probate judge of Spokane county on the democratic ticket and filled that position for two years. In 1886 he was elected for a two-years' term to the office of county commissioner and in 1910 was again chosen county commissioner, in which capacity he served until his death which occurred August 9, 1911. A democrat in politics from the time when age conferred upon him the right of franchise, he had been a delegate to many county and state conventions, and was a member of the county central committee, doing all in his power to promote the growth and secure the success of democracy.

In January, 1867, in Jackson county, Missouri, Mr. Cobb was united in marriage to Miss Alice Carter, a daughter of Joseph Carter, who was a farmer and a representative of a pioneer family of both Kentucky and Missouri. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, as follows: Nevada, the wife of W. C. Clark, a government employe in the collector's office at Nashville, Tennessee; Elizabeth, who married J. C. Lodge, of Tacoma, Washington, where he is engaged as bookkeeper for a lumber company; Jesse T., a farmer of Montana; Joseph E., who is married and resides in Northport, Washington, where he carries on mining; John P., following agricultural pursuits in Malheur county, Oregon; James W., who married Miss May Cleary and is serving as deputy assessor of Spokane county; and Cordelia Ann, the wife of H. C. Worley, a druggist of this city.

Mr. Cobb belonged to Fairfield Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M., and held nearly all of the offices in the organization, save that of master. He was a member and president of the Spokane County Missouri Club for three years, until the time of his death. He was recognized as a public-spirited and progressive citizen and was thoroughly loyal to the interests of Spokane and his adopted state. The city had a population of only two hundred when he arrived here and he witnessed its growth to its present proportions. The village has been converted into a city of many thousands with every kind of commercial, industrial and manufacturing enterprises, while all the educational advantages known to the older east are also to be found here. Mr. Cobb was very enthusiastic in his support of the city and of the northwest and in the discharge of his public duties proved himself thoroughly loyal to the state.

LYMAN F. MILLER.

A descendant of Revolutionary ancestry and of good fighting stock, Lyman F. Miller, of Deer Park, fearlessly performed his duty as a soldier in the Union army and has also ably discharged his responsibilities as a private citizen and a public officer. A native of Vermont, he was born September 1, 1844, his parents being Julius W. and Harriet E. (Field) Miller. The father died in 1895 and the mother passed away many years previous, in 1852. The grandfather of our subject on the

maternal side was a captain in the war of 1812 and ancestors of the family have been traced as far back as Colonial times.

Lyman F. Miller was taken to Wisconsin when he was eight years old and received his preliminary education in the public schools of that state and Illinois. In response to the call of President Lincoln he enlisted in Company C, One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry, and served in the Civil war under General Sherman, under General Grant at Vicksburg, and under General Steele in Arkansas. After receiving his honorable discharge he went to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and was engaged in a mill, doing millwright work and filing. In 1871 he engaged at his trade as millwright at Lebanon, Missouri, and became half-owner in a mill. After three years he went to Marshalltown, Iowa, and followed his trade for eight years in that place. He then took up his residence at Bartlett, Nebraska, where he became quite prominent, serving as county surveyor for four years. He removed to Kinbrae, Minnesota, at the end of the time named and followed his trade there, also filling the position of mayor of the town for six years and postmaster for eight years. Believing that the northwest offered more favorable inducements than he perceived in Minnesota, he came to Washington and was for three years a resident of Newport, where he engaged as a millwright, and from there he removed to Deer Park, where he has since remained. He has prospered in his work at this place and is now superintending the construction of the new high school building.

On the 2d of April, 1868, Mr. Miller was married in Wisconsin, to Miss Harriet C. Cook, a daughter of Jacob Cook. Her ancestors were among the first German settlers of New York state. Mr. and Mrs. Miller became the parents of the following children: Edward, who married Cora Shipman; Ida M., who is the wife of W. J. Drake; Laura E., now Mrs. H. A. Noyse; Nellie H., who married J. Moore; and Myrtle. The mother of these children died in 1888. Mr. Miller has given his support to the republican party ever since he arrived at manhood and is now serving as mayor of Deer Park. He is not identified with any religious denomination but is an attendant of the Congregational church. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and has passed through all the chairs of the subordinate lodge, being at the present time chaplain of Deer Park Lodge. He is also a member of the Rebekahs and of the Grand Army of the Republic. As is indicated by the various offices he has filled, Mr. Miller is highly active and efficient in anything he undertakes. He has never shirked responsibility and as he is a man of good judgment and tact he has been successful in many important undertakings. He sees no reason to regret establishing his permanent home in Deer Park, as here he has found friends and is recognized as one of the most useful men of the community.

FRED H. OLIVER.

Many corporate interests have been promoted and stimulated by the enterprise, business activity and executive ability of Fred H. Oliver, who is now largely engaged in the development and sale of mining properties and is an officer in a number of mining companies. His life record had its beginning in New York state on the 27th of April, 1862, He is one of a family of seven children, having one brother and five sisters. His parents were William H. and Elizabeth (Shaw)



F. H. OLIVER

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Oliver, both of whom were born in Maine. Both were of English descent and belonged to families that were represented in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. The mother died in 1881 but the father still survives and now makes his home in Spokane. Of their children Frank G. is now a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and the five sisters are: Mrs. F. E. Snodgrass, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Paul Brown, of Portland; Mrs. George Beystone, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Mrs. Fannie Devitt, of Denver, Colorado; and Mrs. F. R. Fiske, the wife of Dr. Fiske, of Spokane.

The youthful days of Fred H. Oliver were passed in Eau Claire, where he passed through consecutive grades in the common schools and became a high-school pupil. He entered business life in connection with lumber interests in California, whither he went in 1879, and there was connected with the lumber trade until 1882, when he removed to Spokane. He was here engaged in mining until 1888 at which time he was appointed Chinese inspector and served for two years. The next office to which he was called was that of deputy United States marshal, in which he also served for two years, and later he was appointed state road commissioner by Governor McGraw and served for two years. Since his retirement therefrom he has been connected with mining interests, devoting his time to both the development and sale of mining properties. He is largely interested in British Columbia, Ontario, Canada, and in southern Oregon properties, and as an official has voice in the management of a number of these. He is president of the Salmon River Gold Mining & Milling Company of British Columbia, is president of the Fairview Copper Mining Company of Ontario, president of the Big Four Development Company of Nevada; president of the Southern Oregon Water Power Company, of southern Oregon; and also has many other mining interests. The Fairview Copper Mining Company has its property twenty-five miles from the silver camp of Cobalt in northern Ontario. They have a body of copper ore carrying three per cent copper and heavy excess of iron, together with eight-tenths of one per cent nickel. It is being developed by diamond drilling and they have already gone down four thousand feet with diamond drills and have reached a depth of fourteen hundred feet. The plant of the Southern Oregon Water Power Company lies in Lake county, Oregon, five miles from the California line. The minimum horse power it is proposed to develop is twenty-one hundred and the maximum is twenty-six thousand. They hope to have the first three units of seven hundred horse power each in operation in the latter part of 1912. They can thus dispose of this at Lakeview and other small towns of that district. It is presumed that a great deal of the power will be used in pumping. The company is incorporated for three hundred thousand dollars under the laws of the state of Washington with head offices in Spokane. The officers are F. H. Oliver, president; Dr. F. R. Fiske, secretary-treasurer; with Dayton H. Stewart, George McDonald, of Coulee City, and M. R. Jennings, of Edmonton, Alberta, as directors.

In his political views Mr. Oliver is a republican and has been an active party worker in Spokane and Stevens county, but the importance of his business interests precludes personal activity along that line. He has represented his party in both county and state conventions, was a member of the first state convention at Walla Walla and served on the Stevens county central committee. His fraternal relations are with the Elks Lodge, No. 228.

On the 18th of May, 1891, Mr. Oliver was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth McCallum, a daughter of D. W. McCallum, of Mendocino county, California, who was one of the pioneers of that state and is now representing his district in the general assembly. His parents were Canadians of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have two daughters, Mildred and Margaret, who are both students in the high school. The family is well known socially and their circle of friends is an extensive one. Mr. Oliver is a splendid representative of that class of citizens who find in the conditions of the west the broader opportunities that call forth enterprise and determination. He recognizes the chances for the progressive business man to develop the country and utilize its splendid natural resources and he is taking his part in this work which promises good results both to the individual and to the communities in which his activities are called forth.

NOAH DAVID SHOWALTER.

There is no doubt that the teacher is one of the most important forces in the progress of the world and the successful teacher deserves the respect and honor of all friends of humanity. Noah D. Showalter, principal of the Normal school at Cheney, is a conscientious and progressive educator and deserves prominent mention in a work relating to Spokane county and the men who have contributed most to its development.

He is a native of Cass county, Nebraska, born February 22, 1869, a son of Noah and Nancy (Shoopman) Showalter. His ancestors came from Leipsic, Germany, in an early day and settled in Southwestern Pennsylvania, which is still considered the old homestead of the family. The grandfather on the paternal side moved south into old Virginia, where he reared a family of nine children. He became a pioneer on the frontier in the United States, and moved west into Illinois during the early settlements in the northwestern territory. The grandfather on the maternal side also settled in central Illinois soon after the war of 1812, and the uncles, six in number, in the same line of descent, were all soldiers in the Civil war. Three of them are now living and are prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The father of our subject took no part in the Civil war, as it was necessary for him to remain at home because of his wife's physical condition, although he was through life a patriotic and a liberty-loving man. He began his work as a minister in the Primitive Baptist church at the age of twenty-four and occupied the pulpit from that time until his death, which took place during his eightieth year. He lived on a farm with his family and this was their direct means of support. The mother is still living and has reached the age of sixty-nine. Ten children were born to this union, of which our subject was the oldest son.

Noah D. Showalter received his common-school education in the country, but came west in 1891, when he was yet a very young man. He subsequently attended school at the State Normal school, at Ellensburg, at the University of Moscow, and graduated from the Lewiston Normal school in 1899. Following this he attended the State College at Pullman, Washington, where he received his master's degree in the department of economics, science and history. His first teaching

was in the country schools of Whitman county, from which place he went to serve as principal of the schools of Farmington, Washington. After being at this place for four years, he was elected as city superintendent of the Oakesdale schools, where he remained for two years. He was then elected county superintendent of the schools of Whitman county, an office which he filled for two terms. In 1909 he came to the Normal school at Cheney as head of the rural school department, and the year following was elected as principal, a position which he has since held.

Mr. Showalter has also been successful in business affairs, and believes that every teacher should be directly interested in the business world, as well as to keep in touch with the latest and best ideas in education. He owns two wheat farms, a twenty-acre apple orchard in the Columbia river valley, has considerable interest in the mining property in the Coeur d'Alenes, and owns five acres in the Northwood addition to Spokane. He has shown clearness of judgment and a discrimination as a business man, which gives bright promise of gratifying financial returns.

On the 12th day of March, 1891, at Kingman, Kansas, Mr. Showalter was married to Miss Arra Belle Thomas, a daughter of James M. and Nancy Thomas, whose home was in Green county, Pennsylvania. To this union five children have been born: Royce L.; Vera Kathleen; Carrol Adel, who is deceased; Virginia Belle; and Noah D., Jr.

In politics, Mr. Showalter supports the principles of the republican party. He was a member of the central republican committee for a number of years, and has many times acted as a delegate both to county and state conventions. He is an active worker in all progressive movements which aim to promote the general welfare, and at the present time is a member of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and the Cheney Commercial Club. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Showalter is especially interested in the rural-school problem, and in all his work in the Normal school he emphasizes the great need of raising the rural school to a higher standard of efficiency. He is one of the pioneer workers in this line and his plans worked out in many country-school districts have proved to be most successful in setting higher standards for the community. Earnest, energetic, and progressive in his profession, he has devoted his best abilities to the instruction of boys and girls, the preparation of young men and women for the active duties of life; and he takes a great pride in preparing teachers in the Normal school who will measure up to the highest requirements and carry forward the educational work of the state in the most effective manner. He is president of the Washington Educational Association and justly ranks among the leaders in educational circles of the northwest.

FRANK R. CULBERTSON.

While Frank R. Culbertson is now identified with the commercial interests of Spokane as president of the Wonder Department Store, one of the large and attractive mercantile enterprises of the city, he is widely known throughout this section of the country because of his former activity in mining and his efforts in

that direction constitute a valuable asset in the development and substantial improvement of this section of the country. He has ever had firm faith in the future of this district and therefore has never hesitated to make investments and thus promote the business enterprise which is always the foundation of a country's growth. The course he has followed in all of his business life is such a one as will bear close investigation and scrutiny and is an object lesson of what may be accomplished when determination and energy lead the way.

Mr. Culbertson is a native of Lawrence county, Ohio, born April 2, 1858. His father, Cambridge C. Culbertson, was one of the pioneer manufacturers of pig iron in Ohio and was among the first to open up the Hanging Rock iron district of that state. His business interests were extensive and of an important character and he remained an active factor in connection with industrial and financial enterprises of that region up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1898. In early manhood he had married Emily A. Rankin, who survived him for about thirteen years, passing away in 1911, being eighty-eight years of age.

In his youthful days, Frank R. Culbertson was a pupil in the public schools of Ironton, Ohio, but the desire to enter the business world led him to put aside his text-books when fifteen years of age and accept a position with a surveying party. The business spirit was strong within him and his ability was manifest in the fact that when but sixteen years of age he took a contract from the county to build five miles of county road, which project he carried to successful completion. He next engaged in the management of a company store for one of the iron blast furnace companies of that place, which he conducted successfully for three years. Ever ready to take a forward step as the way opened, he next engaged in the mining and contracting business, successfully executing a contract to mine five thousand tons of iron ore. He has ever seemed to know just when and where and how to put forth his efforts to produce the best results and at the same time to secure the best possible cooperation of those who have been in his employ. His next venture connected him with the wholesale grocery trade at Ironton, Ohio, where he remained for three years and then sought a still broader field of labor by opening a wholesale grocery house in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1881, under the name of the Glidden-Griggs Company. The business is still conducted under the name of the Griggs-Cooper Company and is the largest wholesale grocery house west of Chicago.

In the spring of 1885 he transferred the field of his operations to the northwest, still in connection with S. S. Glidden, his father-in-law. The latter purchased a controlling interest in the Tiger mine, situated in the Coeur d'Alene district, at Burke, Idaho, and Mr. Culbertson became general manager of the mine, which was the first quartz property to be discovered in the Coeur d'Alene district. Thus from the very outset Mr. Culbertson was closely associated with the development of mining interests in this section and the value of his work is inestimable. When the Coeur d'Alene excitement was at its height in 1884, Mr. Glidden was operating at Thompson's Falls, at that time the main gateway of the mining section. He secured an option on the Tiger mine and in the spring of 1885 he and Mr. Culbertson sold their joint interest at St. Paul for the purpose of locating permanently in this part of the country and devoting their undivided attention to the development of the Tiger mine, which, after a thorough investigation showed a big tonnage of low-grade ore. The problem that confronted them was to devise some

means of getting the ore out of the mine and to a convenient place for shipment. To this problem Mr. Culbertson and Mr. Glidden bent their attention and largely solved it by building a wagon road fifteen miles in length to connect with the Thompson's Falls road. The hauling, however, was all done by teams and the method was found to be impracticable on account of the great cost of transportation in that way. They then attempted to secure other means of transportation from Coeur d'Alene city up the south fork of the lake. At that time a steamer was being operated on the lake between Coeur d'Alene and the Jesuit Mission. Messrs. Glidden and Culbertson succeeded in interesting some prominent business men of Spokane in making a survey of the route from the mines to Burke, Idaho, and this was really the initial step in the building of the railroads in the Coeur d'Alene district. The same fall D. C. Corbin began operations in the neighborhood in the building of the road to Wardner. The following year the Northern Pacific & Oregon Navigation Companies were attracted by the tonnage of the Coeur d'Alene mines and both started to build to Wardner, the Northern Pacific from Missoula on the east and the Oregon Navigation Company from Tekoa. Being assured that these railway lines would reach Wallace, Messrs. Culbertson and Glidden began the building of a railroad from their mines to Wallace, which they afterward sold to D. C. Corbin and he in turn to the Northern Pacific. The Tiger mine in which they had invested became one of the valuable properties of the Coeur d'Alene district and Mr. Culbertson acted as general manager from the development of the mine at grass roots until they had sunk a shaft to the depth of eighteen hundred feet. In 1889 the property was sold to Charles Sweeny.

The work which Mr. Culbertson and Mr. Glidden did for the development of the Coeur d'Alenes cannot be overestimated, for they were almost the first moneyed people to enter the district and use their capital in developing the country. At the same time Mr. Glidden was conducting a banking enterprise in Spokane and while Mr. Culbertson spent much of his time in Coeur d'Alene, he also made frequent visits to Spokane, coming at least once a month and has the right to claim that he is one of its pioneers. The sale of the Tiger did not conclude his activities in the field of mining, for in 1900 he became associated with Charles Sweeny in the development of mining properties in California, where he remained for three years. In 1904 he returned to Spokane and became connected with the commercial affairs of the city by purchasing a controlling interest in the Wonder Department Store, which is one of the most extensive and best equipped stores of this character in the Inland Empire. They have been located in their present quarters since 1905 and have a splendidly equipped establishment, while the large line of goods which they carry is attractive to the public as indicated in the large and growing trade which they now enjoy. Mr. Culbertson is also one of the directors of the Spokane Title Company. Energy has been the foundation of his advancement and intelligent direction of his labors and investments have brought him to the present creditable position which he occupies as a business man of Spokane.

At Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 16th of February, 1881, Mr. Culbertson wedded Miss Jessie B. Glidden, a daughter of Steven S. and Sue M. Glidden, who were then living at Chattanooga, Tennessee, but came to St. Paul in 1882 with Mr. Culbertson and in 1885 they both came to the northwest, Mr. Glidden taking active part in the development of this region as indicated in the foregoing paragraphs. The only child of this marriage is a son, S. Glidden Culbertson, who is

a student here. They reside at the Westminster Hotel. Mr. Culbertson has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry and is also a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Spokane. He belongs to Wallace Lodge, B. P. O. E., and is popular among the membership of the Spokane, Spokane Country, Inland and Spokane Amateur Athletic Clubs.

His high standing in business circles of the city is indicated by the fact that he is now the vice president of the Chamber of Commerce. In his entire life he has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future and in his connection with the Chamber of Commerce is putting forth most earnest and effective effort, to advance Spokane's interests and give to the city all those requirements that will be demanded in its rapid growth. He has never sought nor desired office and the public work that he has done has largely been of a nature that has brought him no pecuniary reward, yet has made extensive demand upon his time, his thought and his energies. In the business world opportunities that others have passed by heedlessly, he has noted and improved and his record proves that success is ambition's answer.

SYDNEY S. BEGGS.

Sydney S. Beggs, engaged in the express and transfer business in Colville, has been a resident of Stevens county for twenty-one years, during a large portion of which time he has been more or less prominently identified with political activities. He was born in Hastings county, province of Ontario, Canada, May 8, 1858, a son of Andrew L. and Mary Ann (Gregory) Beggs. His father, who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, was actively engaged in the preaching of the gospel until his death in 1897. The mother passed away in 1871. Although he is a native of Canada, Sydney S. Beggs' ancestors on his mother's side came from the United States, his grandfather having been born in New York in the year 1800; on his father's side he is of Scotch descent. The grandfather was a lumber merchant in New York but received the most of his stock from Canada, the timber being cut in the woods there and shipped to Montreal and Quebec to be sawed.

The early boyhood of Sydney S. Beggs was spent in his native country where he began his education, this being completed in the schools of Nebraska, which he attended until he was thirteen years of age. The energies of the youth were then turned to farming, in which occupation he was associated with his father until he was eighteen and from that time until he was thirty he engaged in farming for himself in Nebraska. He moved to Washington territory in 1888 and first located in the vicinity of Brents, now called Creston, and there worked in a sawmill for three years; then went to Rathdrum, Idaho, for a year, following the same occupation. At the end of that period he came to Stevens county and filed on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He spent the succeeding six years there, during which time he worked in the sawmills and harvest fields, devoting such time as he could spare in clearing and improving his land. Disposing of his holding in 1902 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land near Colville, that he cultivated until 1909. He met with good success in his agricultural pursuits

during that time and added to his holdings another quarter section. In 1909 he withdrew from farming and coming to Colville has ever since resided here and has been engaged in the express and transfer business since July, 1910.

On the 8th of May, 1880, Mr. Beggs was united in marriage to Miss Edna T. Beedy, the event occurring at Wilbur, Nebraska. Mrs. Beggs is a daughter of Frederick E. Beedy and the niece of one of Minneapolis' first mill owners. She had four brothers, all of whom were in the Civil war and four sisters. Five children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Beggs: Grace S., who married W. P. Townsend; Garland C., who chose for his wife Elva Twitchell; Mozelle and Stewart, who are deceased; and Leo F.; all of the living children residing in Stevens county.

In his political views, Mr. Beggs is a democrat and has always taken an active interest in county governmental affairs. He first served as county treasurer, being elected in 1896 and was reelected in 1898, and in 1906 he was elected county commissioner, filling this office for four years. While serving in the latter capacity he was a delegate to the commissioner convention in Tacoma in 1908; Olympia in 1909; and Yakima in 1910. In the latter year, in February, he was also a delegate to the State Good Roads Convention at Aberdeen, Washington, and in November of the same year was a delegate to the annual convention of the Good Roads Convention in Walla Walla. In addition to his various other public services, Mr. Beggs served two terms as field deputy county assessor, and has been state and congressional committee man for Stevens county at the democratic conventions since 1908. He is a member of the county central committee at the present and has occupied that position a number of times, acting as chairman on three or four occasions. He is an active member of the Independent Order of Foresters and the Odd Fellows fraternity, having filled all of the chairs in the latter organization. At the present time he is chairman of the building committee of the new Odd Fellows temple, now under construction in this city. He has always been one of the popular members of his lodge and in 1902 was representative to the Grand Lodge at Bellingham, Washington. Mr. Beggs has always taken an earnest interest in all organizations for the promotion of the county's development and is now serving as one of the board of directors of the Stevens County Producers' Association. He has always taken an active part in the Colville Commercial Club and while not a member is affiliated with them and assists in boosting all public projects. He is one of the public-spirited, enterprising citizens of Colville whose personal interests are at all times identical with those of the community at large, in the promotion of which he seems tireless.

ROBERT W. COLLINS.

Engaged in the real-estate business and also handling insurance and loans, Robert W. Collins, of the firm of this name, has built up a flourishing commercial enterprise in Coeur d'Alene within the past seven years, meeting with unusual success in his venture. He was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1848, and was a son of John and Elizabeth P. (Johnson) Collins. The father died when Robert Collins was only a few years old and in 1852 the mother with her eight children removed to northeastern

Missouri. In this locality Robert W. Collins acquired his education in the common schools, beginning farming at an early age. In 1879 he started a grocery and hardware business in Atlanta, Missouri, in which he continued for three years. 1882 saw his removal to Nelson county, North Dakota, where he became a builder and contractor and conducted a livery business, meeting with success in the seven years of his residence there. He then set out for the west continuing his building and contracting business in various places during the following years, in Helena, Montana, from 1889 to 1893; in Anaconda, Montana, from 1893 to 1899; and in Butte, Montana, from 1899 to 1902. During his residence in Anaconda, from 1893 to 1897 he had charge of the building of bridges and buildings, in the construction of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railroad, between Anaconda and Butte. In 1902 Mr. Collins came to Coeur d'Alene and here resumed his building and contracting business, but in 1904 discontinued it and engaged in the real-estate and insurance business exclusively, winning a large measure of success in this undertaking. The firm Robert W. Collins, Real Estate & Loans, is one of the largest firms of its kind in this section of the country and is conducted by Mr. Collins and his partner, John Christ, the latter being the present city clerk and police judge of Coeur d'Alene.

In 1871 Mr. Collins was married to Miss Johanna Snell, of Macon county, Missouri, who passed away a year and a half later. He was again married in 1873, this union being with Miss Martha R. Sprinkle, a daughter of Zeno and Elizabeth Sprinkle, of Macon county, Missouri, and by her had five children of whom three are living: Ada Elizabeth, the wife of Milton E. Spencer; Lola Rivers, the wife of Charles A. Reid of Spokane, Washington; and Ruby J., living with her parents in Coeur d'Alene.

Since his election to the office of tax collector in 1873, in Macon county, Missouri, Mr. Collins has been actively interested in politics and has served as public official in many varied capacities. During his residence in Nelson county, North Dakota, he was deputy United States marshal, county sheriff, and chairman of the county commissioners. He was mayor of Coeur d'Alene from 1904 to 1905 and has filled other offices of honor and trust. Efficient in the administration of business affairs, Mr. Collins has a comprehensive grasp of details and is also thoroughly competent in handling large situations involving the solution of intricate problems. Among his business associates he is regarded as conscientious and trustworthy, never stooping to do anything not in accord with the highest standards of business ethics.

J. W. BINKLEY.

J. W. Binkley of Spokane has been associated with various interests which have constituted elements in the growth and progress of Spokane and the surrounding country. He now occupies a prominent position in financial circles as president of the North Pacific Loan & Trust Company, in which connection he is a partner of Jacob R. Taylor. He was born in Ontario, Canada, July 10, 1856, his parents being George and Mary (Rymal) Binkley. He had the advantage of liberal educational training, attending the Collegiate Institute of Ontario and afterward the Toronto University, in which he took up the study of law, pursuing his course until qualified for practice. After leaving college he made his way direct to this state,



J. W. BINKLEY

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settling first in Seattle. He was admitted to the bar at Tacoma in 1883 and the same year came to Spokane, where he formed a partnership with his cousin, Jacob R. Taylor, which relation has since been maintained. They entered at once upon the active practice of law and made steady progress in that field but have gradually withdrawn to concentrate their energies and attention upon other business interests. Mr. Binkley served as probate judge of the county in 1885 and 1886, having been elected on the democratic ticket, but for some years he has not taken an active part in politics aside from exercising his right of franchise. More and more largely his efforts and activities have been concentrated upon his business affairs and he is now president of the North Pacific Loan & Trust Company, which deals entirely in farm mortgages and handles foreign capital from Holland. The firm have now loaned on these mortgages over one million dollars. They first organized the Northwestern & Pacific Mortgage Company in 1884, it having a continuous existence until 1896, when it was taken over by the Northwestern Hypotheek Bank, subsequent to which time they organized their present business under the name of the North Pacific Loan & Trust Company. In this way Mr. Binkley has contributed much toward the upbuilding, progress and improvement of this district and his progressive work has also been done as the president of the first and second fruit fairs which were ever held here.

In 1880 Mr. Binkley was married to Miss Josephine Clarkson, of Ontario, who died in Spokane. They had one daughter, Ethelyn, who is the wife of Aubrey L. White, of this city. Mr. Binkley belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and in more strictly social lines is connected with the Spokane Club, the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and the Spokane Country Club.

WILLIAM HUNTER BROWNLOW.

William Hunter Brownlow, who founded the Chewelah Independent, which, together with his sons he edited for five years, was born in the vicinity of La Crosse, Wisconsin, his natal day being the 7th of September, 1860. His parents are Joseph and Frances L. (Kellow) Brownlow, formerly residents of Wisconsin, but now living in Yakima, the father having attained the venerable age of seventy-eight and the mother of sixty-eight years.

Reared on his father's farm, William Hunter Brownlow attended the common schools of Mindoro, Wisconsin, in the acquirement of a preliminary education, being supplemented by a two-years' course in the normal school at Genoa, Nebraska. He completed his education in 1879, at the age of nineteen, and turned his attention to farming, devoting his energies to this occupation for two years in Nebraska. At the end of that time he came to Washington, becoming a resident of Ellensburg, where for twenty years he engaged in operating a grist mill and also in mining. Owing to the state of his health he was forced to withdraw from active work in 1899, and believing that the climate of Alaska would prove beneficial he went to that northern country to spend a year. Upon his return he settled in Prosser, Washington, and engaged with his sons in the newspaper work for four years, before coming to Chewelah, where he was associated with them in founding and publishing the Independent until about a year ago, when he turned the management

of the paper entirely over to his sons, but on the retirement of A. T. Brownlow, he again took charge of the Independent as manager and editor in the latter months of 1911. All the time he was engaged in newspaper work, Mr. Brownlow was constantly trying to promote and develop the mining industry in the locality by interesting capitalists throughout the country. He is still very much interested in mines and mining, and having been more or less actively identified with the work for nearly a quarter of a century is well informed and is regarded as an authority, owing to his wide and varied experience. He was one of the first men in the state to write exhaustively on the natural resources of this part of the country for eastern papers and periodicals, his efforts along this direction unquestionably having been productive of results.

On the 20th of September, 1879, Mr. Brownlow was united in marriage to Miss Jane J. Truman, the event being celebrated at Genoa, Nebraska. Mrs. Brownlow, who passed away on the 27th of June, 1910, was a daughter of George and Susan Truman, and was one of the last members of the Society of Friends. Eight children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow: Gertrude S., who became the wife of W. D. Smith; Alexander T., who married Irene Toner; William K., who is associated with the Independent; Ralph A., who married Iva Mowatt; and Truman Y., Arthur W., Helen and Alta M.

The political views of Mr. Brownlow coincide with the principles of the democratic party, for whose candidates he always casts his ballot. He has taken an active interest in municipal affairs during his residence in Chewelah and served for four years as mayor, having entered upon the duties of that office in January, 1906. Mr. Brownlow has been an enthusiastic promoter of the town at all times and is a member of the Commercial Club, to all of the efforts of which association he gives his support and cooperation. Although he has not long resided in Chewelah he has won and retained the esteem of its best people, who hold him in high regard because of his many substantial personal qualities and high standards of citizenship.

ORRIS DORMAN.

Orris Dorman, whose contagious enthusiasm has been a factor in the upbuilding, settlement, development and progress of the west, is justly classed with the representative business men of Spokane, where he has important realty holdings. He is here engaged in the real-estate, investment and banking business, his association with the latter being that of vice president of the Fidelity National Bank. His birth occurred in Sigourney, Iowa, April 28, 1871, and he is therefore yet a young man. His salient qualities include the enterprise and ambition of youth and in the conduct of his affairs he brooks no obstacles that can be overcome by persistent and earnest purpose and effort. His father, Hiner Dorman, was a native of Indiana and represented an old Pennsylvania family of German descent. He devoted his life to farming, save for a period of nearly four years, when he served as a private in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, during the Civil war, his regiment being attached to the Army of the Mississippi. His mother was a descendant of General Morgan of Revolutionary war fame. Hiner Dorman was united in marriage to Miss Martha Knox, a cousin of

James Knox Polk, at one time president of the United States. She is living in Ritzville, Washington, and is of English descent. Her father's name figured prominently in connection with the family tree, of which Press Knox was a leading representative. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hiner Dorman there were born three sons and three daughters: Orris; Ortho, who is associated with his brother in the real-estate business and who married Alice Jay; Jess, a newspaper man, residing at Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Lois, the wife of John M. Woehr, the owner of an orange ranch at Redlands, California; Alice, the wife of V. A. Chargois, of Ritzville, Washington; and Lou, who is making her home with her mother in Ritzville.

Orris Dorman was a young lad when brought by his parents to Washington in 1887, and in the common schools and the Normal school of Cheney he pursued his education. He then turned his attention to the newspaper field, becoming connected with the Ritzville Times, continuing in that field from 1895 until 1898. During the succeeding three years he was connected with mercantile and real-estate interests in that place, and in 1903 he came to Spokane, where he concentrated his energies upon real-estate investments and banking. Here he devotes much time to financial interests as vice president of the Fidelity National Bank. He first became associated with real-estate interests, when in 1897 and 1898 he invested heavily in unimproved lands in the Big Bend and Palouse country. This formed the basis for his present extensive holdings. With a keen insight into what the future held for the wheat country, he wisely made his purchases of property. He was one of the first to advocate the advisability of investing in those districts and at an early day would frequently go aboard an immigration train from the east with dodgers, which referred to the hidden wealth of the virgin soil. His belief in the country and his activity in exploiting its resources were the cause of much of the material development of this part of the state. He has been the means of bringing much money into the country, peopling a vast tract of semi-arid land, which has been converted through the labors of the settlers into one of the garden spots of the world. Mr. Dorman still owns finely improved wheat ranches in Whitman county and time has proven the wisdom of his judgment and his investments. His stock in the Fidelity National Bank also brings him a good annual dividend and he has had active voice in the management of the bank as its vice president since January, 1911. Some idea of the volume of business transacted by this bank may be gained from the fact that the deposits in June, 1911, were one million, five hundred and twenty thousand, three hundred and fifty-one dollars, and sixty-two cents, while on the 7th of January of the same year they were only one million, one hundred and eight thousand, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars, and twenty-four cents, showing a gain in five months of four hundred and twelve thousand, two hundred and twelve dollars, and thirty-eight cents. The capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars, the surplus and undivided profits fifty-four thousand, nine hundred and thirty-five dollars, and eighty-six cents, and there is in circulation two hundred thousand dollars. The bank is certainly in a most healthy condition and its business activity and success are attributable in no small degree to the efforts of Mr. Dorman. Mr. Dorman is also connected with the firm of Dorman Brothers as president, and he is vice president of the Otis Orchard Company, president of the Newman Lake Canal Company, and secretary of the Inland Securities Company.

He does not concentrate his energies, however, upon business affairs alone but cooperates in many movements having direct effect upon the general welfare, upbuilding and prosperity of the community. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian

Association of Spokane and has ever taken a most helpful interest in its work during the two years of his connection therewith. In politics he is an active democrat and was elected chairman of the county central committee in 1910, but press of business made it impossible for him to accept the position. Frequently he has been a delegate to the city, county and state conventions, and he does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party. He cooperates in the projects for municipal progress that find their root in the Chamber of Commerce and no movement for the welfare of Spokane seeks his aid in vain. Fraternally he is connected with Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. and he is a member of the Inland Club. He attends the Christian church.

On the 9th of March, 1898, at Walla Walla, Washington, Mr. Dorman was married to Miss Etta E. Zaring, a daughter of Alvin and Mercy Zaring, the former a pioneer of that country and now a retired orchardist, who came across the plains in 1862. The mother is long since deceased. As the name indicates, the family is of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Dorman have become the parents of four children: Donald O., aged twelve; Dorothy M., aged ten; Martha A., aged eight, and Richard A., aged six, all now in school. For twenty-five years Mr. Dorman has been a resident of Washington and has therefore witnessed much of the growth and development of Spokane and the surrounding country. That he has made wise use of his time and opportunities is evidenced in the success which has come to him, and that the course he has followed is consistent with the highest principles of manhood and citizenship, is indicated in the warm regard which is uniformly extended to him.

RALPH CARLTON DILLINGHAM.

Without any special advantages at the outset of his business career Ralph Carlton Dillingham has steadily advanced and the steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible. No unusually fortunate conditions awaited him but with determined purpose and laudable ambition he has met competition in honorable manner, has proven his worth and today receives the reward of indefatigable and honorable effort in his position as a partner in the leading wholesale and retail paint business in the inland empire. He was born at Thomaston, Maine, June 12, 1867, so that the width of the continent separates him from his birthplace. He is one of the three sons of Edward L. and Elizabeth (Carlton) Dillingham, who were also natives of the Pine Tree state. The father is still living in Thomaston, where he is engaged in general merchandising. He represents an old New England family of English lineage. In his home town he has been active in political work and is now serving as selectman of his village. His wife, who was also of English descent, although the Carlton family was founded in New England at an early day, died in Maine in 1869. The only brother of our subject is George Dillingham, who is now associated with him in business in Spokane.

At the usual age Ralph C. Dillingham entered the public schools of Thomaston, mastered the work in successive grades and eventually became a high-school pupil. His early business training was received in his father's store, in which he clerked for two years and then went to Chicago. He was in the employ of Wadsworth, Howland & Company, paint manufacturers, for three years and in November, 1889, came

to Spokane, where he entered business circles as a wholesale and retail dealer in paints, forming a partnership with Charles H. Jones, which relation has since been maintained under the firm style of Jones & Dillingham. For twenty-two years this firm has existed and they are today the leading and largest paint house in Washington on the east side of the mountains. They established a retail enterprise but soon began the manufacture of paint, selling to the wholesale trade, and they also manufacture art glass and mirrors and are jobbers of plate glass. Aside from his commercial interests Mr. Dillingham has many important business connections in Spokane and has been a large investor in real estate, his property holdings now returning to him a gratifying income.

On the 8th of June, 1892, Mr. Dillingham was married in Spokane to Miss Edith Paine, a daughter of George W. Paine, a real-estate dealer of Spokane, who represents an old Maine family but lived for a time in Illinois before coming to Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham have two daughters, Evelyn and Elizabeth, both of whom are students in Brunot Hall. The family have a beautiful home justly celebrated for its extensive and warm-hearted hospitality, and the parents are very prominent socially. Mr. Dillingham enters with zest into the interests and work of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, also holding membership in the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. He is interested in politics as a supporter of democratic principles, has been a delegate to city conventions and was nominated for the office of city councilman, but a democrat has never been elected in his ward. He holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in its various projects for Spokane's welfare and upbuilding. He is now the president of the Spokane Club, a member of the Spokane Country Club, the Spokane Athletic Club and the Spokane Tennis Club, all of which indicate something of the nature of his interests and recreation. He is at all times alert to the interests of his business and to the welfare of the city and labors as earnestly for the one as for the other.

JULIUS STOHLE.

Julius Stohle, prosperous owner of a well equipped meat market in Medical Lake, Washington, was born in Germany, January 5, 1877. His father, Melchior Stohle, died in 1907, while his mother, whose maiden name was Paulina Haas, is still living. Passing his childhood under the parental roof Julius Stohle obtained his education in the public schools of his native locality, where he was trained in accordance with the rigid but thorough and disciplinary rules of the German educational system. At the age of fourteen years he crossed the Atlantic locating with his uncle at Alton, Illinois, and there learned the butcher trade, at which he worked for five years. He then left Alton and from that time until 1903 he worked at his trade in a number of different places, in California, Oregon and Montana. He purchased a butcher shop in Medical Lake, Washington, in 1903, which he has conducted ever since, meeting with much success in his enterprise. He is competent in his work and conscientious in his dealings with his customers, so that he enjoys a large and steady patronage.

With an eye to the future he has invested his savings in western lands, owning a tract of two hundred and sixty acres of rich farm land near Medical Lake.

Mr. Stohle was married to Miss Augusta Vaas, on February 20, 1908, at Cheney, Washington. They are the parents of a son, Louis. Mr. Stohle and his wife worship in the Catholic church and in his political faith he votes with the republicans. Coming to America in 1891 when a mere boy, Mr. Stohle gives evidence of what a newcomer to our shores may do in a comparatively short space of time provided he has good judgment, is not afraid to work, is temperate and thrifty in his habits and can recognize the opportunities which are everywhere open to the earnest young man who is determined to win his way.

GEORGE E. STONE.

George E. Stone is now serving as sheriff of Spokane county and during his residence in this district, covering nearly twenty years, has been a prominent factor in the development of the country, his activities being largely directed toward the improvement of farming lands lying adjacent to the city of Spokane. He was born at Avon, Livingston county, New York, December 7, 1861, and is a son of George S. and Susan Jane (Streeter) Stone, both of whom were natives of New York, but are now residing in Spokane county. They are descended from old New England families and both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Mr. Stone were soldiers of the war of 1812, Ebenezer Stone serving with the rank of colonel, while Hazelton Streeter was a drummer.

During the boyhood of George E. Stone, his parents removed with their family from New York to Wisconsin, and his education, begun in the common schools of the former state, was continued under public instruction in the latter and also in the State Normal school of River Falls, Wisconsin. The winter months were devoted to the acquirement of his education, while the summer months were given to work upon his father's farm. When about twenty years of age he began teaching school in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, but later turned to railroading as a locomotive fireman and steam shovel engineer, working at the latter pursuit during the summer months, while in the winters he was a fireman upon the road. While thus engaged he resided at different times in Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wisconsin and northern Michigan. He first visited Spokane in February, 1889, and finding here the fairest land he had ever seen, concluded to make his home here. He did not feel however, that he was financially able to carry out his plans and therefore returned once more to the occupation of firing and shoveling, sending his money back to Spokane for the purchase of land and in February, 1892, with his brother-in-law purchased four hundred and eighty acres, becoming a permanent resident of this district, making his way beyond Deep Creek, where he engaged in farming for nine years. In 1901 he sold his interest in the four hundred and eighty-acre tract and took up his abode in the city, where he became connected with a crematory company, acting as its secretary and treasurer for eight years dealing during this time also quite extensively in real estate. The crematory was then turned over to the city and is now the Spokane Crematory.

After disposing of some of his real-estate holdings in the city, Mr. Stone purchased land near Rockford, which he cleared and placed under cultivation. Not long afterward he invested in other property, becoming the owner of a tract four miles from Deep Creek, which he also cleared and planted. In this way he contributed largely to the material development of the district in which he was located, but closing out his farming interests, he purchased land on Third street in the southeastern part of the city, and also twenty lots with a nice residence on Nora avenue, and various other pieces of property. He has taken an active interest in civic matters and through his efforts much has been accomplished in the improvement of streets in the localities where he was interested.

Appreciative of the privileges of citizenship and believing it the duty of every individual to support his honest opinions in regard to the vital questions and issues of the day, Mr. Stone has taken active part in political work and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have on several occasions called upon him to fill positions of public trust. For six years, from 1884 until 1890, he was justice of the peace of Deep Creek precinct. Prior to 1896 he gave his political allegiance to the republican party but since that time has advocated democratic principles. He has been a delegate to nearly every county convention since residing in Spokane county and has also been chosen as a delegate to two or three state conventions, including the democratic state conventions held in Ellensburg and Tacoma. In 1908 he was candidate for sheriff against F. K. Pugh, on which occasion he was defeated, although he ran twenty-four hundred votes ahead of his ticket. In the fall of 1910 he was once more the opponent of Mr. Pugh and won out with a clear majority upon official count of nineteen hundred votes. He is employing business methods in the conduct of his office and is endeavoring to give the taxpayers the best administration possible. He has been successful in his private affairs and has done all in his power to promote the mining interests of the district, backing his opinions with financial support. He was one of the men who received material remuneration for their confidence in the Sullivan Company in the Fort Steele mining district, in British Columbia.

On the 15th of December, 1887, in Hammond, Wisconsin, Mr. Stone was married to Miss Daisy V. Gates. They are well known socially in Spokane and the adjoining districts and have gained many friends during the period of their residence in this part of the state.

FREDERICK V. PHINNEY.

Frederick V. Phinney, one of the reliable citizens of Coeur d'Alene, is the present incumbent of the office of county surveyor of Kootenai county. He was born September 5, 1872, at Arcola, Illinois, his parents being George B. and Bessie (Goodall) Phinney. His father was a civil engineer and followed this calling throughout his life, assisting in the construction of various railroads in almost every section of the country from Massachusetts to California.

Frederick V. Phinney obtained his education in the grammar school of his native locality and in the high school of Fort Scott, Kansas, after which he attended the University of Kansas at Lawrence, that state. He began active work as levelman

in Utah on the construction of what was then called the Utah, Nevada & California Railroad, but is now known as the Salt Lake, Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad. He remained with this company two years when he returned to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he became assistant city engineer, a position which he held for several years. In 1899 he went to Wallace, Idaho, and engaged in mining engineering, continuing in this occupation for eleven years. He then came to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, in January, 1910, and established himself in the business of surveying, finding much demand for his specialized knowledge of engineering and surveying. In November of the same year he was elected to the position of county surveyor for a term of two years. As a public official he has demonstrated his ability to serve the public good in a most efficient manner and to the complete satisfaction of the residents of the county who find him altogether obliging, and whenever called upon to appeal to his judgment or his technical knowledge have entire faith in the accuracy of his conclusions. In deference to his thorough equipment he has been appointed a member of the examining board of engineers for the state of Idaho.

On December 19, 1905, Mr. Phinney was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Key, a daughter of Thomas Key of Clarks, Nebraska. They reside in a pleasant home at No. 611 Garden street, Coeur d'Alene, where they are often the center of a merry group of guests who find much enjoyment in their cordial hospitality. In Masonic circles Mr. Phinney occupies an honored place. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, secretary of Kootenai Lodge, No. 24, F. & A. M., the secretary of all the Scottish Rite bodies in Coeur d'Alene, and also deputy of the inspector general of the Scottish Rite of northern Idaho. Socially he finds recreation in the Commercial Club of Coeur d'Alene in which he is a popular member. He is a loyal friend and well liked by all who know him for his straightforward, undemonstrative nature, and the kindly spirit which he manifests toward all.

AUBREY LEE WHITE.

Aubrey Lee White is one of the prominent and successful men of the Inland Empire who have grappled with big problems in finance, who have capably directed and managed mining and railroad interests and have won brilliant success in everything they have undertaken. Mr. White has not specialized as many have done but has extended his efforts into many directions, finding ample reward in every line for his industry, perseverance and determination. Nevertheless business represents but one phase of his character and interests. Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations he belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful class of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels from which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. His civic pride has led to tangible efforts in all movements for the city's progress and he has also been a pioneer in the development of irrigation interests, making personal sacrifice and devoting much time and money to bringing water to the arid lands, improving their productiveness and having moreover the satisfaction of seeing such districts reclaimed, becoming second to none in fertility in the world. Much of his work in behalf of Spokane has been in the direction of the "city beautiful." He has been a cooperant factor in the Municipal League and



AUBREY LEE WHITE

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in kindred movements and marches in the front rank of those men who have upheld the welfare of the city and its people.

Mr. White is a native of Houlton, Maine, born February 17, 1869. His father, George White, was a native of New Brunswick and died in 1885, after having throughout his business life followed the occupation of farming. The well known "Guide to Plymouth" which gives a full account of the Pilgrim fathers and their descendants shows the name of White to be a corruption of the name Wise, which was of Holland origin. The family was established on American soil on Long Island and the great-great-grandfather of Aubrey L. White was an itinerant preacher and a loyalist who served as chapalin in King George's army. In recognition of his services to the crown King George gave him a grant of sixty acres of land in the Keswick district of New Brunswick which he afterward exchanged for property at Hodgdon, Maine, which his father owned. The Guide to Plymouth gives an account of Perigrine White, together with mention of the cradle in which he was rocked, for he was the first white child born on the American continent. The founder of this branch of the family was William White, who came from Plymouth as a passenger of the Mayflower. In the maternal line Aubrey L. White comes of English lineage. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Jane Maria Beardsley, was born in New Brunswick and died in 1878. She was a daughter of Ralph Beardsley, who married a Miss Curry from Scotland. The grandfather, John Beardsley, was the fourth of the Johns of the family in direct line to become identified with the Episcopal clergy. Captain John Beardsley, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. White, was in the English service with the troops of King George in the Revolutionary war and his brother, Levi Beardsley, was at one time lieutenant governor of the state of New York.

Aubrey Lee White was one of a family of four daughters, all of whom are now deceased, and six sons, of whom five are yet living. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Houlton, Maine, and later he attended the Ricker Classical Institute which was a preparatory school for Colby College. After leaving school he went to Woodstock, New Brunswick, where for eighteen months he was engaged in the furniture business but at the end of that time severed his trade relations with the east and made his way direct to Spokane, arriving in the fall of that year. Here he was first employed by Arend & Kennard in the market business on Sprague avenue where the book store of J. W. Graham now stands. He was with that house for four years, covering the period of the great fire, and when he left the establishment he resigned the position of manager of the book department to engage on his own account in partnership with Jay P. Graves in the mining business. Returning to the east Mr. White opened an office in Montreal, Canada, and became interested in the organization and development of the Old Ironside and Granby properties. For six years he remained in the east representing the Spokane interests in the New York, Montreal and Philadelphia offices. During the latter years of his residence in New York he was identified with Mr. Graves in interesting capital in the development and financing of the Spokane Traction Company and with Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Graves he also became interested in the Coeur d'Alene electric railway. Throughout the period of his residence in the northwest he has always seemed to readily recognize the opportunities here to be secured and the possibilities for the upbuilding of the country. His efforts have been an important factor in the substantial growth of the north-

west as well as in the promotion of his individual success. He was associated with Mr. Graves in the Spokane & Inland Company and finally in the reorganization of the three companies named into the Inland system under the corporation name of The Inland Empire Railway Company with J. P. Graves as president, Mr. White as vice president, and Waldo G. Paine as second vice president, with Clyde M. Graves as manager and director. These officials resigned when the Great Northern system took over the road in June, 1911, with Carl Gray as president. The Great Northern about a year ago bought the controlling interest. Mr. White has had the satisfaction of seeing the system which was instituted with practically nothing develop into a railway line two hundred and forty miles in length, proving the greatest source of development in the district that it traverses.

In connection with Mr. Graves and others Mr. White owned a large area of land and gave ninety acres of it to Spokane for a park which is called Manito, and purchased the old Cook line extending up Riverside avenue to the park. This street railway constituted the nucleus from which has resulted the organization of the Spokane Traction Company, the business of which they have developed, obtaining a franchise and extending their lines until they now have forty miles of street railway. Their activity in railway matters has been the means of adding from twenty-five to thirty thousand population to the city, so that these gentlemen deserve prominent mention among those who are regarded as the builders and promoters of Spokane. In all of his business operations Mr. White has never waited until the need was a pressing one but has anticipated conditions that would arise and has therefore been prepared to meet the conditions ere the inconvenience and discomfort of a situation were strongly felt.

It would be almost impossible to mention all of the business projects which have felt the stimulus and have profited by the cooperation of Mr. White, for his activities have been of a most diverse character and of notable magnitude. After his return from the east he became a director of the Spokane Valley Land Company which owned Green Acres, East Green Acres and other valuable properties which they afterward sold to D. C. Corbin. They were very desirous of inducing people to settle along the line of the Coeur d'Alene railway and Mr. White took the matter in hand, bringing it to a successful termination. Mr. White was a director of the Spokane Canal Company which irrigated Otis Orchards and did all he could to encourage the enterprise but sold his interest after having it well established. It was he who first demonstrated that the valley was capable of being irrigated and proved the productiveness of its soil. His business connections further extended to the Traders National Bank and the Granby Company which carries with it the Hidden Creek properties, and in both of these he is a director. He is also largely interested in many other valuable mining properties both proved and unproved and has extensive real-estate holdings in and near Spokane.

Business affairs, however, represent but one phase of Mr. White's activity, for he has never selfishly centered his interests upon his own personal concerns. He has never been neglectful of the duties of citizenship and has been a most active factor in utilizing the opportunities for the city's development, improvement and adornment. His political support is given to the republican party and during all the period in which he has been so busily engaged in the management of large financial projects he has still found time to advance civic improvement. He became largely interested in city questions while a member of the Municipal League

of New York and when he came to Spokane his knowledge of civic affairs was used in the inception of the 150,000 Club. At a meeting of this club he suggested a "City Beautiful Club" and of the new organization he was made president. He has done much for the city in various ways, including the inception and promotion of the playgrounds movement, making the first subscription to the fund and becoming the first officer. Through the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce a charter amendment was passed by the city creating a non-partisan park board and ten men were appointed, of which Mr. White was one. He was then chosen president of the board and still fills the office. The board is composed of ten of the most substantial citizens and business men of Spokane, vitally interested in the city's welfare and at the same time having the business ability to utilize practical and effective efforts in the attainment of desired ends. They have increased the park area from one hundred and seventy acres to twelve hundred acres and have had one million dollars park bonds voted. By personal solicitation Mr. White has secured four hundred acres for park purposes and the board has spent only one million dollars doing all of the work in the parks. For five or six years Mr. White was a director of the Chamber of Commerce and was a member of its publicity committee, the work of which attracted many people to Spokane and added materially to the population of the city. He regarded Spokane as in its formative stage and believed that acreage for park purposes should be secured at that time—breathing places for the people to be purchased while land was comparatively cheap instead of waiting until the price was almost prohibitive. Upon that belief he has always based his labors and the citizens of Spokane will ever have reason to feel grateful to him for his efforts in this connection.

While the veil of privacy should ever be drawn around one's home relations with all their secret ties, it is well known that Mr. White's home is a most attractive and happy one and that warm-hearted hospitality is freely accorded to the many friends of the family. He was married in Toronto, Canada, in 1905, to Miss Ethelyn Binkley, a daughter of Judge J. W. Binkley, now of Spokane, her mother being a member of the Clarkson family of Toronto. Mrs. White is of English descent and a B. A. of Cornell University. Mr. and Mrs. White have become parents of three daughters, Mary Jane, Elizabeth Binkley and Ethelyn Louise.

Mr. White is a believer in the Episcopal faith and his family attend the services of that church. He recognized the fact that well rounded character is based upon normal physical, mental and moral growth. He is a believer in clean living and in athletics and he has done much along those lines. He feels that every life needs its periods of recreation, its study hours and its time for quiet, thoughtful meditation. He has membership relations with the Spokane Club, the Spokane Riding and Driving Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He also belongs to the St. James Club and the Mount Royal Golf Club of Montreal, the Union League Club of New York, the Santa Barbara Club of California and the Coeur d'Alene Boat Club. He is a life member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of Royal Arch Masonry, of the Knight Templar Commandery, of the Consistory and of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, has passed through all of the chairs of the uniform rank and is past captain in the division. He likewise holds membership with the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan. He has been a strong supporter of many organizations including the American Civic Association and the Municipal

League, and was an officer of the latter in New York. His activities have reached out to the various vital interests of life and while in business he has won that success which comes of aptitude for management, close application and keen discrimination, he has also made his work of usefulness and value to the world in many directions, especially in upholding the standards of manhood and citizenship. In his life there have entered the distinctive and unmistakable elements of greatness. He is endowed with a rugged honesty of purpose, is a man of independent thought and action, one whose integrity and honor are so absolute as to compel the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, one whose life has been filled with ceaseless toil and industry, while his motives are of that ideal order that practically make his life a consecration to duty and to the measure of his possibilities for accomplishing good.

ROY HOLLISTER KINGSBURY.

Roy Hollister Kingsbury, of Wallace, holds the position of supply agent of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company, purchasing all supplies for the various mines owned by the concern. His birth occurred at Yankton, South Dakota, on the 19th of January, 1877, his parents being Theodore A. and Frances M. (Hollister) Kingsbury. The father was an early pioneer settler of the Dakotas, being employed in the United States land office at Watertown, South Dakota, and later, in 1884, becoming a clerk in the Dakota state legislature. He passed away in 1889, leaving a widow and two children, a son and daughter. Immediately afterward the daughter came to Spokane as the Spokane representative of a South Dakota firm, acting as a public and court stenographer. In August, 1891, the mother and son also came to Spokane, being among the pioneers of the new city which was then recovering from the great fire. The mother still resides in Spokane, but the daughter is married and makes her home in Chicago.

In the acquirement of an education Roy H. Kingsbury attended the schools of Watertown, South Dakota, and Spokane, Washington. Under the instruction of his sister he gained a comprehensive knowledge of stenography and in 1894 entered the employ of Bravender & Keats (Echo Roller Mills) of Spokane, whom he served for five years as stenographer and bookkeeper. In 1899 he became connected with the lumber trade as stenographer and bookkeeper for the Washington Mill Company of Spokane, with which concern he remained until January, 1900, resigning his position to become stenographer for F. R. Culbertson, of Burke, Idaho, who was manager of the Tiger-Poorman mine, then owned by the Buffalo-Hump Mining Company. When that concern was sold to the Empire State-Idaho Mining & Developing Company he remained with the latter firm, which was under the management of W. Clayton Miller, being employed as a stenographer at Burke until the 1st of September, 1903, when the Empire State-Idaho Mining & Developing Company was absorbed by the Federal Mining & Smelting Company. At that time he was given charge of the Wardner office of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company, at their Last Chance mine, remaining at Wardner until April, 1906, when he was transferred to the Wallace office of the concern to take charge thereof as the successor of Mr. North. At the time of the consolidation of the Spokane and Wallace offices of the Federal mining

& Smelting Company he took the position of supply agent, attending to the purchase of supplies of all kinds for the various mines belonging to the company. He is still ably discharging the duties devolving upon him in that connection and is a valuable attache of the concern which he represents. He is also interested with Dr. St. Jean in the ownership of the Wallace Hospital and is likewise the secretary and treasurer of the Seelig Grocery Company, of Wardner and Kellogg, Idaho, owning one-fifth of the stock of that company.

About 1895, while living in Spokane, Mr. Kingsbury became a non-commissioned officer of Battery A, Washington National Guard, remaining with that command until mustered out of service at the opening of the Spanish-American war. Owing to a slight illness at that time, he was unable to join the new regiment which was formed to take active part in the conflict.

On the 20th of February, 1901, Mr. Kingsbury was united in marriage to Miss Bertha L. Henderson, a daughter of John Henderson of Sprague, Washington. A son was born to them on the 2d of December, 1908, but passed away on the 29th of May, 1910. Mr. Kingsbury belongs to the Holy Trinity Episcopal church of Wallace and to the Inland Club of Spokane and is also a member of Wallace Lodge, No. 331, B. P. O. E. His life has been guided by the most honorable principles and his self-reliance and unfaltering industry, combined with his integrity, constitute the salient features in his success.

A. EUGENE WAYLAND.

The prosperity of a community does not depend upon the machinery of government nor even upon the men who are called to public office, but rather upon those who are upholding the public stability through the establishment and careful and honorable conduct of legitimate business enterprises. From the time of his arrival in the northwest, in 1901, A. Eugene Wayland has been imbued with the true spirit of the pioneer. He is progressive and allows no obstacles to brook his path in carrying out the ideas and plans which he regards as essential for the country's best development. He has blazed the trail for others to follow in many sections of the Inland Empire not only in farming but also in the development of coal lands and the conduct of other business enterprises, success attending him in all of his ventures because of his determined spirit and straight-forward methods. His location on the Pacific coast, in 1901, did not prove to be a permanent one as he later had to return to the east for two years, but he never lost sight of the fact that the west held the opportunity for progressive men, remembering further that Spokane had made strong appeal to him as the most favorable place on the coast to put into tangible form the plans which he had made for his own business development.

Washington has drawn her citizenship from all parts of the country. Every state in the Union has furnished her quota of men and Mr. Wayland is among those who have come to the northwest from Tennessee, his birth having occurred in Knoxville, on the 13th of August, 1877. His father was William H. Wayland, a native of Virginia and a representative of an old New England family of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The grandfather of A. E. Wayland became one of the prominent settlers of eastern Tennessee, and the family established and developed many large plantations in the

south. William H. Wayland, long connected with agricultural interests in the south, is now living retired in Knoxville. It was subsequent to his removal to that section of the country that he met and married Mary M. Goddard, who was born in Tennessee and belonged to one of the leading pioneer families of that district. The Goddards are of French and English origin and the family was represented in the American army during the Revolutionary war. Later representatives of the name removed from Virginia to Tennessee. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wayland were born three sons and six daughters. The two brothers of our subject were David G. and Dwight A. Wayland. The daughters of the family are: Lillie, Anna, Edith, Mamie, Carrie and Elsie, all residents of Knoxville with the exception of the first named, who is the wife of Richard M. Caldwell, of Oklahoma City.

A. Eugene Wayland supplemented his early education by a course in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and in 1901, when a young man of twenty-four years, he sought the opportunities of the northwest, making his way to Tacoma where he was employed during the period that he was investigating the subject of suitable irrigation. He afterward returned to Chicago where he spent a year in the grocery business and on the 1st of October, 1903, settled in Spokane. Here he began operating in the real-estate field in connection with R. G. Belden and, watchful of opportunities pointing toward success, the following year he incorporated the International Development Company for the purpose of mining coal in British Columbia. The scope of their operations was also extended to include extensive farming interests in the Inland Empire and the development of some large tracts of land in southern Utah. They were likewise the pioneers in the San Juan oil fields of southern Utah which are now being extensively developed. They have very large interests there, having put down the first well in that district, since which time they have developed a number of flowing wells. They also put down the first artesian wells in San Juan county and have two flowing wells there at the present time. The business of the company has ever been of a nature which has contributed in substantial measure to growth and progress in the district where they have worked. They were the pioneers in opening the coal fields of the north fork of Michel Creek in the Crow's Nest country, and to facilitate the development of that property they secured a charter for building a road in the valley and have partially completed a steam road, standard gauge, which when finished will be fourteen miles in length. This will enable them to market the output of their mines without difficulty. One of the salient features in Mr. Wayland's success is that he has never been afraid of earnest, hard work, and during the period when initial effort was being put forth to develop the mines, he never hesitated to perform any task necessary, engaging in the packing and in other labor that was helpful in advancing the projects in which they were engaged. They now have four properties there, one of them proving to be the largest coal proposition in the west, and furthermore Mr. Wayland and his associates have the distinction of opening up some of the largest coal measures in that district. Business is carried on under the name of The Crown Coal & Coke Company with Mr. Wayland as its secretary-treasurer, his associate officers being: C. L. Butterfield, of Moscow, Idaho, as president; A. Hopson, of Walla Walla, as vice president; and Charles L. Hower, second vice-president.

Any enterprising man with keen insight and sagacity recognizes the wonderful possibilities offered in the natural resources of this section of the country and does not usually confine his operations to a single field but extends his efforts to various

activities, the tangible results of which are seen in the already splendidly improved districts. In the extension of his business connections Mr. Wayland has become interested in a development company which is successfully cultivating six hundred and forty acres of land in the Alberta district, of Canada, eighteen hundred acres near Kohlotos, six hundred and forty acres near Eureka, Washington, and three hundred and twenty acres near Helix, Washington. They are also improving two fruit tracts of twenty-four acres near Milton, Oregon, which have already been brought into excellent condition. Mr. Wayland is likewise interested in a fine hog ranch in Idaho, consisting of six hundred and forty acres all in alfalfa. From this ranch they sell about one thousand hogs annually. Further investment has made him one of the owners of a property of seven thousand acres in San Juan county, Utah, on which with an equipment of thirty-six head of horses and necessary machinery, a splendid wheat tract is being developed. The caterpiller engines are used and no effort or expense are spared in making this one of the best wheat-producing ranches in the district. Mr. Wayland and his associates are also improving one thousand acres of fruit land in the same county, using artesian wells for irrigation, and in so doing accomplishing a notable engineering feat, for they traced the water by means of geological formation and struck it within fifty feet of where they had believed it to be. They have also invested considerable money in the Coeur d'Alene district in development work and have holdings there at the present time.

Mr. Wayland votes with the republican party but has never taken active part in politics, owing to the demands of his varied business interests. Those who meet him socially find him a genial, courteous gentleman and he is well known to the membership of the Spokane and Spokane Athletic Clubs, and also in the Chamber of Commerce. He stands with those men to whom opportunity is ever an incentive for renewed and persistent effort, who find pleasure in solving intricate business problems and in working out means and methods for meeting any condition that exists. With determined purpose he has steadily advanced beyond the goal of success and his operations, conducted on a mammoth scale, have constituted an important factor in the growth and development of the Inland Empire.

HENRY MICKELS.

The newspaper business is constantly attracting men from the various walks of life, many of whom find in this work a pleasant and profitable occupation. To this class belongs Henry Mickels, editor and proprietor of the Free Press of Cheney. He became identified with the publication of newspapers many years ago and is recognized as one of the thoroughly experienced and capable men in this line in the northwest. A native of Winneshiek county, Iowa, he was born August 27, 1871, a son of E. and Christina Mickels. The mother died in 1873 and the father in 1901.

Mr. Mickels of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native state. He depended very largely upon his own efforts in his boyhood in securing an education, attending school in winter and working at such occupation as he could find in summer, in order to meet the necessary expenses. He was a student of Decorah Institute of Decorah, Iowa, and the University of North Dakota. At

the age of eighteen he began teaching school and continued as a teacher for twelve years in Traill, Cass and Grand Forks counties, North Dakota, with the exception of two years when he was a student at the University of North Dakota. He was also interested in a small newspaper at Portland for two years while teaching school and owned a paper at Northwood, North Dakota, for one year, and at Halstad, Minnesota, for the same length of time. In 1899 he came west to Idaho and spent two years prospecting in the mountains. However, he discovered that he was more interested in the newspaper business than in prospecting for gold and silver and, accordingly, he came to Cheney in 1902 and purchased the Sentinel and Free Press, consolidating the two papers into one publication which he has since successfully published as the Free Press.

On the 1st of November, 1901, Mr. Mickels was married in North Dakota to Miss Marie Rauk, a daughter of O. K. Rauk. Mr. Mickels is an active worker in the development of Spokane county and is a valued member of the Commercial Club of Cheney. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows and has proved himself to be eminently efficient in promoting the general welfare. He conducts his paper on a liberal and progressive basis and the popularity of the Free Press is evidence of his ability in meeting the wants of an intelligent and discriminating class of readers. Judging by the respect in which he is held by the community it is evident that he chose wisely when he selected Cheney as his home. Being a man of pleasing appearance and fine address, he has made many friends and ranks among the leaders of the country press of Washington.

LAUCHLIN MacLEAN.

Lauchlin MacLean, commencing his career as a railroad man, in which connection he won success, and advancing from that into the real-estate field, is now a leading factor in the development and sale of irrigated lands, being today one of the best known and most prominent irrigationists of the west. He has not confined his efforts alone to Spokane and vicinity but has also promoted many other projects throughout the Inland Empire and if, as has been often stated, "that man is blessed who makes two blades of grass grow where one had grown," Mr. MacLean has contributed much to general progress and has merited the prosperity which has crowned his own labors. He was born in Tyne Valley, Prince Edward Island, July 24, 1856. His parents, Donald and Sarah (Ellis) MacLean, were also natives of that island, the former born near Port Hill and the latter at Bedford, of Scotch and English descent respectively. The MacLean family went to Prince Edward Island from Mull, Scotland, and Donald MacLean became a very prominent and influential citizen there, serving as one of the three judges of that district, a judgeship in that locality being equivalent to a seat on the superior court bench in the United States. He was also very active in the Presbyterian church, in which he served as a deacon and treasurer for thirty years. He died in 1891 and the same year his wife passed away. Her family were shipbuilders and went to Prince Edward Island from Bedford, England. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacLean were born five sons and eight daughters: William, a farmer living at Northam, Prince Edward Island; Hugh, a farmer of that locality; James Ed-



LAUCHLIN MacLEAN

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ward, an agriculturist of Tyne Valley; Dan, living on the old family homestead; Emily, the wife of Alexander McArthur, a farmer of Northam; Mary Ann, the wife of Lauchlin McNevin, a tanner and harness manufacturer of Tyne Valley; Rachael, whose husband, Mr. Horn, is a farmer of Elmsdale, Prince Edward Island; Maggie, Mina and Minerva, all of whom married farmers on Prince Edward Island; and Mrs. Caroline McAusland and Sarah Horn, both deceased.

The other son of the family is Lauchlin MacLean, who was educated in the public schools of his native isle and until he reached the age of fifteen years remained on the old homestead. He then worked as water boy for a contractor on the Prince Edward Island Railway, which was then being built, and subsequently he spent three years as a stone cutter and builder, thoroughly acquainting himself with the trade during that period. When the road was completed he had charge of a section as foreman for three years and then came to the west. He spent two years with an engineering party on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad at Beatrice, Nebraska, after which he proceeded to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and obtained a position as brakeman on the Union Pacific Railroad, being thus employed for six months. Later he was promoted to the position of conductor and ran a train on that line for two and a half years.

Mr. MacLean became connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at the time when the eastern terminus of the west end of its line was just east of what is now Plains, Montana, and was one of the first conductors during its construction. Following the completion of the line he ran a passenger train on the Montana division until the company started to build its line from Pasco to Ellensburg. He acted as conductor of the construction train connected with laying the track from Kiona to Ellensburg, after which he retired from railroad service. During the succeeding two years he was general agent for the Home Accident Company of San Francisco for the territory of Washington and at the end of that time formed a partnership with Major Fred R. Reed, now of southern Idaho, in the real-estate and insurance business at North Yakima, entering that field in 1886. The town was owned by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and he had full charge of the town site and all the Northern Pacific lands in that district. In February, 1890, he came to Spokane, arriving here shortly after the fire.

In this city Mr. MacLean entered the real-estate business, in which he continued for two years, but the "wanderlust" was not yet satisfied and he removed to Chelan Falls in what was then Okanogan county. There he laid out the town site of Chelan Falls, remaining at that place until the autumn of 1900, during which period he not only managed the town site and conducted his real-estate interests but also owned the hotel, the ferry boat and in addition occupied his superfluous energies in managing his stock ranch near Chelan Falls. He still owns the stock ranch of one thousand acres. In November, 1900, Mr. MacLean removed to Wenatchee and acted as agent for the Northern Pacific land department, selling land in Chelan and Douglas counties. In 1901 he promoted the high line ditch at Wenatchee, an immense irrigation project covering at that time eight thousand acres. In June, 1903, he returned to Spokane, organized the Spokane Canal Company and promoted what is now the famous Otis Orchards, one of the garden spots of the Inland Empire and destined to be one of the greatest producing centers of the northwest. He continued as president and general manager of the company until April 24, 1911, and in the development of that project six thousand acres

were irrigated. Since coming to Spokane he has also organized the Methow Canal Company and built the high line canal of the Methow valley, which covers four thousand acres. Three years ago, in 1908, he formed a partnership with Harry L. Irwin, of Chicago, and purchased the Fruit Land Irrigation Company at Kettle Falls and completed the last nineteen miles of ditch line. He is still president of that company, whose line waters eight thousand acres of land. In June, 1910, he bought out the Garden Valley Irrigation Company and still owns that system in Ferry county, on the west side of the Columbia river, near Kettle Falls, irrigating in that connection four thousand acres. Mr. MacLean has closely studied the subject of irrigation and his efforts have been a most practical element in the development of the Inland Empire in the reclamation of wild lands and the conversion of arid tracts into regions of productivity. Mr. MacLean is also well and widely known in connection with farming and ranching interests, being now president of the Sheep Creek Land Company, which planted one thousand acres in Stevens county to alfalfa and put in a complete irrigating system to cover it. On his ranch up the Columbia river which he still owns he has two hundred acres under irrigation by means of the gravity and pump system. He is also interested in other companies—all irrigation enterprises of great importance and all under development. The soil of this region is naturally very fertile and the only thing required is the water supply to make the land extremely fruitful. Recognizing these facts, Mr. MacLean has promoted many projects to bring about the desired results and his labors are attended with success. His efforts have not only brought him financial reward but have constituted a most important factor in the development of this section of the state, the entire public being thus indirectly benefited owing to the fact that emigration is constantly attracted to this section and thus values in all lines of business are advanced.

Home life, social interests and political activity have all had their place in the life of Mr. MacLean. He was married January 15, 1888, to Miss Laura G. Stone, a daughter of Nathan N. Stone, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and her grandmother was a first cousin of Horace Greeley. They now have one son, Donald, who was born February 22, 1904, and resides with his parents at their home at Otis Orchards. Mr. MacLean has always voted with the republican party and has been very active in its support, deeming its principles most potent forces in good government. He has been a delegate to various conventions, both county and state, principally from Douglas, Chelan and Okanogan counties. He has always assisted materially in all elections and takes a keen interest in the growth and success of his party. Fraternally he is a Mason, having been made a member of Alexander Lodge, No. 5, Prince Edward Island, under the Grand Lodge of England. He later demitted to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and afterward became a charter member of the lodge under dispensation at North Yakima, which afterward was consolidated and became Lodge No. 24, of North Yakima. He demitted from there to join Lodge No. 34, of Spokane, after the reorganization following the great fire, and became one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge at Wenatchee. His membership is now in Oriental Lodge, No. 74, Spokane, and he is also a Royal Arch Mason, while both he and his wife are connected with the Order of the Eastern Star. He likewise holds membership with the Knights of Pythias at Wenatchee, was the first president of the Eagles there and is still a member of the aerie. His membership relations with the Elks is in Everett, Washington, he

being the first Elk from the central part of this state to place his membership there. He belongs also to the Spokane Club and is a valued member of several organizations which have for their object the advancement and development of the northwest and the exploitation of its resources and opportunities. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a director for six and a half years but resigned in 1910. He has been a director of the National Apple Show since its organization and was also chairman of the Spokane county committee of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle. He has attended six national irrigation congresses and by reason of the extent and importance of his business along that line his opinions have largely come to be regarded as authority concerning irrigation projects. The influence and benefit of his work are inestimable and the worth of his service no one doubts, as he has taken cognizance of the conditions and needs of this part of the country and in meeting the latter has contributed in large measure to the development of the country which is fast rivaling any section of this broad land in its productiveness.

FRED FLINT.

In Fred Flint Spokane has a citizen who possesses remarkably keen sagacity and foresight and when others were holding vacillating opinions concerning future values he boldly supported his own views and never lost an opportunity to invest in real estate in this city. With intuitive perception and wisdom he selected the right locality and his keen judgment has been proved in the constantly increasing valuation of his property. Moreover, he is one of the few who came through the never-to-be-forgotten period of financial depression in 1893 without losing a dollar, although he carried heavily mortgaged property before the pressure ceased. With the return of better days, however, he was able to release his property from mortgages and is today the owner of valuable realty interests, largely handling his own property in the conduct of his present extensive and growing real-estate business.

Mr. Flint is one of New England's native sons, his birth having occurred in Troy, Vermont, May 22, 1856. His parents were Fred and Elvira (Richardson) Flint, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch descent. There were three brothers of the name of Flint who came from Ireland and took part in the Revolutionary war, one settling in Vermont, another in Maine, and a third in Massachusetts. It is from the Vermont branch of the family that Fred Flint of this review is descended. His father was for many years engaged in the hotel business in the Green Mountain state and owned the stage line which in early days ran through Vermont. He was also engaged in farming and was thus active in business in his locality for many years. He died in 1885, while his wife, surviving for three years, passed away in 1888. It was her grandfather who established the Richardson family on American soil. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fred Flint, Sr., were born three sons, of whom Frank J. is now in business with his brother Fred in Spokane, while Albert is living on the old home farm in Newport, Vermont.

In the public schools of his native state Fred Flint of this review pursued his education and when he left New England, in 1877, he went to California, believing that he might have better opportunities upon the less thickly settled and more

rapidly growing Pacific coast. He secured a position as clerk with Kelley Brothers, a mercantile house in San Francisco, with which he remained for two years, and subsequently he went to San Diego, California. At that time the California Southern Railway was being built and he secured a position with the company as commissary, continuing in that employ for eighteen months, when the road was sold to the Southern Pacific. He then returned to San Francisco where he spent the succeeding year, after which he removed to Seattle, where, in 1882, he opened a real-estate office. Three years later he came to Spokane and instantly became a factor in real-estate circles here. He was first associated with Fred B. Grinnell, in 1886, with whom he was connected for eight months. He then started out independently and has since been alone. In 1908 he organized the business under the name of the Flint Investment Company, for the purpose of conducting a general real-estate business, and in the intervening period he has negotiated many of the most important property transfers that have occurred in the history of the city. Some of his deals have been particularly interesting. In 1887 he purchased a lot on the south side of Front street, between Bernard and Browne, for which he paid forty-five hundred dollars. It was improved with a brick residence and later he removed another house to the same lot. In 1909 he there erected a brick hotel, fifty by one hundred and forty-two feet, and four stories in height, after which he leased it for ten years at one thousand dollars per month, thus receiving for the entire decade one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The building cost him thirty-two thousand dollars and is now paying him seven per cent interest on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is called the B. M. & R. Hotel. Another one of the business transactions which indicates Mr. Flint's keen sagacity and capable management had its beginning in 1885, when he purchased two lots, one hundred by one hundred and forty-two feet, on the southeast corner of Front and Browne streets for five thousand dollars. In thirty days he sold of this fifty by one hundred feet on the alley for seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, and a portion fifty by ninety-two feet, on the inside, facing on Front street, for seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the remainder, fifty by ninety-two feet on that corner, fifteen hundred dollars representing his investment for that corner. In 1910 his wisdom in reserving the corner was indicated when he refused fifty thousand dollars cash for the property—a notable increase over the fifteen hundred dollar investment. In 1902 he purchased the southwest corner of Sprague avenue and Ivy street, securing a tract, one hundred and fifty by one hundred and seven feet, for seven hundred and seventy-five dollars. In the spring of 1910 he was offered and refused twenty-five thousand dollars, such had been the increase in valuation in the short space of eight years. In 1904 he purchased the southwest corner of Second avenue and Arthur streets, securing one hundred by one hundred and forty-two feet for four hundred and twenty-five dollars, and in February, 1911, he refused sixty-five hundred dollars for this property. He has made many similar investments throughout the city with a corresponding increase in values and although in the panic of 1893 he was carrying about thirty thousand dollars' worth of property on which was a mortgage of eight thousand dollars, he managed to pass through the troublous times without suffering any loss. He is now president of the Flint Investment Company, Incorporated, and his position as a leading business man and safe investor has long since been demonstrated.

On the 2d of April, 1890, Mr. Flint was united in marriage to Miss Alice L. Gray, a daughter of Captain Mark Gray, of Boxport, Maine. Mr. Flint belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, also to the Spokane Club and the Inland Club. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in politics is a republican but has never found time to put aside business cares even for a brief moment to enter actively into politics. When he left New England he was comparatively without financial interests, having little more than was necessary to bring him to the coast. Today he is numbered among Spokane's capitalists and his record indicates what may be accomplished through the wise use of time and opportunities when enterprise, industry and intelligence form the basis of success.

ZACH STEWART.

Zach Stewart is a faithful custodian of the public funds and since 1909 has filled the office of county treasurer, his reelection coming to him as the expression of public faith and confidence on the part of his fellow townsmen. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, October 19, 1864, a son of Er. and Eliza (Gephart) Stewart, who were likewise natives of the Buckeye state and are now residents of Pine Village, Indiana. The father is descended from an old North Carolina family, whose establishment in America antedates the Revolutionary war, Scotch colonists of the name having come to the new world and founded the family on this side of the Atlantic. The father of our subject was a soldier of the Civil war and for many years followed farming but is now living retired. His wife belonged to an old family of Hollandish origin that was also established in America in colonial days. Her father was a resident of Pennsylvania before his removal to Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart became the parents of three sons and two daughters: Zach; Joseph A., who is deputy county auditor of Spokane; William, a farmer of Troy, Ohio; Mary, the wife of Harry McKenzie, who follows farming near Attica, Indiana; and Mabel, the wife of A. J. McKenzie, of Chicago.

In the common schools of Warren county, Indiana, Zach Stewart acquired his early education and afterward attended De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana. He was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors incident to the devolpment of the fields. He afterward took up the profession of teaching in Warren county, Indiana, and to that work devoted his energies until he came to Spokane in April, 1889. He at once became identified with educational interests here, serving one year as principal of the Spangle school, but in 1891 left the schoolroom to establish a grain business at Plaza, Washington. In the fall of 1894 he was elected superintendent of schools of Spokane county, which position he acceptably filled until 1897. He then became a teacher in the city schools of Spokane and was thus identified with the educational interests of the city until 1903, serving for four years of that time as principal of the Garfield school. In 1903 he was elected county auditor and served until 1907, after which he spent about two years in farming. In 1909 he was elected county treasurer and in the fall of 1910 was reelected for a two-years' term, his incumbency in the office to continue until January, 1913.

Mr. Stewart is a republican, active in the ranks of the party and has been a delegate to the county convention. Some idea of the high regard in which he is held by

his party may be gathered from the fact that at the last election there was no opposition in the nominating convention and practically no opposition at the polls, the democrats placing no name upon their ticket as a candidate for office. For four years Mr. Stewart has served as a member of the city board of education. His interest in the public schools is unfaltering and his efforts have been of a practical and tangible character in promoting the welfare and progress of the schools and in raising the standard of public instruction.

On the 7th of April, 1891, Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Annie Jackson, who lived near Pine City, Whitman county, her father, John Jackson, having been a pioneer farmer there, dating his residence in that locality from 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of five children: Harriet, at home; Mabel, Donald, Mary and Margaret, all of whom are attending school. The family attend the Vincent Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Stewart is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Tyrian Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He is likewise a member of Red Cross Lodge, K. P., and a past chancellor commander. He has been honored with election in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past noble grand of Samaritan Lodge No. 52. He belongs to the Spokane Athletic Club and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which organization are gathered the representative men of the city who desire to promote public progress and who uphold the principles and projects that work for the continuous and substantial growth of the city.

JOHN A. NEAVILLE.

The veterans of the Civil war who willingly risked their lives in defense of the Union are entitled to the gratitude of all lovers of liberty. Their numbers are each year diminishing but their deeds will stand out more gloriously in proportion as the years descend into eternity. Of the old soldiers now living in Spokane county John A. Neaville, of Deer Park, is one of the most favorably known. He is a native of Council Hill, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and was born January 31, 1844. His father, John D. Neaville, died in 1853, and his mother, whose maiden name was Maria L. Meredith, passed away in 1846. The father was of good pioneer stock and participated in the Black Hawk war under Captain Abraham Lincoln, afterward the great war president of the United States. The grandfather of our subject on the maternal side was also a fighter and served as major in the United States army.

Mr. Neaville of this review received his early education in the common schools of Wisconsin and subsequently became a student of Tafton Academy and was graduated from that institution. In response to the call for men to protect the flag, he enlisted in the Civil war in Company F, Tenth and Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, and performed his duty in the field for three years, participating in many of the important battles and movements of the war. During this time he learned many lessons which can be acquired only by contact with men and which had an important effect in shaping his character. He became a school teacher and taught for twenty-two years in Wisconsin, also serving for four years as treasurer of Grant county. In 1893, having heard of the great development which was taking place in the northwest, he came to Spokane, Washington, and maintained an office as pension attorney for five years and for three years was superintendent of the county poor. In 1901

he located in Deer Park as pension attorney, but after three years went to Colville, where he spent a short time, and then returned to Deer Park. Here he has been appearing in behalf of clients in the justice courts and for three years past he has filled the office of justice of the peace, discharging its duties in a manner that meets the hearty approval of the best people of the community.

On the 14th of September, 1875, Squire Neaville was married at Potosi, Wisconsin, to Miss Myra Goodrich, a daughter of David Goodrich. To this union four children have been born: Anna, who is married to Roy R. Grove; James D., who married Sarah Crowel; Libby M., who is now Mrs. O. L. Olson; and J. Rae, who married Miss Flora Ellsworth. Squire Neaville is an earnest advocate of the republican party and has served as delegate to county, state and congressional conventions. He was one of the delegates in Wisconsin, who first presented Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, for important public office. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and also with the Grand Army of the Republic. He is an attendant of the Congregational church and is a generous contributor to religious and all other worthy causes. As a young man he was a true soldier and in all his acts as a citizen he has aimed faithfully to discharge his duties to his state and to his fellowmen. He ranks today among the most respected citizens of Spokane county—a position he has earned by a life of unselfishness and willing service in behalf of others.

ARCHIBALD MacCORQUODALE.

Archibald MacCorquodale, district freight and passenger agent at Spokane for the Oregon & Washington Railway & Navigation Company, was born in Inverness, Scotland, April 6, 1865. His parents, John and Margaret MacCorquodale, were likewise natives of the land of hills and heather and are still living there. They are both representatives of old families of that country and throughout the period of his connection with business interests the father has always followed farming and stock-raising. In the family are four sons: Roderick, who is now connected with the Railway Steel Spring Company, of New York; Donald, who is with the Malmera Anglo-Argentina Company at Buenos Aires, Argentina; and James, who is connected with the Highland Railroad in Scotland.

The other son of the family is Archibald MacCorquodale, of this review, who pursued his education in the schools of Inverness, Scotland, attending the high school there. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with railway service, entering the employ of the Highland Railroad at Inverness on the 7th of May, 1880. Believing that the new world offered broader and better opportunities, he sailed for Canada in July, 1883, and his first position on this side of the Atlantic was that of freight clerk of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Quebec, while later he occupied a similar position at Bellville and Brockville, Ontario. On severing his connection with the Grand Trunk he went to Utica, New York, on the 26th of January, 1886, and was employed by the Utica & Black River Railroad as clerk in the general freight office until March, 1891. From that point he went to Oswego, New York, and was in the service of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad until he came to the west in 1893. Here he entered the service of the Oregon & Washington Railway & Navigation Company as clerk in the general freight office and in May, 1899, was made traveling freight agent, which position he filled acceptably until September,

1905, when he was chosen chief clerk of the general freight office at Portland. In May, 1906, he became general agent of the freight department at Portland and on the 1st of February, 1907, was made district freight agent at Spokane, and in May, 1910, became district freight and passenger agent at Spokane, which position he still fills. This is a record of rapid and deserved promotion which shows his adaptability for railway service and the excellent record which he has made in his chosen field.

Mr. MacCorquodale has two daughters: Helen, now in school; and Margaret, who is in California. He belongs to St. Andrews Society of Portland, Oregon, and also to Clan Macleay of the same city. He holds membership with the Elks Lodge at Moscow, Idaho, and his membership relations in Spokane are with the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Spokane Athletic Club, the Inland Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Politically he is a republican but neither time nor inclination have allowed him to seek or hold office. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance among the leading residents of the city, a fact indicated by his club relations and the cordiality with which he is everywhere received. He has strong attachment for the land of his birth but even a stronger feeling for the land of his adoption which has been the scene of his business activities, giving him the opportunities that, well improved, have brought to him a creditable and remunerative position in railway circles.

CHARLES JASPER.

Denmark has furnished a valuable class of citizens to the new world. They have brought with them from the old country the unremitting energy and perseverance characteristic to that nationality, and in a great majority of cases have attained success in the management of varied business affairs. To this class belongs Charles Jasper, who is now engaged in the general contracting business and has offices in the Peyton building. He came to America in 1882 when a young man of but seventeen years, his birth having occurred in Denmark in 1865. His parents were Peter and Maren (Jensen) Jesperson.

On the home farm in Denmark Charles Jasper spent the days of his boyhood and youth and attended the common schools. From time to time he heard interesting reports concerning America, its business conditions and its opportunities, and at length these proved to him an irresistible attraction, and leaving behind him his parents, brothers and sisters he departed for Hamilton, Ontario. For three years he resided in that city and worked as a cabinet-maker, but in 1885 removed to the United States, settling first at Grand Forks, North Dakota and engaging in the carpenter's and builder's business. He was thus engaged for three years before coming to Spokane in 1888 and started at once in the general contracting business. He had previously learned the rudiments of the building science, and having ambition and courage, after arriving in this city he directed his attention almost entirely to the erection of large buildings in Spokane and adjoining cities. The first building he erected was the Concordia Hall, which was located at the corner of Second and Jefferson streets but which has since been destroyed by fire. This piece of work showed his ability to the prospective builders of Spokane, and from that time he has always enjoyed a large patronage. He has since erected many prominent buildings, the most recent of which is the Eiler building at the corner of Sprague avenue and Post street. In Lewiston he built the Weisgerber building and



CHARLES JASPER

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Weisgerber brewery, and at Tekoa he erected the Sisters Academy. Among the forty or fifty buildings which he has erected in Spokane the Western Union Life building stands out prominently as one of his best pieces of work, while others are the White Hotel, the Jones & Pettit building, the John W. Graham building, the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company's building and the Pantages Theater building.

In 1906 Mr. Jasper was married to Miss Emily F. Brown, a daughter of George W. and Mary (Knittle) Brown, of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, and a grand-daughter of Dr. G. W. Brown, a well known physician of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Jasper is an accomplished dramatic reader, and is well known in that respect to the public in Spokane, where she has frequently given recitals which attest her unusual ability. Mr. and Mrs. Jasper reside in an artistic home at South 919 Adams street, where, because of their hospitality and high social qualities, they receive many friends. Mr. Jasper has now been a citizen of the United States for thirty years and he never feels he has any reason to regret his determination to leave his father's valuable and well developed farm in Denmark to seek his fortune on this side of the Atlantic, for he has here met with remarkable success in his business and has made many friends whose regard and companionship make life pleasant for him.

LOUIS CARLTON JESSEPH.

Louis Carlton Jesseph, who since 1900 has been a member of the bar of the state of Washington, is one of the capable younger members of the legal fraternity of Colville. He is a native of Michigan, his birth having occurred in Shiawassee county, on October 13, 1877, and a son of Leonard E. and Leora (Sinclair) Jesseph. The father passed away in 1905, while the mother, who is fifty-nine years of age, is living. On both sides our subject is descended from America's early colonial families, among his mother's ancestors being numbered John Quincy Adams and John Hancock.

The early years in the life of Louis Carlton Jesseph were spent in Michigan and Illinois, whose public schools he attended, completing his education in the high school of Spokane, Washington. Having decided to become an attorney following his graduation, he entered the law office of Graves, Wolff & Graves, where he pursued his legal studies for four years, being admitted to the bar in 1900. Immediately following he went to Republic, this state, where he became associated with his brother, M. E. Jesseph, in the practice of his profession, under the firm name of Jesseph & Jesseph, this connection continuing for two years. In December, 1902, he came to Colville and in the following March opened an office. In March, 1907, he formed a partnership with F. L. Grinstead, the firm being known as Jesseph & Grinstead. They have now been associated together for practically five years, during which time they have succeeded in building up a practice that bespeaks success, both members of the firm having proven themselves to be thoroughly efficient and trustworthy in every respect. An analytical mind, studious habits and rare powers of concentration have been instrumental factors in forwarding Mr. Jesseph's professional attainments. He is careful and thorough in his preparation of his cases, cautious and alert in the presentation of his cause and

in his arguments his deductions follow in logical sequence. He is always able to open a case with the confidence and assurance that in his preparations he has exhausted every available resource in the acquirement of his authority as based upon precedent.

In this city on the 4th of September, 1901, Mr. Jesseph was united in marriage to Miss Flora Dingle, a daughter of P. B. Dingle, who is one of the pioneers of Stevens county, having located here about twenty-six years ago. Of this union there have been born two children: Georgia and Joseph.

Fraternally Mr. Jesseph is united with the Masonic order, being a member of the chapter and a past master of the blue lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In his political views he is a democrat and is now representing his ward in the city council, while from 1904 to 1908 he served as city attorney, the responsibilities of which office he discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and his constituency.

WILLIAM WAYNE DICKSON.

William Wayne Dickson, who is assistant postmaster at Chewelah, and is identified with various mining interests in this section, has the distinction of having been the first mayor of the town. He was born in Piedmont, Missouri, on the 1st of December, 1856, and is a son of Thomas M. and Elizabeth (Chitwood) Dickson. The father passed away in 1905 but the mother is still living and has attained the venerable age of seventy-two years.

The boyhood and early youth of William Wayne Dickson were spent in his native state, his education being obtained in the public and high schools of Piedmont. Following his graduation in 1875 he engaged in teaching for two years and then came to Washington, locating in Garfield county, in 1877. He filed on a preemption and timber claim and for sixteen years thereafter gave his undivided attention to the cultivation and improvement of his land. Disposing of his property at the end of that time he came to Springdale, Washington, and clerked in a general mercantile store. A few years later he removed to Chewelah and established a mercantile business that he most successfully conducted until 1905, when he withdrew from commercial activities and has ever since given the greater part of his time and attention to mining operations. He is quite extensively interested in mines and mining and is treasurer and a director of the Blue Star Mining Company. In connection with his other duties for the past year Mr. Dickson has been filling the position of assistant postmaster, the responsibilities of which office he has discharged in a very satisfactory manner.

On the 26th of April, 1881, at Piedmont, Missouri, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dickson and Miss Mary C. Reed, a daughter of Thomas and Carolyn Reed. Five children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Dickson. Susie, who graduated from Galudetta College at Washington, D. C., and is now teaching in the State School for the Deaf at Salem, Oregon, is the wife of T. A. Ludstrom, also a member of the faculty of that institution. The next two in order of birth are Flossie and Frankie, who graduated from the normal school at Cheney, this state, and are now teaching. Hilda and Wayne, the two youngest members of the family, are attending high school.

The religious views of the family are manifested through their affiliation with the Congregational church. Fraternally Mr. Dickson is a Mason, having taken the degrees of the blue lodge, and he is past venerable consul in the Modern Woodmen of America and present treasurer of the local lodge. He also belongs to the Chewelah Commercial Club, while his political support he gives to the democratic party. He has always been prominently identified with municipal affairs and after the expiration of his term as mayor served as a member of the council for two years, then was elected mayor for another term. Educational matters have always engaged much of Mr. Dickson's attention and for the past twelve years he has been a member of the school board, and has given valuable service in this connection, having been one of those who organized and promoted the development of the Union high school of Chewelah. During the period of his residence here Mr. Dickson has won the esteem of the community, by reason of his faithful discharge of all matters of trust and his high standards of citizenship, as these alone would make him an acquisition much to be desired in any town.

HON. WILLIAM CARY JONES.

A most earnest and discriminating student of vital questions of the day, a forceful and eloquent orator, Hon. William Cary Jones has won distinction in the national halls of legislation and at the same time has maintained his place as a distinguished representative of the Washington bar, having served as attorney general of the state, while in private practice he has been connected with important litigation that has evoked decisions which have become precedents in judicial history. Spokane moreover is indebted to him for plans and projects that have contributed directly to her progress.

Mr. Jones is a native of the Empire state, having been born at Remsen, Oneida county, New York, April 5, 1855, a son of Rev. William and Maria (Vaughan) Jones, both of whom were natives of Wales, in which country they were reared and married. The father had a most extensive acquaintance among people of Welsh nativity or descent from the Mississippi river eastward to New York. He was an ideal type of the Christian minister, broad and liberal in his views, far in advance of his times, loyal in his faith and beloved by all with whom he came in contact. In a letter written to his son, W. C. Jones, by Dr. H. O. Rowlands, the well known pastor of Calvary church at Davenport, Iowa, the following tribute was paid to the memory of the Rev. Jones. The letter in part reads: "Few men ever made such an impression on me as your honored father. As I write these words, his large, dark, benignant eyes rise before me and, well, I'll write no more except that to me he is even to this day an ideal type of the true minister—dignity without formalism, courteous without obsequiousness, kindness without patronage, reverential without pharisaism, social without levity,—a prophet of God and a man among men. I thank God I met him! As a religious man he was loyal to his faith, the faith, rather, of deep convictions, of sympathetic nature and a thorough Baptist." Both Rev. and Mrs. Jones passed away in 1893 at the age of seventy-eight years, the wife surviving her husband but three months. Their family numbered only two sons, the brother of our subject being Dr. Samuel Jones, a practicing physician at Frazee, Minnesota.

Hon. William Cary Jones, reared in a home of culture and refinement, where character was valued above all else, there laid the foundation for the success and prominence to which he has attained in later years. His public school course was completed by graduation from the high school at Salem, Wisconsin, in 1873, after which he attended the seminary there. He was for two years a student of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and then entered the Wisconsin Law University from which he was graduated with the class of 1876. The same year he was admitted to the bar at Madelin, Minnesota, and at once entered upon the practice of law in association with F. D. Joy, now a resident of Glendora, California. Mr. Jones followed his profession in Madelin until the spring of 1883, when he came to Washington on a pleasure trip but without thought of making the state his place of permanent abode. He remained for a time in Cheney while court was in session and after its adjournment secured a cayuse and started out, accompanied by Mr. Levison, a reporter for the Oregonian, and Mr. Woodbury, who was a reporter for the Lincoln County Gazette and also editor of the Chronicle. They made the trip through the Colville valley and down the Columbia river to Camp Spokane, after which they proceeded up the Spokane river to the city—then village—of Spokane. At that time there were two farm houses on the north side of the river and only two white women in the Colville valley. After reaching Spokane Mr. Jones met on the streets of the city W. R. Andrews, a prominent member of the bar, who had offices in both Spokane and Cheney. He insisted that Mr. Jones should give him professional assistance for a month as he was overwhelmed with business. This temporary relationship proved to both that they could work together in harmony and accordingly a law partnership was formed between them under the firm style of Andrews & Jones, the relation being maintained until Mr. Andrews removed to Medford City in the latter part of 1885. This firm drafted the charter when Cheney was incorporated as a city in 1884 and Mr. Jones became the first city attorney there and continued in the office for some years after he removed to Spokane. In 1886, however, he was elected prosecuting attorney for this district and in the following January came to Spokane where he formed a partnership with Judge H. E. Houghton and Frank H. Graves under the firm name of Houghton, Graves & Jones, which continued until Judge Houghton's election to the state senate and Mr. Jones' election to the office of attorney general of Washington in 1889. For eight years after the admission of the state to the Union Mr. Jones continued to fill that position in a most acceptable manner, for his patriotic devotion to the newly created state was supplemented by marked ability as a lawyer, his power in that connection having its root in comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence. About 1901 he formed a partnership with Judge George W. Belt and Judge P. F. Quinn under the firm name of Jones, Belt & Quinn, which was continued until Mr. Jones was elected congressman at large in 1896, together with James Hamilton Lewis. Following his retirement from the national halls of legislation he resumed practice alone and followed his profession independently until 1906, when he became a partner of A. W. Salisbury. This connection, however, was of short duration and Mr. Jones was then again and has since been alone.

His record as attorney general, as a lawyer in private practice and as a member of congress is fraught with much important service in which the public has been a direct beneficiary. One of the most valuable features of his attorney generalship was the thwarting of the efforts of various corporations and individuals of Puget

Sound in their attempts to steal the tide lands of the Puget Sound, particularly in the district near Tacoma and Seattle. In the case of Prosser versus the Northern Pacific, the latter secured an order from Judge Hanford restraining the harbor-line owners from filing a plat of the harbor line, claiming it would be a cloud upon its title and making claim that the property involved was worth over seven million dollars. Mr. Jones demurred to their bill and when Judge Hanford overruled the demurrer, Mr. Jones appealed from this decision to the supreme court of the United States, which dismissed the bill on the ground that it was not a taking of property within the meaning of the federal constitution. In the case of Bolby versus Shively, which originated in Oregon and involved the same question, and which was argued and submitted together with the Prosser versus Northern Pacific Railroad case, Judge Gray wrote an exhaustive opinion on its merits and the court held unanimously that the state was absolute owner of the bed of all her harbors up to the line of ordinary high tide. This decision effectually and forever settled the question so far as Washington was concerned. Seattle at the present time is trying to get back some of the property the city gave away, wanting it for a municipal wharf. Another case of widespread interest with which Mr. Jones was connected involved a section of school land in the heart of Tacoma—the state versus McBride. The latter attempted to locate that section as placer-mining ground. The case was argued five times before the commissioner general of the land office and the secretary of the interior, and on motion for review the case was decided emphatically in favor of the state's hard-fought legal contention, in which Mr. Jones was as usual victorious. The last time it was argued was in 1897 after Mr. Jones had ceased to be attorney general and was occupying a seat in congress. It is against the rules of the department and the law for any congressman to practice before the interior department, but in view of the fact that the two counsel who had been associated with Mr. Jones early in the case, namely Judge Calkins and Judge Haines, of the Seattle bar, were both dead, and there were two very voluminous records which would take new counsel many months to familiarize themselves with, a special dispensation was made authorizing Congressman Jones to argue the case. The argument lasted six days.

In his discussion of questions of national importance Mr. Jones has aroused the attention, interest and commendation of many of the most distinguished statesmen of the country. On the 22d of February, 1898, while a member of congress, Mr. Jones made a speech on the money question and on the 24th he saw United States Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who was chairman of the democratic national committee, and who selected the speech of Congressman Jones for campaign purposes, preferring it to one already prepared on that subject, and afterward sent out one million copies for general distribution. Mr. Jones of Nevada stated that the speech of the Washington congressman was the best that had ever been made on that subject. In it he had used a large chart to show the consequence of the decline in silver and wheat, from which circumstance he gained the sobriquet of "What Chart Jones." When Mr. Jones made his speech in congress on battle ships William Sterritt, now editor of the Galveston (Texas) News, was in the reporter's gallery and said that for the first time in twenty years every reporter dropped his pencil to listen to the speech. The subject came up on the 1st of April, 1891, in connection with the naval appropriation bill. Cannon of Illinois offered an amendment striking out ten million dollars from the fifteen-million-dollar appropriation

for battle ships and appropriating it for smaller craft for quick service. He said that the first engagement would demonstrate that the battle ships were not worth that amount for scrap iron, and after the battle of Santiago three contracts were cancelled.

During his service as attorney general his work in many respects was notable. While filling that office he ruled the Bible out of the schools, on the 18th of September, 1891, rendering a decision that Bibles could not be read as a part of the public-school exercises. He has ever been fearless in defense of his convictions and his position has never been an equivocal one. While his early political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was elected on its ticket as attorney general in 1889 and again in 1892, he became an advocate of the free coinage of silver in 1896 and in that year was elected congressman on the fusion ticket, called the people's party ticket, as a silver republican. In congress he affiliated, as did all the silver republicans, with the democratic party and occupied the seat next to Champ Clark on the democratic side of the house.

In 1900 Mr. Jones was employed on some special work for F. Augustus Heinze in Butte, in connection with certain mining litigation. He made the campaign in 1900 throughout the state with Joseph K. Toole and in 1902 with F. A. Heinze in a special car. This campaign was replete with interesting events and was the most spectacular campaign in the history of Montana. While in that state in 1902 Mr. Jones delivered a speech on monopolies which aroused great enthusiasm, and was quoted and discussed throughout the country. He spoke of the erroneous impression prevalent in regard to trusts, that they were a new feature in the public life and that some new remedy for them must be found. He said that the word trust was merely a new name for an old crime; that as used today it means a combination made between men for the purpose of creating a monopoly and the latter was as old as human greed, as ancient as human avarice. He went back to the time of Zeno in support of this statement and proved it. He told of the trust at the time of the Revolutionary war when a few men dictated the price to be paid for necessities, and how the Pennsylvania legislature not only broke up the combine but took steps to punish the men concerned therein. Mr. Jones depicted the story of the continuous struggle of the people of England to overthrow the little trusts of that day, and the legislation that had been enacted on the subject, and of the effecive work of Lord Coke in behalf of the people. Mr. Jones also expressed his personal belief that few people of America realize the extent to which the wealthy men of the United States have been planning for their own financial aggrandizement and the ruin of the country. In brief, he depicted in brilliant argument and forceful words existing conditions and oncoming events and what he said would happen has all come to pass, as he foretold down to the smallest detail. In regard to his speech on monopilies Senator Miles Poindexter wrote Mr. Jones a long letter in June, 1911, in which he stated that in view of the present situation of affairs, the present discussions on the subject and the issue raised between the opinion of the supreme court and Justice Harlan's dissenting opinion, the speech was one of the most remarkable declarations he had ever read; that it could be taken for a discussion of its most recent phases. Senator Poindexter agreed entirely with the views set forth by Mr. Jones in that speech and said that the trust question was the great overshadowing issue of the present.

On the 12th of October, 1887, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Rosa Marvin, who was then county school superintendent of Spokane county, a daughter of W. R. Marvin, retired. When elected county school superintendent she was filling the office of county auditor of Lincoln county. She comes of an old New England family and her father was a soldier of the Civil war while some of her ancestors served through the Revolutionary war. Five children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Jones: Vaughan M., private secretary of the manager of Scrips McCrea; Richard L., a reporter on the Daily Chronicle; Helen M., who graduated from the Spokane high school and was editor of the High School Annual; Florence M., now a pupil in the high school; and William Cary Jones, Jr., also pursuing his education. The family have lived in the same house probably longer than any other resident of Spokane, having since 1889 made their home at No. 1807 Riverside avenue. They attend the meetings of the Unitarian Society, of which Mr. Jones is a member. He belongs to the blue lodge, chapter, consistory and Mystic Shrine in Masonry, and has been orator of the order part of the time. He also holds membership in Elks Lodge, No. 228, of Spokane. While in Washington he was a member of the Army and Navy Club, in Butte was a member of the Silver Bow Club, and in Helena of the Montana Club. His life work has by no means reached its fruition in the world. He is still a close student of the living issues of the day, and his opinions, publicly or privately expressed, carry considerable weight and influence. Added to the intrinsic element of character are the high professional attainments of the man, his fine mind and his power as a leader of public thought and action—and along this line there must be accorded due consideration for William Cary Jones and a recognition of the high prestige which he has gained.

FITZHERBERT McCULLOUGH.

FitzHerbert McCullough, engaged in the general real-estate business in Spokane, has been a resident of this city from the period of its villagehood, arriving here in 1883, long before its population had reached the thousand mark. He was born in Brockville, Canada, September 6, 1854, and his parents, William and Eunice McCullough, were also natives of that country. The father, who was of Irish descent, became a manufacturer of Brockville and was also prominent and active in civic matters, serving as a member of the school board and in other public connections. He died in that city in August, 1885, having for a long period survived his wife, whose death occurred August 4, 1866.

FitzHerbert McCullough pursued his education in the graded and high schools of Brockville and afterward became connected with a surveying party having in charge the surveying of a road out of Montreal which is now owned by the Canadian Pacific system. He was then about seventeen years of age. The following year he entered the London branch of the Bank of Montreal at London, Ontario, spending between eight and nine years in that institution. He resigned his position to tour the country with his father in the summer of 1882. This brought him knowledge of the west and in 1883 he came to Spokane. There was a town near the Falls of about one thousand inhabitants and to some extent outlying districts were claimed and were being placed under cultivation, yet on the whole this was a wild

and unimproved region. For two or three years Mr. McCullough was engaged in the piano business and then turned his attention to real estate, in which he has since been engaged, handling in the meantime much property and negotiating many important realty transfers.

On the 31st of December, 1890, Mr. McCullough was united in marriage in Spokane to Mrs. Henriette Campbell, of this city, who died February 13, 1909. Mr. McCullough has two stepdaughters, Edna and Effie Campbell. In his political views he is a republican but has never been an aspirant to office. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce—a manifestation of his interest in all that pertains to the city's business development and to its improvement and progress along every line, for that organization has as its object the broader interests of the city. That Mr. McCullough has met with a substantial measure of success in his undertakings is indicated in the fact that he has continuously remained in one line of business.

HERMAN PREUSSE.

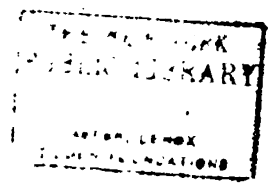
Herman Preusse, now living retired, was for many years the senior partner of the firm of Preusse & Zittel, architects of Spokane. He received most thorough professional training in Germany, his native country, and has contributed perhaps more largely to the upbuilding of Spokane in his line of business than any other one man, being today the oldest architect in the profession in this city.

He was born in Germany in 1847, a son of Carl Victor and Victoria Preusse. He was only three years of age when his father died and his mother afterward became the wife of Wilhelm Mehl, a leading architect, so that Mr. Preusse had excellent opportunity to begin preparation for his profession at a very early age. He was a lad of thirteen years when he went to Halle on the Saale river and in the famous institution of that city studied for three years, after which he returned home and had the practical experience of three years' service and instruction in his stepfather's office. He then resumed his studies in the noted college of architecture at Holzminden and such was his standing that he was sent by the faculty of that institution to superintend the construction of the large Bessemer steel works in Osnabrück. After completing the work there he came to America, realizing that in this country, which was only sparsely settled comparatively and yet was enjoying rapid growth, he would find better and broader opportunities than could be secured in the more thickly settled and older European countries. He arrived in New York in June, 1870, and at once made his way to Chicago, where he found employment in the North Chicago Rolling Mills, but shortly after the great fire of 1871 he was compelled to leave that city on account of ill health. He then visited the various western states and territories and finally settled in San Bernardino, California, where for some time he conducted a thriving business. He afterward lived in San Francisco for a time and subsequently established his home in Sterling, Kansas, whence he went to Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1882 Mr. Preusse came to Spokane, where he began the practice of his profession and is today the oldest architect of this city in years of continuous connection therewith. He has seen the development of Spokane from a population of one or two hundred to the leading city of the Inland Empire and one of the most promi-



HERMAN PREUSSE


LIBRARY

nent cities of the Pacific coast. Many of the imposing buildings which were destroyed by the fire of 1889 were designed by him and erected under his supervision. Since this he has made plans and specifications for a large number of the finest business blocks and residences and other buildings in this city and eastern Washington. In 1893 he admitted J. A. Zittel to a partnership and they also employed an assistant. Mr. Preusse has devoted the efforts of a lifetime to the study and practice of his chosen profession and as a natural result of such concentration he is in the front rank among the architects of the state. Economy, practicability, utility and beauty all enter into his work and whether following a unique style or building according to modern construction, comfort and convenience are always matters of consideration in his plans. As he has prospered in his undertakings he has made judicious investment in farm property, for agriculture and horticulture have always been matters of interest to him. He has owned four farms, each of which contained one hundred and sixty acres, and under his supervision these have been highly improved. This, however, has been but a side issue or interest in his life, for he has devoted himself almost entirely to the practice of his profession. Among some of the best known buildings which he has designed are the Auditorium block, the Jamieson block, Blalock building, Fernwell block, Granite building, Ziegler building, Victoria Hotel, Hotel Pacific and many other structures. He designed the first permanent buildings of Gonzaga College and the School of Science of Pullman. In fact, the starting of the latter institution was due entirely to his efforts.

Mr. Preusse has been twice married. While a resident of Sterling, Kansas, he wedded Miss Rosa Cole, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in Spokane, April 17, 1897, leaving four children, namely: Olga May and Florence Augusta, who were educated in an eastern university; Carl Victor; and Arnold Bismarck. Mr. Preusse believes in educating his children well and expects to give them every possible advantage in that direction. On the 3d of October, 1910, he was married to Mrs. Emma (Keller) Wilke, a daughter of Dr. S. and Marie (Wingender) Keller, who came from Germany at an early age and settled in Wisconsin. Her father, however, is now a retired physician of Spokane and her mother died nearly thirty years ago. Mrs. Preusse has two brothers, and one sister, who are numbered among the pioneers of this region. Socially Mr. Preusse is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks and he is a public-spirited citizen who takes a commendable interest in every enterprise for the promotion of the general welfare but is especially interested in educational matters.

HON. WILLIAM M. RIDPATH.

The activities in which the Hon. William M. Ridpath has engaged have been of a varied character, but at all times the trend of his career has been upward and with each forward step he has had a broader outlook and wider opportunities. Today, as owner and proprietor of the Hotel Ridpath, he occupies a leading position in business circles of Spokane. His birth occurred in Putnam county, Indiana, October 14, 1845, his parents being Abraham and Sally (Matthews) Ridpath, both of whom were Virginians by birth. The father, who devoted his life to the occupation of farming,

passed away in the early '70s, having for a number of years survived his wife, who died when her son William was but twelve years of age. His brother was John Clark Ridpath, the famous historian who died in the Presbyterian Hospital at New York, July 31, 1900.

The early educational opportunities which William M. Ridpath enjoyed were those offered by the district schools of Putnam county. He was not yet eighteen years of age when, on the 20th of June, 1863, he offered his services to the government, his patriotic nature having been aroused by continued attempt of the south to destroy the Union. He enlisted for six months as a member of Company H, One hundred and fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but served for eight months and eight days, after which he was mustered out at Indianapolis. At once he reenlisted, becoming a member of Battery E, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, with which he served until July 26, 1865, when, the war having closed, he was honorably discharged at New Orleans. In the meantime he had become convinced of the necessity of further education as a foundation for success in life and upon his return to the north entered Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana, from which he was graduated with the class of 1870. He then taught school but regarded this only as an initial step to other professional labor, for while thus engaged he took up the study of law and following a course of thorough preliminary reading was admitted to the bar at Brazil, Indiana, on the 1st of June, 1872. For about ten years, or until June, 1882, he continued in active practice in that place, and in the meantime also became recognized as one of the local leaders of the republican party, which in 1880 elected him to the state legislature as the representative of Clay, Putnam and Hendricks counties. He served as speaker of the house for the regular and special sessions of 1881 and proved himself a capable parliamentarian, discharging his duties unbiased by partisanship or personal prejudice. In May, 1882, he received from President Arthur appointment to the position of Indian agent for the Yankton-Sioux Reservation on the Missouri river and at once entered upon his duties in the northwest, there continuing until the summer of 1885, when he resigned. Immediately afterward the department appointed him agent to the Quapaw Reservation in the Indian territory, where he remained until November, 1886, when removed by President Cleveland, because of his political views.

Col. Ridpath has been a resident of Spokane since March 17, 1888, and for twelve years was here engaged in the practice of law, having as his associates in partnership during that time the late Judge R. B. Blake, Judge H. E. Hoton and Judge J. W. Marshall. By Governor Miles C. Moore he was appointed prosecuting attorney and served for one month during territorial days and following the admission of the state into the Union was continued in office until January 1, 1891. His public service also included membership on the board of control under Governor Rogers. In politics he has ever been a stalwart republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the party because of a firm belief in the efficacy of its principles as factors in good government. His unbending integrity of character, his fearlessness in the discharge of his duties and his appreciation of the rsponsibilities that have rested upon him have been such as to make him a most acceptable incumbent in the offices which he has filled, and his worth then as now was widely acknowledged.

In the meantime Col. Ridpath became interested in mining properties of the northwest as one of the principal owners and promoters of the famous Le Roy mine, of which he remained treasurer until it was sold to the British syndicate. From time to

time he has made extensive investments in real estate until now his property holdings are very large, and in 1899 he built the Hotel Ridpath, which is one of the best hotels of the city, remaining still its owner and proprietor.

On the 9th of February, 1875, while living in Indiana, Mr. Ridpath was married to Miss Sarah J. Cole, a daughter of Robert S. and Mary J. (Hutton) Cole, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Their three children are: Dr. Paul C. Ridpath, of Chicago; Mary, the wife of John D. Ankeny, of Walla Walla, Washington; and Nellie, who makes her home in Chicago. Mr. Ridpath has never been a club man but maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Reno Post, G. A. R., and is also in hearty sympathy with the principles and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, to which he belongs. His has been a notable career inasmuch as he has worked his way upward to a prominent position in business and financial circles and also by reason of the excellent service which he has rendered in public office. He is justly accorded a place among the prominent and representative citizens of Spokane, for he belongs to that class of men whose enterprising spirit is used not alone for their own benefit; he also advances the general good and promotes public prosperity by his ably managed individual interests, thus placing this section of the country on a par with the older east.

ALBERT W. ANDERSON.

Albert W. Anderson, who for the past five years has represented Stevens county in the state senate, is one of the enterprising citizens of Chewelah, who despite the many demands made upon his time by his various personal and official responsibilities, it always able to give his cooperation and assistance in promoting any movement that will forward the development of the community. He was born in Galesburg, Illinois, on the 17th of August, 1870, and is a son of Charles F. and Betsy (Lewis) Anderson. The father who is one of the pioneers of Washington is still living at the age of sixty-nine years, but the mother passed away in 1878.

The boyhood and youth of Albert W. Anderson were spent in the town of his birth, whose public schools he attended in the acquirement of an education until he was fourteen. Laying aside his text-books he began to make his own way in the world, and during the succeeding four years was employed in the shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, where he learned the painter's trade. He subsequently worked for a short time in both Peoria and Chicago, and then came to Washington, locating in Stevens county in 1889. He took up a homestead west of Addy, and later, after three years' travel through California and Washington, he settled at Addy, Washington, where he worked in a general mercantile store until 1902, when he erected a sawmill that he operated for four years. Disposing of his property at the expiration of that period he organized the Addy Mercantile Company, which enterprise he most successfully conducted until May, 1911, when he became associated with others in founding the Bank of Chewelah. Although he is still president of the Addy Mercantile Company, and a member of its board of directors, the greater part of Mr. Anderson's time is devoted to the discharge of his responsibilities as cashier of the bank, of which institution he is also a director. He is recognized to be one of the most capable business men of the

county, possessing the powers of organization and executive ability that enable him to carry to a successful issue anything he undertakes.

Mr. Anderson was married on the 22d of June, 1902, to Miss Frances Plowman, a daughter of Henry and Etta Plowman, of Addy, Washington. Her parents were among the early settlers of Minnesota, the father having been a member of the legislature of that state for about twelve years. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson there have been born two children: Dorothy and Paul.

Mr. Anderson has taken the degrees of the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a republican and has served his municipality and county in various public capacities, having been called to the state senate, in 1906, and reelected in 1910. Mr. Anderson has always been one of the enthusiastic promoters of the state and its utilities, and together with Senator Meyers introduced a bill in the senate in 1909, asking for an appropriation from the state of fifty thousand dollars for the improvement of the Columbia river between Bridgeport and Kettle Falls. This was conceded and Mr. Anderson was appointed chairman of the commission appointed by the governor to take charge of the work. They bought and fitted up the steamer Yakima, beginning operations in November of that year. Their efforts resulted in such valuable and permanent improvements that their work was indorsed by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, through whose influence another appropriation of one hundred thousand was obtained from the federal government for further work. An enthusiastic member of the Chewelah Commercial Club, Mr. Anderson has always been one of the active and energetic citizens whose personal interests have at all times been identical with those of the community, in promoting the advancement of which he has been a tireless and constant worker.

HARRY L. COHN.

Although one of the more recent additions to the Spokane bar Harry L. Cohn has already proven his right to rank with those men whose comprehensive understanding of the law and correct application of its principles entitle them to advancement and success in this field. He was born in Palmyra, Missouri, December 26, 1874. His father, Morris L. Cohn, was a native of Germany and became well known in educational circles as a member of the faculty of the University of Berlin. In commercial circles he was also known through his active connection with merchandising. It was subsequent to his arrival in the new world that he wedded Bertha Marks, who was born in Germany and is now living in Omaha, at the age of sixty-five years. She represents one of the old families of Chicago, her father having been one of the pioneer merchants of that city. Two branches of the business which he established are still to be found there. The death of Morris L. Cohn occurred in 1893. Unto him and his wife were born four sons and three daughters: Harry L.; J. P., who is the owner of the baseball team at Spokane; L. M., a merchant of Omaha, Nebraska; A. B., a traveling salesman living in San Francisco; Anna, who is the widow of P. H. Stepp and makes her home in Kansas City, Mis-

souri; Jean, the wife of Fred M. Raymond, a wholesale fruit dealer of North Yakima; and Rae, who married Carl Furth, a merchant of Omaha.

The removal of his father's family from his native town of Palmyra, Missouri, to Clifton, Kansas, enabled Harry L. Cohn to pursue his education in the schools of the latter place and his preparation for the bar was made as a student in the law office and under the direction of Judge Nathan V. Harlan, of York, Nebraska. Thorough preliminary training qualified him for admission to the bar of Nebraska in the spring of 1896. He located for practice in Lake City, Colorado, where for two years he filled the office of assistant district attorney. In 1899, however, he returned to Nebraska and settled at Omaha, where he formed a law partnership with his former preceptor, Judge Harlan, there continuing in practice until 1904, when he received appointment to the position of first assistant district attorney for the third division of Alaska. He continued in that position for two years and a half and during the last year of the time filled the office of district attorney ex officio, owing to the illness of Judge Harlan. Mr. Cohn has been numbered among the practitioners of Spokane since the fall of 1907, when he entered into partnership relations with Harry Rosenhaupt and Bruce Blake, under the firm name of Cohn, Rosenhaupt & Blake. The third member of the firm withdrew the first year but the relationship with Mr. Rosenhaupt still maintains. Mr. Cohn continued in the general practice of law, preparing his cases with care and precision and presenting his cause before the courts in a clear and forceful manner. His success is the best evidence of his ability and the large clientage accorded him is indicative of the fact that he has won a creditable position as a representative of the Spokane bar.

On the 30th of April, 1906, at Omaha, Mr. Cohn was married to Miss Ella Rosenfeld, a daughter of Jacob Rosenfeld, who was a merchant of Council Bluffs, Iowa. The family is of Roumanian descent and was established in Iowa in pioneer times. Mr. and Mrs. Cohn have one daughter, Helen L. Mr. Cohn holds membership in the Progress Club and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, holding membership in Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., and also in El Katif Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He votes with the republican party and has neither the time nor inclination for office holding, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his growing law practice.

THEO HALL.

In a state in which the women exercise the right of franchise on the same level and with the same qualifications as those governing their brothers at the polls, one is by no means surprised to find as a natural accompaniment to their recently won rights that they are also enjoying the privilege of holding public office. In a few isolated cases, however, women have held positions of trust as servants of the commonwealth years before they won their final victory in securing the ballot, and of this number Miss Theo Hall, the present incumbent of the office of postmaster of Medical Lake, Washington, is a representative.

A native of Albany, Wisconsin, she is a daughter of Dr. John C. and Theodate (Stackpole) Hall. Her father, who was a man of considerable note in his day,

was born at Langdon, New Hampshire, May 21, 1821, and was a direct descendant of Peregrine White, distinguished for having first beheld the light of day on the voyage of the Mayflower. Dr. Hall's parents removed to Maine when he was a young boy and in the common schools of that state he obtained his early education, later attending Yarmouth Academy and Westbrook Seminary. In 1852 he was graduated from the medical department of Harvard University with the degree of M. D., and immediately after his marriage in the same year he took his bride to their new home in the west, settling at Monroe, Wisconsin, where he began to practice medicine. During the Civil war he entered the ranks of the Union army with the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, occupying the position of assistant surgeon. He served three years during which time he was advanced in recognition of the faithful performance of his duties and his invaluable service on the battlefield and in hospital wards. Before the close of the war he was surgeon-in-chief of the famous old Iron Brigade and served until the end, when he returned to Wisconsin and resumed the practice of his profession. Ever conscientious in his recognition of the responsibilities of citizenship he was elected to the state legislature as senator from his district, acting in this capacity from 1870 until 1872 and for a number of years was president of the examining board for pensions at Madison, Wisconsin. In 1892 he brought has family west, making his home in Medical Lake, Washington, where he was appointed to the examining board for pensions, being associated in his duties with Dr. Olmstead and Dr. Luhn. After a life unselfishly devoted to the cause of humanity, alleviating the sick and diminishing suffering, Dr. Hall passed away at his home in Medical Lake, November 29, 1896, at the age of seventy-five years.

Miss Theo Hall obtained her education in Monroe, Wisconsin, and after her graduation in 1881 taught school in her home town during the following two years. She then went to Nebraska where she lived upon a preemption claim for six months. Later she went to the far west and bought out the Medical Lake Ledger, which she edited for one year when she received the appointment of postmaster at Medical Lake, in 1893, and has occupied this position ever since. Miss Hall is a woman of unusual strength of character, possessing initiative, determination and executive ability, qualities which are in keeping with the spiirt of the west. Just in her judgments of others and always charitable she has a host of friends who are proud of her success and are sincerely devoted to her interests.

GEORGE A. FELLOWS.

One of Cheney's pioneer citizens, who has tirelessly devoted his energies to the development of the town along the various lines of community welfare is George A. Fellows, who first located here twenty-nine years ago. During the long period of his residence he has been in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the greater part of the time in the capacity of station master, but despite the exactions of his position has always found time to give most efficient service in various public offices. He was born at Snow Point, Nevada county, California, on the 23d of January, 1860, and is a son of George and Ann Marie (McCabe) Fellows.

His father was one of the early pioneers of California, having crossed the plains to the gold fields in the vicinity of Sacramento in 1848. There he engaged in pros-

pecting and mining until 1852, when he returned to St. Joe, Missouri, by way of the isthmus of Panama. He remained there but a few months, however, joining a party of eighteen and coming back to the coast the same year. They brought with them a large herd of horses and returned by way of the isthmus, the journey consuming nine weeks. The animals required much care and attention and this undertaking was connected with great risk, but turned out well worth while financially, as they were able to sell for one thousand dollars a span upon their arrival in Sacramento. Mr. Fellows resumed his mining operations again, meeting with excellent success, having soon acquired a capital of more than a half million. He had extensive holdings in quicksilver mines, but after the Langley failure disposed of his interests to a French syndicate. Having the most implicit faith in the future of the state, both as an industrial and agricultural center, owing to its innumerable natural advantages, he invested heavily in real estate. After disposing of his mining interests, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and was successfully engaged in farming until 1879. He then sold his property interests in California and came to Washington, buying six sections of railroad land that he operated until 1903, when he withdrew from all active work and retired to Mount View, California. There he and his wife continued to live until they passed away in 1905, the father dying in May and the mother in the July following. They were the parents of fifteen children, thirteen of whom are living and reside either in the state of Washington or California.

George A. Fellows was reared in his native state and completed his education in the University of California, being graduated from that institution with the class of 1879. Immediately after leaving college he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in the capacity of traveling auditor between San Francisco and El Paso, Texas. In 1880 he took up station work, being located at San Francisco, Stockton and Los Angeles during the succeeding two years. He withdrew from the service of this company, in 1882, and entered that of the Northern Pacific, coming to Cheney as night telegraph operator. The following year he was promoted to the position of day operator and cashier, while in 1885 he became agent, which position he has ever since held. Mr. Fellows has large interests in the Shonee Mining & Milling Company, of which he is president, and is a stockholder and director of the Security National Bank of Cheney. He has always actively participated in affairs pertaining to the public welfare, particularly those of his immediate community, and is now acting as president of the board of trustees of the State Normal school located here. It is very largely due to his efforts that Cheney is now rated as a city of the third class, the advanced rating having been secured while he was serving as mayor in 1909 and 1910. Mr. Fellows was again elected mayor of Cheney, on December 5, 1911, on the Good Government ticket, for a one-year term. His majority was two hundred out of a total vote of three hundred and fifty-nine, and a total registration of five hundred and twenty-nine.

This city was the scene of Mr. Fellows' marriage on the 28th of September, 1898, to Miss Mabel J. Harris, a daughter of John A. Harris. They are the parents of two children: Irwin, who is deceased, and Arthur, who is attending school.

The family affiliate with the Congregational church and fraternally Mr. Fellows is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic order, of which he is a past master. He has taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite and is identified with the consistory, Knights Templar and the shrine. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and

has passed through all of the chairs in that lodge. In his political views Mr. Fellows is a republican, giving his unqualified indorsement to the principles of that body for whose candidates he always casts his ballot. Mr. Fellows is descended from a long line of American ancestors, his forefathers having emigrated to this country from England and located in Ipswich, New Hampshire, in 1638, and he considers this to be the greatest country in the world, but having been born and reared on the Pacific coast, he naturally deems the west to be the best part of this great country. He is loyal in his allegiance to the interests of both his town and county and is one of the active and enterprising members of the Commercial Club, the efforts of which he most enthusiastically champions on all occasions.

THOMAS REDDING TANNATT.

Thomas Redding Tannatt, now living retired in Spokane, was born at Verplanck Point on the Hudson river in New York, September 27, 1838. His father, James S. Tannatt, died in 1848 and was long survived by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary C. Gilmore and died in 1891. The grandparents of Thomas R. Tannatt came from Scotland, near Lake Dunbarton. At the time of the Stuart rebellion all their lands were confiscated and in return they were given large tracts of land in Canada, near Ottawa. Accordingly they came to America and the grandfather named the town of Paisley, Canada. He lived to the very venerable age of one hundred and two years. James S. Tannatt was at one time a partner of Chauncey Depew's father in the ownership and operation of steamship lines on the Hudson river. He was a prominent whig during the Clay campaign and for four years he filled the position of purveyor at the Brooklyn navy yard.

In the absence of public schools Thomas R. Tannatt attended an academy at Peekskill, New York, now known as the Peekskill Military Academy, and while there was a schoolmate of Chauncey Depew. He was only ten years of age when his father died and at that time he was sent to New Hampshire, where he worked on a farm during the summer months and attended school during the winter seasons for six years. The next three years he served as an apprentice at bridge building and large construction work in Salem, Massachusetts, and during his three years apprenticeship for three evenings of each week during the last two years, he attended an evening school for instruction in mathematics, drawing and civil engineering. He then accepted a position as assistant resident engineer on the water works at Jersey City, New Jersey. He filled that position until nearly twenty-one years of age, when he was tendered an appointment to the West Point Military Academy from the Essex district of Massachusetts and was there graduated in 1858, being the seventh in rank in his class. While at West Point he rose to the captaincy of Company D, Cadets Battalion. Upon graduation he was commissioned as brevet second lieutenant, unassigned, and ordered to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, as instructor in use of the Ballistic pendulum and, by war department order, made a member of an artillery board, with the late Generals Barry and Ord, "to revise and establish a new table of ranges, for all guns in service, and others submitted by the secretary of war." This board was the first to determine ranges for the "Parrott," "Hotchkiss" and "Hexagonal guns" not then in service. Subsequently he



GEN. THOMAS R. TANNATT

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acted for one year as judge advocate of court martials and on special duty was then appointed second lieutenant of Battery M, Fourth United States Artillery. He joined his regiment at Fort Randall in South Dakota in June of 1860.

In April of 1861 three of the five batteries at Randall were ordered east under the command of the late General Getty. On June 5, 1861, Lieutenant Tannatt found himself the only commissioned officer at his post, save the surgeon; his commanding officer declining to renew his oath of allegiance to the United States, deserted the post, to join the Confederate army with rank of Brigadier General. On Christmas day of that year Lieutenant Tannatt crossed the Missouri river with two batteries and made a twenty-eight-day march to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he joined Major General Buell and moved with him to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was placed in command of Artillery Park at the fair grounds and also appointed inspector and assistant chief of artillery on General Buell's staff. He remained with that commander until they reached Huntsville, Alabama, when he was ordered to report to Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, after which, upon the request of Governor Andrew, General Barnard, chief of U. S. engineers, and General Barry, chief of artillery, he was transferred to the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and assumed command of his brigade consisting of his own regiment and the Second New York Heavy Artillery, occupying five forts on the south side of the Potomac. He had been made colonel of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and this regiment had been previously raised by Lieutenant Tannatt as colonel. The appointment made Mr. Tannatt a senior colonel in the Army of the Potomac. He engaged in the battle of Malvern Hill and other engagements up to the battle of Fredericksburg. While there he supervised the construction of Fort Whipple (now Fort Meyer), and also Fort C. F. Smith.

During the Gettysburg compaign Colonel Tannatt was in command of forces south of the Potomac, extending from Chain bridge to near Alexandria, and had under him five regiments of heavy artillery and three regiments of one hundred day men from Pennsylvania. When General Grant took command Colonel Tannatt was ordered to select a brigade and join the Army of the Potomac, doing so on the third day of the Battle of the Wilderness. Three days after the engagement he was given a new brigade, consisting of the First Massachusetts, Third and Fifth Michigan and Fourth Wisconsin Regiments. These were known as the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, and in command General Tannatt took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Spottsylvania Courthouse, Plank Road and several others. On the 14th of June, 1865, he was wounded in the battle of Petersburg, was sent to a hospital and later sent home. While he was convalescing, the war closed and he sent his resignation to Washington. His had been a splendid military record, both before and through the period of the war, and he was well entitled to release from further service.

In 1866 General Tannatt went to Colorado and engaged in making reports concerning mines for New York parties, which resulted in his return to the eastern metropolis and entering upon a three years' contract with six New York companies to act as resident engineer and general manager of their mines. He continued in that connection for five years, when his health failed and he returned to Massachusetts. Later he went to Tennessee, where he leased a state railroad thirty-five miles long and engaged in constructing thirty-five miles additional. When that was completed he returned to Massachusetts, where he met Henry Villard and in the

fall of 1877 came to the Pacific coast as Mr. Villard's confidential man. After seven months he returned to New York, where he continued with Mr. Villard for a year and then again came to the Pacific coast, where he invested in one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land for eastern capitalists. Some of this was purchased from the Northern Pacific in Whitman county. He also invested at Seattle and likewise purchased large tracts of land in the Grand Ronde valley of Oregon. General Tannatt was representing a company of which Mr. Villard was the head and which built and still owns the lines of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. All this land was controlled under the company name of the Oregon Improvement Company, with General Tannatt as manager and agent for eleven years. He then resigned his position to give his attention to fruit-raising at Farmington, having eighty-one acres in trees. He continued to develop and improve that property until 1907, when he retired, having the year previously purchased a home in Spokane, and in 1909 he sold his land at Farmington.

General Tannatt was the organizer and for four years the president of the East Washington Horticultural Society and for six years was regent at the Washington State Agricultural College. He owns considerable stock in the Trustee Company of Spokane and has attractive investments which return to him a good income.

At Manchester, Massachusetts, April 17, 1860, General Tannatt was married to Miss Elizabeth F. Tappan, a daughter of Colonel Eben and Sally Tappan. Their two children are: Eben T., an engineer by profession, who has an office in the Empire State building; and Miriam, the wife of Dr. C. K. Merriam. General Tannatt and his family are prominent socially and are well known on the Pacific coast. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and in 1886-7 was commander of the Loyal Legion of Oregon. He was for two consecutive years mayor of Walla Walla. He also holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of All Saints Cathedral. He is today one of the eight oldest living graduates of West Point. His has been indeed an eventful career, in which many exciting and interesting incidents and events have occurred. Since the war his efforts have been an important factor in the development and progress of the northwest, the value of his service being recognized by all who know aught of the history of this section of the country.

ALPHONSO C. EDWARDS.

In a perusal of the history of men whose lives have been spent on the Western frontier, one cannot but appreciate the force of the statement that truth is stranger than fiction. No tale of the novelist could present a character delineation more varied or more eventful in experiences than have come to Alphonso C. Edwards, who in the course of an active life has traveled extensively over the United States and Mexico. He knows the care-free life of the Western cowboy, has shared in the dangers of warfare with the Indians and at times has taken part in the less spectacular but usually more remunerative business interests which constitute the foundation for commercial stability and prosperity in well organized communities.

Mr. Edwards started upon life's journey in Wisconsin on the 10th of June, 1851, his parents being Amos H. and Eliza C. (Grant) Edwards, both of whom

were natives of New England, the former having been born in Vermont in 1814, while the latter's birth occurred in New Hampshire. Mrs. Edwards was a first cousin of General Grant and was descended from ancestry that came to America from Scotland during the colonial days. The family of Edwards is an old and prominent one of New England and traces its lineage back to Wales. Amos H. Edwards devoted his life to educational work and reached the venerable age of ninety years, passing away in 1904. The brothers of Alphonso C. Edwards are Altaire H., who was a member of the First Wisconsin Cavalry and lost his life during the Civil war; Charles P., who became a judge in one of the Nebraska courts and died in San Diego, California; Eo. R., a contractor living at Kearney, Nebraska; S. E., who is engaged in the hotel business at Ainsworth, Nebraska; Bert E., a contractor of Portland, Oregon; and Ivers C., who is engaged in the contracting business in Denver, Colorado. There was also one sister, Ella C., widow of Isaac Henthorn, who, during his life, was a fruit grower of Bentonville, Arkansas.

During his early boyhood days Alphonso C. Edwards left his home in Wisconsin and went to Kansas, and his education, begun in the common schools of the former state, was continued through the opportunities afforded in the public-school system of the latter. He afterward took up the printing business and subsequently spent three years as a cowboy on the plains, riding the range from Texas, Kansas and the Indian Territory. During this period he had considerable experience in fighting the Indians and tells some interesting tales of his encounters with the red men, which appealed to him as pleasurable at that day, for he little thought of the seriousness of the situation. Tiring of cowboy life, he returned to the printing business which he followed in Arkansas and Tennessee and later went to Nebraska for one year, there devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. He then reentered the journalistic field, becoming publisher of the Kearney Gazette, a strong Democratic paper, at the same time publishing the Shelton Clarion, an independent paper, and also the True Citizen of Kearney, which was published in the interests of the temperance movement. His initial step in merchandising was made in partnership with John D. Seaman in the wholesale shipping of hay from Kearney to Denver and later he became engaged in mining, being for two years associated with Brick Pomeroy. On the expiration of that period he went to Stout, Colorado, where he conducted a sutler's store for the Union Pacific Railroad, and later at Belknap, Montana, he conducted the business of the Belknap and Eagle City Transfer Company, making trips from Belknap to the mines.

Mr. Edwards' identification with Spokane began on the 29th of January, 1884, and soon afterward he established a grocery store on Sprague and Howard streets, conducting it for a year. He then took charge of the circulation department of the Old Review, under Frank M. Dallam, occupying that position until the Review was purchased by Hon. Patrick Henry Winston, Willis Sweet and associates. It was then that Mr. Edwards turned his attention to the real-estate business, insurance and mining, all of which have claimed his attention more or less since that time. In 1894 he was appointed commissioner to Alaska by President Cleveland and remained in that country for three or four years, his headquarters being on the Island of Kodiak, just across the Alaskan peninsula from Behring Sea, when in August, 1907, he retired from the office and returned to Spokane. While on the return trip as a passenger on the steamer Mexico he was shipwrecked and for twenty-four hours was in the life-boat without food or water. Afterward he was for three days on an

island and was finally taken up by the steamer City of Topeka and brought to Seattle. It was an awful experience and one never to be forgotten. The compass which he and his companions had was so rusty that the needle would not revolve. The Mexico went down in five hundred feet of water when the fog was so thick they could see nothing and their only guide was the waves of the sea to tell them which way they were drifting. At length, however, Mr. Edwards found himself once more in Washington, and came from Seattle to Spokane where he has since been speculating in real estate and mining, his operations in the fields of mining having been largely in Chelan county. He is also interested in mining in a general way, operating and promoting, buying and selling mining property, his holdings being in Chelan, Stevens and Ferry counties, Washington, and in the Seven Devils of Idaho. His real-estate transactions in Spokane have been of an important and extensive character. He purchased property one hundred by one hundred and forty-two feet, at the corner of Riverside and Bernard streets, for eight hundred dollars, and afterward sold this for eighty thousand dollars. The corner lot at Brown and Riverside streets which he purchased for one thousand dollars he afterward sold for twenty-seven thousand dollars. His attention is now principally given to the purchase of property and the sale of houses on the installment plan, thus assisting many people in getting homes when they could not do so if the entire purchase price had to be paid outright. He has erected over two hundred houses which he sold in this manner, a number of them being at Hillyard, and among his purchasers have been many men employed in the railway shops.

In Helena, Arkansas, on the 29th of January, 1871, Mr. Edwards was married to Malinda Jayne McWhorter, a ward of John M. Palmer, of Illinois. She died March 31, 1899, leaving a son, Chester, who was the first newsboy on the streets of Spokane and is now one of the city detectives. On the 24th of December, 1901, at Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Edwards was again married, his second union being with Permelia Johnson McCoy. Mr. Edwards is one of the oldest members and the present treasurer of the Pioneer Society and has continuously held office in the organization, serving at different times as secretary, treasurer and trustee. He was one of the founders and is still a director of the Spokane Humane Society. It has ever been characteristic of Mr. Edwards that he has sought justice in every relation of life and that at many times this has been tempered with the higher attribute of mercy. He is called the father of Samaritan Lodge No. 52, I. O. O. F., which is the largest and financially the strongest lodge in the state of Washington. He acted as its first noble grand and was its first representative to the grand lodge of the state. He is also a past president of the Local Aerie and a member of the Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, in which he still has his membership. He is numbered among the progressive men who in the Chamber of Commerce are laboring through united effort to promote the upbuilding of Spokane. In politics he has ever been a democrat, and in the fall of 1910 was a candidate for lieutenant governor, his opponent being Governor Hay. Although defeated he ran far ahead of his ticket, a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by the voters of the state. In early days he served on the state central committee and at different times has been a delegate to county and state conventions of the democratic party. The religious faith of Mr. Edwards is manifest in his attendance at the services of the Christian Science church.

There are few men today who can speak with better authority concerning the history of the west and its upbuilding than can Alphonso C. Edwards. He saw this district when the seeds of civilization had scarcely been planted on the Pacific coast, and he has traveled from Point Barrow, the most northern point of land belonging to the United States in the Arctic Ocean, through to the City of Mexico and all through the mountains of the coast and Rocky ranges before the railroad was built. He has traveled on horseback throughout the Rocky Mountain mining districts, camping along the way, and has visited over thirty states of the Union. Before the railroad was built he started from Spokane with Charles P. Oudin, making his way downward through Idaho, and went from Lewiston a distance of one hundred and fifty miles south on horseback, through an unexplored country, with nothing but the course of the rivers for their guide. Such a trip into the wilds has always been a source of delight and interest to him. He loves to get into close touch with nature and never seems to feel the loneliness which often impresses a city man when he travels into the wilds. Mr. Edwards rejoices, however, in what has been accomplished in the development and improvement of this section, and has lived to see property in Spokane and this district increase in value from a few dollars per acre to many thousands. His own prosperity has come to him in a measure through this advance in land values and it also is the tangible evidence of his judicious investments and keen business discernment.

ASA V. BRADRICK.

Asa V. Bradrick, one of St. Maries' capable and progressive business men and the secretary, treasurer and manager of the Milwaukee Lumber Company, was born in Union county, Indiana, on October 26, 1864, and is a son of Mahlon and Sarah (Warman) Bradrick.

He attended the common schools of Union county in the acquirement of an education up to the age of eighteen years, when he laid aside his text-books and entered the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company in the capacity of agent and operator at the various stations on their line. He remained in their service for twelve years, during four of which he was also county clerk of Union county. In 1894 he withdrew from the railroad business and went to Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, where he devoted his energies to the breeding and raising of stock, at the same time publishing a paper in Connersville. He continued in these occupations for three years and then went to Shelbyville, Shelby county, Indiana, there establishing a daily and weekly newspaper, known as The Jeffersonian. This publicatoin received favorable public notice because Mr. Bradrick used its columns to expose political graft, his being one of the first papers in the state to make public denunciation of this nefarious practice.

He remained in Shelbyville until the fall of 1901, when he came to Idaho, locating in Priest River, where he became associated with others in the organization of The White Pine Lumber Company, of which he was secretary. After being identified with this enterprise for about three years, he disposed of his interests and in 1904 went to Spokane, Washington. In connection with W. H. Gerhart, of Omaha, Nebraska, he established a wholesale lumber business, the second concern of the

kind to be operated in Spokane. Five years later he removed to St. Maries and organized the Milwaukee Lumber Company, with Fred Herrick of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as president, W. D. Harrigan of Fulton, Alabama, as vice president, and Asa V. Bradrick as secretary, treasurer and manager. It is a well organized and thoroughly established industry, having the only steel and concrete mill in the northwest. Their plant is thoroughly modern in every respect, the planing mill being operated by electricity, while they furnish light and power to the city of St. Maries. It is the first company to have entered into extensive contracts with the government for timber and they are now building twenty miles of logging road, branching off from the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad, thirty miles east of St. Maries, by means of which they will be able to reach large bodies of timber for which they have contracted. Their mill has a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand feet per day, and cut forty million feet of Idaho white pine during the first year of operation.

Mr. Bradrick was married on the 13th of May, 1885, to Miss Harriet Macdougal, a daughter of Alex and Amanda Macdougal, of Union county, Indiana. Of this union there were born two children: Quincy, who was born in 1889 and died in 1907, and Asa W., who was born in 1891 and is a student of the Washington State College of Pullman, Washington.

Much attention has always been given by Mr. Bradrick to all church and public work, and while living in Spokane he was affiliated with the First Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the building and finance committee that raised the funds for the rebuilding of their church edifice following its destruction by fire in 1907, while at that time he was also a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, rendering much assistance to this organization in their efforts to get the funds for their present building. As trustee of the One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Club of Spokane he gave efficient service, and he proved to be a most capable chairman of the committee that raised the money for the building of the Children's Home of that city in 1908, raising forty thousand dollars in one day. Mr. Bradrick always contributes generously of both his time and money in promoting any philanthropic movement, not as a matter of duty but as availing himself of a privilege that affords him pleasure.

PHILIP CASEY.

Railway service presents great attractions to men of alert and energetic nature and thousands of the most competent young men of America have found in the railway business a satisfactory channel for the exercise of their talents and energies. Of this number is Philip Casey, who is now agent for the Great Northern Railroad at Hillyard. He was born at Rockland, Michigan, June 26, 1870, a son of John and Katherine (Dunne) Casey. The father was a lover of the Union and served valiantly in the Civil war. He died in 1888 and the mother passed away in May, 1884.

Philip Casey lived at Rockland until four years of age, when the family moved to Champion, Michigan. He attended school until fifteen years of age and then began working as a telegraph messenger boy, at the same time acquiring a knowl-

edge of telegraphy. A year later he became operator for the Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Railroad. He then attended the Spencerian Business College, of Detroit, Michigan, for one year, and after leaving this school accepted a position in the office of Robinson & Company, a wholesale boot and shoe house, of that city, and remained for eighteen months. On account of the death of his father, he returned home and became telegraph operator and ticket clerk for the Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, for three years. Withdrawing from this position, he removed to Superior, Wisconsin, and there became connected with the Great Northern Railroad Company as clerk in the freight office, and remained in this position for six months.

He was next employed in the auditor's office of the Great Northern Railway at St. Paul as revising clerk and continued there for one year. After leaving St. Paul he served for eight years as agent at Bonners Ferry, Idaho; for ten months at Wilson Creek, Washington; and for six and one-half years at Bellingham, Washington. Since September, 1909, he has been agent at Hillyard and, as he possesses a fine address, good business capacity and understands every detail pertaining to his office, he has made many friends for the railway company and ranks among the most popular men of this section.

In 1898, at Duluth, Minnesota, Mr. Casey was married to Miss Eva Stewart, and to this union four children have been born, Edward, Helen, Philip and Robert, the three eldest of whom are now attending the public schools. Mr. Casey is not identified with any political organization but is a member of Knights of Columbus and a supporter of all movements that have for their object the promotion of the best interests of the community. Starting as a boy upon his own resources, he has held closely to prineiples of truth and justice, at all times performing his duty to the best of his ability, and it may be said of him that he has added not only to the comfort and happiness of his own family but to the advancement of all with whom he has had business or social relations.

BRADFORD S. SHEIRE.

The effect of conscientious application backed by a worthy ambition to advance to a place of responsibility is clearly shown in the record of Bradford S. Sheire, cashier of the First National Bank of Hillyard. A native of Detroit, Michigan, he was born January 17, 1860. His father, Romaine Sheire, was a soldier for the Union in the Civil war, enlisting in Company F. First Michigan Engineers, under Colonel Ennis. He participated in the battle of Mills Spring and many minor engagements and also marched with Sherman's army to the sea. He died in 1904. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Elvira Hopkins. Jeremiah Mead, the great-grandfather, was also a soldier. He served in the Revolutionary war as a private in Captain Matthew Van Benschoven's Company, Colonel Dink Brinkerhoff's Regiment, which was the Second Regiment of Dutchess County Militia of New York state.

Mr. Sheire of this sketch received his preliminary education in the public schools of St. Paul, Minnesota, and later became a student of the St. Paul high school, from which he was graduated in 1878. At the age of eighteen he began learning

the painter's trade at St. Paul and entered the employ of the Great Northern Railway in that state, and continued with this company until 1895. In the year last named he was transferred to Hillyard as foreman of the paint shop for the same road, a position which he filled for thirteen years. In 1908 he was appointed assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Hillyard and discharged his duties so acceptably, that in April, 1911, he was advanced to the position of cashier. This office he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the directors and patrons of the institution, and owing to his special aptitude for the position he has assisted materially in promoting the interests of the bank.

On the 4th of August, 1881, Mr. Sheire was married at St. Paul to Miss Frances A. Gibbs, a daughter of Darius S. Gibbs. The father in his younger days served in the Mexican war in the same company as Ulysses S. Grant, who was then a second lieutenant. Later Mr. Gibbs wore the uniform of the blue in the great Rebellion under General Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Sheire are the parents of four children: Mary A., now Mrs. P. R. Flanagan; Alice L.; Elvira; and Mabel M.

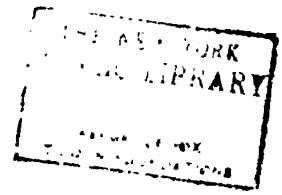
Politically Mr. Sheire supports the republican party and served as city clerk of Hillyard from 1907 to January 1, 1909. He belongs to the Sons of Veterans and the Sons of the American Revolution and also is an active member of the Odd Fellows. He has passed through the various chairs of the subordinate lodge and encampment and is a past grand and a past chief patriarch. In addition to membership in the orders named he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and is a member of the Hillyard Chamber of Commerce, serving as its treasurer. In religious matters he is affiliated with the First Baptist church, of which he is a member. He is a man of good business capacity, acknowledged integrity of character, and also possesses an energy and progressiveness which are prominent attributes of leaders in all lines of endeavor. He has won a gratifying measure of prosperity and is recognized as a reliable and substantial citizen whom to know is to honor.

HARRY S. MARTIN, M. D.

In a thorough preparatory course and later in post-graduate work, Dr. Harry S. Martin laid the foundation for the success and progress which he has attained as a practitioner of medicine and surgery. For fourteen years he has followed his profession in Spokane, at all times keeping in touch with the advancement that is being made by those who are regarded as leaders in this field. He was born, April 30, 1856, in the city of Guelph, Ontario, his parents being Peter S. and Elizabeth (Hall) Martin, both of whom were natives of England. The father's birth occurred in Nottinghamshire, while the mother was a native of Berkshire. She was descended from one of the old families of central England but Peter S. Martin represented a family that came originally from Normandy with William the Conqueror, at which time the name was spelled Martyne. Peter Martin was a farmer and stockman and in the year 1851 crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel to Canada, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits and also took a somewhat active part in public affairs, serving as councilman and registrar of Wellington county. He died in 1888, while his wife passed away in 1898. The two



DR. HARRY S. MARTIN


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brothers of Dr. Martin are: Frank M., M. D., who is a graduate of Toronto University and now resides at Dundalk, Ontario; and George Martin, who is managing a farm at Valley ford, Washington. He wedded Mary Gerrie, two of whose brothers married daughters of the Martin family. The three sisters of Dr. Martin are: Ada, the wife of James McKee, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Vancouver, British Columbia, their daughter, Mrs. Hindley, being now the wife of Spokane's mayor; Emma, the wife of the Rev. Andrew Gerrie, residing in Torrington, Connecticut; and Martha, the wife of Rev. John P. Gerrie, who is now editing a newspaper at Stratford, Ontario.

Dr. Martin devoted his youthful days largely to the acquirement of an education, attending the high school at Fergus and at Mount Forest, Ontario, and later the Ottawa Normal School. His medical education was obtained in Victoria University at Toronto, Ontario, where he won his professional degree. His first appointment was that of resident physician in the Toronto General Hospital and subsequently he embarked upon an independent practice near Guelph, Ontario, where he remained for eleven years. He next went to Chicago, where he spent nine months in pursuing post-graduate work in the Northwestern and Rush Medical Colleges and in a post-graduate school of medicine on Dearborn street. In May, 1897, he arrived in Spokane and in July of the same year took the state board medical examination, after which he at once entered upon active practice, in which he has since continued. He is ever careful in the diagnosis of cases and his judgment is sound and reliable. His work has commanded the respect of his professional brethren, who appreciate his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics and the ability which he displays in the administration of remedial agencies. He is now secretary of the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital, which is the pride of Spokane, and has occupied the position for several years. He was also the first city bacteriologist of Spokane, instituting the movement for the establishment of the department and made a fine record as the incumbent thereof.

On the 24th of June, 1886, occurred the marriage of Dr. Martin and Miss Margaret L. Brown, a daughter of Dr. M. J. Brown, of Detroit, Michigan, now deceased. Her father was a cousin of Frances Folsom, who became the wife of Grover Cleveland. He belonged to a well known old family and was distinguished for his service in the Union army. Dr. and Mrs. Martin have two sons: Douglas Ewart, nineteen years of age, now attending Whitman College; and Frank McPherson, eight years of age, attending the public schools.

Dr. Martin is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all its plans and movements for the development of the city, the exploitation of its resources and for the promotion of its material interests. His political support is given to the republican party and he is identified with many fraternal organizations, including the Masonic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Canadian Order of Foresters. He has been a noble grand in the Odd Fellows lodge, a master workman of the Workman's lodge, and medical examiner of the Woodmen of the World. In more strictly social lines he is also well known as a member of the Spokane Club and the Country Club and as a life member of the Spokane Athletic Club. He is an enthusiastic member and one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and for several years served on the finance committee during the time the present building was erected. His life has been an expression

of many notable principles and he is well known as an exemplary representative of the various societies to which he belongs and which have their root in beneficent purpose. In his professional service he has ever held to high ideals. With him sound judgment has never been sacrificed to hasty opinion and while he manifests a progressive spirit in adopting new ideas and improvements, he has never been quick to discard old and time tried methods which have had their root in long experience and bear the sanction of sound judgment.

JOHN K. McCORNACK.

The steps in the orderly progression of John K. McCornack are easily discernible and have brought him from a comparatively humble position in the business world to an important place in financial circles, for he is now vice president of the Union Securities Company of Spokane, in which connection he displays a thorough knowledge of the banking business in every particular, with ability to coordinate its affairs and extend its connections. He has always been a resident of the Pacific northwest, his birth having occurred upon a farm near Eugene, Oregon, April 4, 1863. His parents were Andrew and Maria (Eakin) McCornack, both of whom were natives of Scotland, the mother being a direct descendant of the royal house of Stuart of Scotland. The father belonged to an old Highland Scotch family with an almost irreproachable record. It is said that none of them ever became wealthy and none of the name were ever accused of a crime. The ancestry can be officially traced back to 1260 and they held Scotch leases from 1310 to 1836. Honesty and integrity, loyalty and truth were among their marked characteristics and none who knew them could speak of them but in terms of respect and esteem. On coming to America Andrew McCornack, Sr., settled first in Elgin, Illinois, and afterward Andrew McCornack, Jr., crossed the plains with horses and ox teams in 1852, bringing with him his wife and five children. That was the year during the period of gold excitement on the Pacific coast, when emigration was heaviest, and they suffered the usual hardships and privations incident to such a trip. At length, however, they reached Oregon and the father took up the occupation of farming near Eugene. He was a public-spirited man who served as school director and in other local offices and also represented his district in the Oregon legislature. His death occurred in 1871 and his wife passed away about thirty years later. The six brothers and five sisters of John K. McCornack are as follows: Walter R., who was a farmer and stockman and also sheriff of Lane county, Oregon, is now deceased. Edwin A. is a resident of Eugene, Oregon. William A. is a retired physician living in Oakland, California. Eugene P. is engaged in the practice of law in Salem, Oregon. Herbert F. is a retired physician and fruit grower of Eugene, Oregon. Frank H. is engaged in the lumber business at Klamath Falls, Oregon. Helen I. is the wife of J. G. Stevenson, of Eugene. Nettie M. is the wife of Charles M. Collier, also of Eugene. Agnes M. is the wife of Dr. E. P. Geary, of Portland, Oregon. Mary E. is also living in Eugene, and Leathe is the wife of Frank Wells, of San Francisco.

John K. McCornack pursued his early education in the public schools of Eugene and afterward attended the state university, from which he was graduated in 1882.

His first work was at government surveying, in which he engaged while yet attending college, spending five months of the year in the field and the remainder of the time at his studies. Later he entered the state land office at Salem, Oregon, as chief clerk, remaining there for two years, after which he went to California. He spent two years in that state, employed on construction work in Mendocino county, and in the winter months attended business college. He then returned to Salem, spending a short time in the land office, and later entered the United States Land Office at The Dalles about 1886. There he worked as chief clerk for a year, after which he secured a position as bookkeeper in The Dalles National Bank, remaining there until July, 1889. At that date he went to Palouse, Washington, where he organized the Security State Bank, of which he became a director and cashier, having exclusive charge of the bank from its opening in September, 1889. After a time he was elected to the presidency and at all times was its manager until his removal to Spokane in May, 1910. In January of that year he was elected vice president and general manager of the Union Securities Company and came to Spokane to seek a broader field of usefulness for his industry and enterprise, which are his dominant qualities.

While in the Palouse country Mr. McCornack filled the office of city treasurer and mayor. His time, however, was devoted principally to the bank, although he also operated largely in saw milling and was the owner of considerable farm land there, the greater part of which was under cultivation, most of it being planted to grain. He also owned a large amount of timber land. He still retains the presidency of the Security State Bank, is president of the Lewiston National Bank of Lewiston, Idaho, and president of the Idaho Trust Company of Lewiston. The Union Securities Company, of which he is vice president and general manager is incorporated for one million dollars and owns large interests in thirty-two banks located throughout the Spokane country and its trading zone—the district known as the Inland Empire. The organizers believed that such a project would be profitable, but the main object was to raise the standard of banking by careful management and auditing and through close supervision from the head office. The directors are F. A. Blackwell, J. A. Caughren, Jay P. Graves, T. J. Humbird, T. L. Greenough, John Porter, Fred B. Grinnell, J. K. McCornack and D. W. Twohy, the last named being president. The investors in this company are among the best known and successful business men of the northwest who, wishing to invest in bank stocks, but feeling the responsibility in the banking business and the necessity of closer attention and more full knowledge than their other interests allowed them to give to this class of investments, conceived the idea of an investment company to hold and look after bank stocks. They believed that by using the best manager they could get for their company as a sort of adviser for the various banks in which they should be or become interested, the best auditor obtainable, and the best system of reports, they could safeguard the banks in the system much better than acting singly in their ownership, and probably both raise the standard of banking and at the same time make equal, if not greater, profits. However, the main objects were safety in bank-stock investments, and this of course would mean safety to depositors, as well as ability to properly care for borrowers. The details of the Union Securities Company were quickly worked out, the company formed in 1909, and Mr. McCornack elected vice president and general manager late in that year. In that position Mr. McCornack has made a notable record, wisely developing his na-

tive talents and powers and so using his opportunities that he has reached a prominent position and one that contributes as well to the financial stability of the northwest.

In January, 1888, Mr. McCornack was married to Miss Mary F. De Huff, a daughter of P. W. De Huff, a retired resident of The Dalles and one of the pioneers of Oregon who crossed the plains with the earliest settlers and took charge of the first steamboat on the upper Columbia river running from Lewiston. Mrs. McCornack crossed the plains when a young girl. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCornack have been born two children: Robert De Huff, who is in the State University at Eugene, Oregon; and Helen, now a student in the Spokane high school. Mr. McCornack holds membership in several fraternal and social organizations, belonging to the Odd Fellows lodge, in which he has passed all the chairs, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He also has membership relations with the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Inland Club. In politics he is a republican and was always an active worker in party ranks until the last few years. He has been a member of the county committee, has been a delegate to county and state conventions and was mayor of Palouse for three years and treasurer for three years. The demands of his banking interests are now too heavy to allow active participation in politics, especially as an office holder, but do not preclude his cooperation in various movements of good citizenship whereby the welfare and upbuilding of the city are advanced.

WILLIAM G. BURCH.

William G. Burch is successfully engaged in business as a member of the stationery firm of J. W. Tabor & Company of Wallace, owning a half interest in the enterprise. His birth occurred at Walla Walla, Washington, on the 18th of June, 1876, his parents being Dr. B. F. and Laura (Havermale) Burch. The father, a physician by profession, came to Walla Walla from Illinois and later took up his abode in Spokane. He was the original proprietor of the Hotel Spokane, and was at one time one of the most extensive property owners in Spokane. The maternal grandfather of our subject came to that city in 1875, took up a homestead and began its development, but at the time of the Indian troubles there was obliged to remove his family to the island. The mother of William G. Burch was one of the very few white women in Spokane during the Indian unrest. She still makes her home there and is well known and highly esteemed throughout the community.

William G. Burch obtained his education in the schools of Spokane and when a youth of fourteen secured employment in the stationery establishment of John W. Graham, his brother-in-law. At the end of six years he became a traveling representative for Mr. Graham, remaining on the road for twelve years. In 1908 he came to Wallace, Idaho, and purchased a half interest in the stationery concern of J. W. Tabor, who had been conducting the business for twenty years. The firm is now known as J. W. Tabor & Company, and Mr. Burch has proven an active factor in its continued growth and success.

On the 18th of July, 1899, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Burch was united in marraige to Miss Harriette Spoor, a daughter of George E. Spoor, who took up his

abode among the pioneer settlers of Spokane, but later removed to Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Burch have one son, Wallace Spoor, whose natal day was June 17, 1900. Mr. Burch is a member of Spokane Lodge No. 228, B. P. O. E., and also belongs to the United Commercial Travelers Association. There has been nothing sensational or unusual in his life history, which has been characterized by devotion to business duties and cares. At all times his actions have been sincere, his manner unaffected, and whether in commercial or social circles he deserves the respect of those with whom he comes in contact.

JULIUS GALLAND.

Julius Galland is president of the Northwest Loan & Trust Company, of Spokane, and in this as well as in other business connections has become widely known in this section of the country. He has always resided on the Pacific slope and the spirit of enterprise and progress characteristic of this section of the country has continually been manifest in his active life. He was born in Oregon, February 14, 1860, his parents being Solomon and Adelaide (Goodman) Galland, both of whom were natives of Prussia, but the latter was reared in England. She is now living in Spokane, having for many years survived her husband, who died in 1883. In early youth he left his native land for Australia, and afterward became a resident of California, arriving in that state in 1851. There he engaged in merchandising, conducting a store in San Francisco during the days of early mining excitement and of heavy emigration to that state. About 1858 or 1859 he went to Oregon, but in the meantime returned to Australia during the mining excitement there. He stood very high in Masonic circles. The three brothers of Julius Galland are: Theodore, who was president of the Northwest Loan & Trust Company, but died in May, 1908; and Adolph and Samuel, who are vice president and secretary respectively of the same company.

The brothers have always been associated closely in their business relations. Like the others, Julius Galland was educated in the public schools and academies of Oregon, and took up the study of law, preparing especially for railroad and corporation work under Senator Joseph N. Dolph. One year after his admission to the bar he came to Washington, arriving in the Palouse country in the spring of 1883. He took charge of a general mercantile business at Farmington and became associated with his two brothers, opening a store in Palouse in the fall of 1888 under the name of Galland Brothers. They further extended their activities by establishing a store at Wallace, Idaho, in the spring of 1889, and in the spring of 1891 they closed out their holdings in Palouse and Farmington preparatory to coming to Spokane, having decided upon a removal. Here they established a brewery business and in the fall of 1891 they disposed of their store in Wallace. In the same fall they began the erection of a building for the Galland Burke Brewing Company and had the plants fully in operation by June, 1892. In 1902 the Galland Burke plant was sold to the Spokane Brewing & Malting Company. It was four years after this that the Galland brothers organized the Northwest Loan & Trust Company, which is entirely within their ownership and control, with Clarence J. Smith as cashier. The business has a capital of one hundred thousand dol-

lars with a surplus of about seventy thousand dollars. Its remarkable success for a new institution has awakened the admiration of bankers throughout this section of the country. Its policy maintains an even balance between conservatism and progressiveness and, carefully safeguarding the interests of depositors, the bank is making rapid strides toward success. The brothers are also largely interested in the Holland Horr Mill Company, and with that company own lumber across the river. They are also interested in the Spokane Title Company as directors.

Samuel Galland was born January 1, 1869, in Butteville, and was educated in the public schools and the high school of Portland. Adolph Galland was born August 17, 1865, at Butteville, and was educated in the same manner as his brothers. The former was married in June, 1907, to Miss Edith Hexter, of Portland, Oregon, a daughter of Levi Hexter, now deceased, who was in the wholesale hardware business as a member of the firm of Hexter, May & Company. Unto Samuel Galland and his wife have been born two children, Samuel and Theodore. Adolph Galland was married June 8, 1898, to Miss Maude Reubens, a daughter of Louis Reubens, now living retired in Spokane.

In addition to their other interests the three brothers are stockholders in a brewing plant at Wallace, Idaho, and in the Gambrinus Brewing Plant of Portland, Oregon. Julius Galland is a member of the Masonic fraternity and for thirty years has been a Royal Arch Mason. Both Samuel and Adolph Galland are life members of Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., and Julius and Adolph are charter members of Tyrian Lodge, A. F. & A. M. All three brothers are members of the Spokane Athletic Club and Julius Galland is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he has always been a republican, active in the work of the party, and has been a delegate to city and county conventions. He is a business man of progressive spirit and unfaltering determination, who accomplishes everything that he undertakes and steadily works his way upward to success, employing modern business methods and wisely utilizing every opportunity that comes to hand.

ADOLPH DONART.

Adolph Donart, who established a floral and hothouse business at Coeur d'Alene in 1909, is now at the head of the most extensive enterprise of this character in northern Idaho. His birth occurred at Charlottenburg, Germany, on the 29th of August, 1880, his parents being William and Augusta Donart. In 1882 they crossed the Atlantic to the United States, settling in Minnesota, where the father was engaged in business as a contractor and brick mason. In 1909 he left that state and joined his son Adolph at Coeur d'Alene, where he and his wife have since lived in honorable retirement.

Adolph Donart obtained his education in the public schools of Minnesota, and began working at the floral business when between twelve and thirteen years of age. He was subsequently employed by florists in Minnesota, Colorado, California and Washington and thus became thoroughly familiar with the science of horticulture. In 1909 he came to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and founded his present establishment, now conducting the foremost enterprise of this kind in northern Idaho. He has over twenty thousand square feet under glass, comprising ten hothouses equipped

with all modern improvements. He raises both flowers and hothouse vegetables, supplying a large demand in Spokane and likewise making shipments throughout all parts of northern Idaho.

On October 5, 1911, Adolph Donart was married to Miss Genevieve Taylor, a daughter of Chipman Howard and Hannah Taylor, of Coeur d'Alene, the ceremony taking place in Spokane. Mr. Donart has won a gratifying measure of prosperity for one of his years and it is safe to predict that a bright future lies before him.

JOHN MUSE BURKE.

Among the men whose names figure prominently in connection with the development of mining interests in the northwest was John Muse Burke. He started out in life practically empty-handed but steadily worked his way upward, energy and determination proving the basis of his success, which was also due to his recognition and utilization of opportunity. He was a native of Virginia, born September 18, 1842, his parents being Thomas and Isabel Burke. The father was prominent and well known as the owner of a Virginia plantation on which he kept a number of slaves. He died when his son John was but five years of age and the mother passed away a few years later, leaving the boy an orphan. He was reared and educated by an uncle, John W. Burke, of Alexandria, Virginia, and acquired considerable knowledge of those fundamental branches of learning which are most essential as factors in success in later life. His uncle then placed him in a banking establishment in Alexandria where he remained for several years, thus receiving his practical business training. He next went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was engaged in banking for a short time, and removed thence to Omaha, Nebraska, where he entered the banking house of Kountze Brothers, with whom he continued until the building of the Union Pacific Railroad into Salt Lake City. Mr. Burke then made his way westward with supplies, following the road into the Mormon citadel, after which he became interested in mining properties in that locality. Subsequently he was engaged in mining, smelting and merchandising in southern Utah where he remained until 1883, when he left that district, going to Murray, Idaho, during the gold excitement. He remained at that point for two years and was not only active and prominent in business circles but also became recognized as a leading worker in the ranks of the democratic party, upon whose ticket he was chosen to represent Shoshone county in the state legislature at Boise, Idaho.

Ever watchful of business opportunities and recognizing advantages which others passed heedlessly by, Mr. Burke became interested in the development of lead mines in Idaho and was afterward very active and prominent in the promotion of mining and other business interests in that state. That he was regarded as a leading figure there is indicated by the fact that the town of Burke was named in his honor. He remained a resident of Idaho until 1887, when he came to Spokane, where he located permanently. He continued there in the mining business and it was he that handled the Tiger, Bunker Hill, Emma and Last Chance properties,

which now belong to the Federal Mining Company. He was also interested in mining in Kaslo and Rossland, British Columbia, and varied and important business pursuits occupied his attention until his death, which occurred while he was on a visit in Pennsylvania, on the 13th of September, 1908. For a considerable period he figured as one of the most prominent representatives of democracy in Idaho and was the candidate of the party for governor of that state during the Cleveland administration.

On the 12th of September, 1872, in Salt Lake City, Mr. Burke was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Greenig, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Allen) Greenig, who were natives of Philadelphia and in 1850 came westward to Salt Lake City, where the father engaged in merchandising. Mr. and Mrs. Burke became the parents of one son, Daniel J., who is now engaged in mining. He married Estelle Bennett and they have two children, Daniel B. and Sarah A. An adopted daughter, Sarah Eva Burke, is now making her home with Mrs. Burke in Spokane.

In religious faith Mr. Burke was an Episcopalian and his fraternal relations were with the Masons and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was very charitable and possessed all of the charming characteristics of a southern gentleman—big-hearted, kind, liberal and very courteous. He gave freely of his means to those who needed assistance and again and again reached out a helping hand to fellow travelers upon life's journey. He was also ever ready to speak a word of encouragement or advice and his own example was an inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished when determination and energy lead the way.

JACOB R. TAYLOR.

For more than twenty-eight years the firm of Binkley & Taylor has maintained a continuous existence, the partners being J. W. Binkley and Jacob R. Taylor, whose connection with the bar and operations in financial circles have constituted an important and forceful element in the general growth and prosperity of Spokane and outlying districts. The birth of Mr. Taylor occurred in Ontario, Canada, on the 21st of December, 1854, his parents being George and Margaret (Rymal) Taylor. In pursuing his education he spent some time as a student of the Collegiate Institute at Brantford, Ontario, and afterward prepared for the bar as a law student in Toronto University. On crossing the border into the United States he made his way to Denver, Colorado, where he took the required examination and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He then came to the northwest, with Seattle as his destination and in that city was joined by his cousin, J. W. Binkley. After a brief period in Seattle and a short stay in Tacoma they decided upon Spokane as a favorable location, and opened a law office, continuing in general practice for a time but later turning their attention to financial interests, organizing in 1884 the Northwestern & Pacific Mortgage Company under which name they carried on business until 1896. This was then taken over by the Northwestern & Pacific Hypotheek Bank and was followed by the organization of the North Pacific Loan & Trust Company. They deal entirely in farm and city mortgages and handle foreign capital, mostly from Holland, having invested more than one million dollars in mortgages in this district.



J. R. TAYLOR

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Mr. Taylor is a prominent Mason, holding membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 84, F. & A. M.; Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T. He is a thirty-second degree mason in Oriental Consistory, No. 2, Scottish Rite and belongs to El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also has membership relations with the Spokane Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

On the 11th of February, 1892, Mr. Taylor was married to Ada L. Martin, a daughter of Mrs. Jennie Martin, of this city, and they now have three children, Margaret J., Binkley R. and John R. They reside at No. 1305 Sixth avenue, where Mr. Taylor built a pleasant home in 1894. In his business life he has been a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, possessing strong executive powers, and added to a progressive spirit, ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment, there has been a native justice which has expressed itself in correct principle and practice.

THOMAS STUART GRIFFITH.

Thomas Stuart Griffith is the vice president of the wholesale grocery house of Benham & Griffith, one of the largest establishments of this character in the Inland Empire. He is likewise owner of the Glen Tana farm, which is known throughout the country because of its model equipment and also because of the fame of the Glen Tana kennels. Mr. Griffith was born in Toronto, Canada, July 22, 1862. He is the brother of the Rev. George T. Griffith, an Episcopalian clergyman of Chicago, and these two were the only children of Thomas and Lillie (Taylor) Griffith, both of whom were also natives of Toronto, Canada, and are now residents of Los Angeles, California. The father, who for many years was a wholesale grocer but is now living retired, is of Welsh-English descent, while the mother is of Irish lineage, representing an old family of Canada, where they are extensive property owners, her father at one time owning nearly all of Toronto.

Thomas S. Griffith pursued his early education under the direction of a tutor until qualified to enter the Upper Canada College of Toronto. When his education was completed he engaged with H. C. & C. Durand & Company, wholesale grocers of Chicago. Later Francis J. Kenneth, a son-in-law of Mr. Durand, established a commission business on the Chicago Board of Trade under the firm name of McCormick, Kenneth & Day. They had a big trade and opened branch offices with the first private wire out of Chicago to New York and St. Louis. Mr. Griffith did all the private business for this firm and other mammoth business enterprises of the middle west, continuing with them until he came to Spokane in March, 1888. At that time he entered in the retail grocery business, which he conducted alone for six months under the firm name of Thomas S. Griffith & Company. At the end of that time the name of the firm was changed to Benham & Griffith, and they entered into the wholesale grocery business. They were the first wholesale grocers to sell goods exclusively to retailers. Merchants at that time bought their goods in Portland and the wholesale grocery house in which Mr. Griffith was a partner had to establish for itself a name and reputation in this district and to build up its trade from the slightest beginning. In fact retailers had to be educated to buy goods in Spokane. Yet, although this was the first wholesale grocery house here, their sales

the first year probably amounted to about three hundred thousand dollars. Other wholesale houses were later established, and all of the wholesale grocery interests here now do a business amounting to eight million dollars per year, proving an important feature in the commercial development and activity of the city. In 1889 the house of Benham & Griffith was destroyed by fire, at which time their location was on the present site of the Bank of Montreal. After the fire they removed to Post street and Railroad avenue, there remaining until 1908, when they located at their present quarters at No. 150 Spokane International Right of Way. They leased the property from D. C. Corbin and built a warehouse for themselves, one hundred and seventy feet long, facing the river, with a depth of one hundred and fifty feet to the railroad tracks. L. T. Benham is the president of the company, with Thomas S. Griffith, as vice president; Albert Benham, as treasurer; and R. L. Fry as secretary. Their business covers a radius of one hundred miles and they enjoy a most extensive wholesale trade, but with the new freight rate, which has just been gained, they will cover a much larger territory.

Mr. Griffith is the owner of the celebrated Glen Tana farm, the largest on the Little Spokane river, and adjoining the grounds of the Spokane Country Club. It consists of two thousand, two hundred and eighty acres and he controls seven miles of the Little Spokane river. The name of Glen Tana is today known throughout the United States. The dairy is thoroughly equipped in the most modern and progressive manner and one of its famous products is the Glen Tana bottled milk for babies, for which they milk three hundred Jersey cows. This was the first thoroughly sanitary dairy in Spokane and is considered one of the best,—by many regarded as the best—dairy of the Inland Empire. Upon the farm is to be found the largest number of springs upon an equal area in the state of Washington, there being one hundred and eighty-three upon this tract. There he established the famous Glen Tana kennels, and the collie dogs here raised have been shown throughout the United States, winning more medals than any dogs shown from any other kennels in the United States. Mr. Griffith has largely advertised Spokane in this way. He has been an importer of dogs from Scotland and England and his kennels are among the largest in the United States. They have been removed to Tekoa, Washington, since the establishment of the Country Club. Mr. Griffith is a lover of horses and owns many fine registered animals. In earlier days he had some of the finest horses of the northwest, selling as high as from five to six thousand dollars. He organized the Spokane Gentlemen's Driving Club, of which he was president, and races were held every Saturday afternoon, which were quite an event to which every one looked forward. They were all gentlemen drivers and no one could attend except on invitation. In those days A. J. Ross, C. S. Penfield, H. G. Stimmel, Justin Leonard and other prominent early settlers had matinee races and drove their own horses, this being a favorite pastime among the early settlers. Racing continued for five or six years, at which time Tom Jefferson, a horse fancier, was very prominent here.

In addition to his mercantile and farming activities, with their kindred interests, Mr. Griffith has been concerned in many activities of a semi-public character. He is now a director of the Spokane Interstate Fair and was one of its organizers, as well as of the Chamber of Commerce. Of the latter he is now serving as a director and he was vice president in the early days when A. A. Newbery was president and Mr. Reeves secretary, while their meetings were held in a little room of the Spo-

kane Hotel building after the fire. Mr. Griffith has always taken a great interest in the freight-rate contest which started about twenty years ago, and in behalf of the work went to Portland and to San Francisco to take testimony with Senator George Turner, an attorney, in rate cases. Fifteen or seventeen years passed before the Interstate Commission obtained some concessions and the fight has since been kept up until the recent passage of the new freight rate. In the early days the most prominent business firms in the town were the Hally, Mason & Marks Company and the Benham & Griffith Company. They always took a prominent part in all public matters and gave their support to all practical measures for the benefit of the city.

Mr. Griffith was one of the organizers of the Spokane Gun Club and was also one of the organizers and is now vice president of the Inland Club. For many years he has been a member of the Spokane Club and also of the Spokane Country Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him.

In September, 1892, in All Saints church, in which they hold membership, Mr. Griffith was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Brown, of Spokane, a daughter of George and Louisiana Brown, formerly of Brantford, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have become parents of a daughter, Tannis, which is an Indian word meaning "our daughter." She is now attending school in Stanley Hall, Minneapolis. Mr. Griffith belongs to that class of men who have come to the west well equipped with a liberal education and business experience and have recognized the opportunities and possibilities before them here. In his business life he has been a persistent, resolute and energetic worker.

WILLIAM CHANDLER GRAY.

William Chandler Gray is one of the best known men of the west in connection with railroad construction and his activities closely allied him with the early history of California. All of the important railroad work of an earlier day there was done by him and remains now as a monument to his ability. Since coming to Washington his labors have been equally valuable as factors in the upbuilding and progress of this state and in Montana he has also left the impress of his individuality by the part which he has taken in its material development. He was one of the first men to plant Old Glory at the head of the famous Alder Gulch. His name is inseparably interwoven with the web and woof of Spokane's history, for he was one of the organizers of the city and county of Spokane and a member of its first city council. He thus aided in shaping its formative policy and in laying the foundation upon which has been built the present greatness and prosperity of the city. While mammoth business enterprises have claimed his attention he has found time and opportunity to cooperate in movements looking to the welfare and growth of the communities in which he has lived and labored and Spokane owes him much as one of her foremost builders.

Mr. Gray was born in Harmony, Maine, November 17, 1844, a son of James and Helen (McNutt) Gray. The father, a native of Vermont, was of Scotch descent, belonging to a family founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war.

The mother, born in Maine, was of Irish lineage. James Gray conducted business for a long period as a manufacturer of carriages at Bangor, Maine, and there passed away in 1869 while his wife survived until 1887. In the family were three sons and three daughters: William C.; Samuel S., who is living at St. Johns, Oregon; Columbus, a resident of Hudson, Maine; Fannie, the wife of Frank Mercer, a property owner at Spirit Lake, Idaho; Emma, living in the east; and Lavoney, now deceased.

After attending the common schools William C. Gray continued his education in the Pacific Business College at San Francisco. He had left the Pine Tree state when a small boy and at the age of sixteen had entered the army as a member of Company I, Fourteenth Maine Regiment. This was in the fall of 1861 and he served for nine months at Augusta, Maine, after which he was sent home on account of illness. Later he made his way westward to Michigan, where for a time he was associated with E. M. Avery in the lumber business. In the winter of 1863 he crossed the plains and in the spring of the following year went to Virginia City, Montana, aiding materially in the development of that rich mining region. He helped to make the pole on which was unfurled the first American flag ever raised at the head of the famous Alder Gulch. In the fall of 1864 he went to California with Stanford and Crocker and assisted in building the old Central Pacific Railroad from Sacramento to Salt Lake. He was also engaged in the construction of the road from Sacramento to Redding and likewise erected the Redding Hotel by the depot just before the Modock war. During his connection with railroad work he was assistant superintendent of construction and later was superintendent under General Strowbridge. He had in charge the building of the railroad from Oakland to San Leandro in 1869 and did the excavation work for the shipyards at Oakland Point where the Alameda, El Capitan and the Oakland ferry boats were built. At the time of their construction those were the finest ferry boats in the world. Mr. Gray also took the superintendency for filling up Reclamation bay at Potrero, a work that lasted two years and on which one thousand men were employed. They filled in sixty acres from Townsend street in San Francisco and his work now is and has been for years part of San Francisco's busiest thoroughfares. Mr. Gray also began the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad in each direction from Los Angeles and through the city but before completing the work had to return to Redding to enter upon work in connection with the hotel. He was prominently engaged in railroad construction for fourteen years or until 1878, when he undertook the gigantic contract of draining fourteen thousand acres of swamp land in Shasta county for Senator Boggs, of Colusa, and A. V. Moore, of San Francisco.

Mr. Gray came to Spokane in August, 1878, and erected the first hotel in this city where the city hall now stands, remaining as its proprietor for nine years, at the end of which he leased it to S. S. Bailey and Mr. Frees, but in 1888 it was destroyed by fire. He afterward erected the Windsor Hotel which he rented to the same gentlemen until that, too, burned down on the 4th of August, 1889, in the big fire which practically wiped out the business district of Spokane on that day. After leasing his hotel Mr. Gray purchased a large farm in Stevens county, at Gray's Station, which was so named in his honor, being situated on the line of the railroad between Springdale and Valley. He spent much of his time there for

eleven years, passing his summers on his ranch where he followed farming and stock-raising, and mining.

While a resident of Stevens county Mr. Gray became a candidate for state senator on the citizen's ticket. His name had not been printed on the ticket, so he devised the plan of using stickers to serve in balloting for him. He was defeated by only one vote, holding an extensive vote which plainly indicated his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. There was much discussion in the party at the time. The auditor and others became engaged in a fight about the party to be printed first on the ticket. The supreme court ordered the auditor to put Mr. Gray's name on the ticket but he would not do so, claiming that he should have had ten-days notice and that as he had only had two he could not comply with the order. He was then arrested for contempt of court but won his suit on account of the ten-days notice as required by law. It was at that election that Manse, the populist candidate, was elected by one vote.

After disposing of his interests in Stevens county, Mr. Gray came to Spokane for the purpose of building six miles of the Spokane & International Railway from Summit to Naples, nine miles from Summit to Athol and six miles from Summit to Rathdrum. He also built ten miles of the Lewiston branch of the Northern Pacific, at which time he was conducting business under the firm name of Gray & Chapman, his partner being John W. Chapman. Since then he has built a portion of the coal road for D. C. Corbin in British Columbia at Crow's Nest Pass. This is fourteen miles in length, of which Mr. Gray built half. In the meantime he has resided continuously in Spokane, supervising his own investments and affairs which are of an extensive and important character. He is now a director of the National Bank of Commerce and has other investments and interests. He still has a railroad building outfit at Lewiston Junction on the Snake river and will probably engage in other railway work.

In politics Mr. Gray has ever been a stalwart champion of the republican party and an active worker in its ranks. He was serving as a member of the city council when Spokane and Spokane county were organized. The county of Spokane was formed by Captain Wells of Rock Creek and Andrew Lafay of Medical Lake, and Mr. Gray was one of the first councilmen appointed by the governor to organize the city of Spokane when R. W. Forrest was mayor. While appointment called him to the office of councilman for the first term he was later reelected for a second term and four times afterward was chosen by popular suffrage for that position. The first city council was composed of: A. M. Cannon, now deceased; Jack Squires, who is engaged in mining in British Columbia; Jean Hyde, living in Santa Barbara, California; and Mr. Havermale, deceased. At that time roads and bridges were built by private subscription, in which manner the roads to Kalispel, Colville and Coeur d'Alene were constructed, Mr. Gray being the most liberal contributor to the project. He has always been actively and helpfully interested in every movement for the upbuilding of the city and district and is now a cooperant factor in the work of the Chamber of Commerce in exploiting the advantages of Spokane and in furthering its interests.

In October, 1873, Mr. Gray was married to Miss Clara F. Smiley, a daughter of Foster F. and Sarah (Richardson) Smiley. The father was one of the pioneers of California and conducted business at Marysville, that state, and made his home in Indian Valley. He had been in early life a resident of Maine but had crossed

the continent to the Golden state. One of the brothers of Mrs. Gray is W. H. Smiley, an attorney at law at Spokane, while another brother in connected with the immigration bureau at Seattle and a third brother is in Oroville, California.

Mr. Gray is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at San Francisco, connected with Lodge No. 17, which was the original Odd Fellows organization in that state, meeting in the old temple on Montgomery street, at which time Pickering, the original editor of the Call, and Ralston, of the California Bank, were both members. A life of marked activity and usefulness has brought William Chandler Gray to a prominent position among the business men of the northwest and none more rightly deserves the honor and respect accorded him than Mr. Gray. No story of fiction contains more interesting chapters than can be found in his life record but space forbids an extended account of these. He has met all of the hardships and experiences incident to railroad building in a pioneer district and his labors have been a most important element in the reclamation and improvement of the great west.

EVAN ENOCH.

Twenty-four years ago Evan Enoch arrived in Spokane county and he may congratulate himself on selecting this county as his home for here he has found friends and has also accumulated a competency. He is a native of Wales, born at Cardigan, Aberavon, January 25, 1865, a son of Job and Mary (Charles) Enoch. The father was born May 18, 1841, and the mother September 21, 1842. In their family were six children, all of whom are now living, the youngest being thirty-two years old. One of the sons is a Congregational minister in Wales.

Evan Enoch was educated in the common schools of his native country, continuing at his studies until fourteen years of age. He then began working on a farm but at the age of nineteen, being a young man of ambition, energy and a great desire to accomplish something in the world worthy of the name, he emigrated to the United States, reaching Dakota, May 10, 1884. He spent three years at farm labor and in 1887 came to Spokane and was employed for four years on a farm near that city. In 1889 he took up his homestead near Deer Park and two years later established his residence upon his farm. Here Mr. Enoch became acquainted with and attached to Mr. Short and Mr. Crawford and this friendship resulted in his becoming one of the Short & Crawford Lumber Company, their minds all running in the same channel. Afterward the company became the Standard Lumber Company and he was elected vice president and director and he is taking an active part in the latter concern. These positions he still holds. The company is one of the most flourishing organizations of the kind in Spokane county. He is also vice president of the First State Bank of Deer Park and owns considerable property in Deer Park and vicinity.

On the 23d of January, 1901, Mr. Enoch was married to Miss Alice Hopkins, a daughter of Brayton Hopkins, record of whom appears elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Enoch five children have been born, Mary E., Grace H., Ruth L., Blodwen M. and Alice L. Mr. Enoch takes the interest of an intelligent and wide-awake citizen in public affairs and in the selection of competent men for office. He votes in support of the republican party and is now serving with gen-

eral acceptance as councilman of Deer Park. He is a firm believer in the Bible and is a consistent member of the Congregational church. Having early become imbued with high ideals, he made a favorable start in his contact with the world and is known as one of the reliable and straightforward men whose word may be implicitly accepted and whose influence is always exerted in behalf of the best interests of the community. He believes in the practical application of the Golden Rule in all the affairs of life and as he is strictly honorable in his dealings, he truly merits the gratifying success with which his efforts have been crowned.

JARED A. ROCHFORD.

Jared A. Rochford, who is one of the able representatives of the legal profession in Colville, has been a resident of this city for the past fourteen years. A native of Kankakee, Illinois, his birth occurred on February 16, 1860, his parents being Michael and Lydia A. (Bellamy) Rochford. His father, who was a veteran of the Civil war, during the first two years of the Rebellion was a member of Company I, Michigan Volunteers, but later he joined Company D, First United States Cavalry and was an aide-de-camp to General Sheridan. He saw much active service, participated in thirty-eight conflicts, among them being many of the notable battles of the war. Mr. Rochford passed away in 1894. The mother of our subject was a woman of rare culture and education, and a distant relative of the well known American author, Edward Bellamy, whose book "Looking Backward" created quite a sensation about eighteen years ago. Mrs. Rochford was a physician and well known in Kansas, where she was actively engaged in the practice of her profession until her death in 1908.

The education of Jared A. Rochford was begun in the public schools of Michigan but was completed in those of Kansas, to which state he accompanied his parents, who located there during his early youth. He graduated from the high school at Abilene, in 1882, and very soon thereafter took a position with the Santa Fe Railroad Company, working for them at intervals for the next three years. At the same time he was preparing himself for the legal profession by attending private law classes until admitted to the bar in 1885. Immediately thereafter he became associated with John D. Hayes, an attorney of Oberlin and they practiced together during the next three years under the firm name of Hayes & Rochford. Mr. Rochford severed his connection at the end of that time and came to Washington and in the fall of 1888 he located in North Yakima as a member of the firm of Rochford, Jones & Newman. Upon his election to the office of prosecuting attorney of Yakima county in 1890 the partnership was dissolved, but he resumed his practice when he withdrew from public life four years later, remaining a resident of North Yakima until 1897. He then removed to Colville and formed a partnership with Messrs. Nordike and Stayt, their business being conducted under the name of Nordike, Rochford & Stayt. Two years later Mr. Rochford withdrew from this connection and began practicing alone, which he has ever since continued to do. He is an able representative of his profession and during the period of his residence here has most efficiently filled the chair of prosecuting attorney of Stevens county, having been the incumbent of this office during the years 1907 and 1908.

North Yakima was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Rochford, on June 10, 1894, to Miss Nellie L. Stedman, a daughter of Charles R. Stedman. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rochford: Claire, who is deceased; Ruth; Ynez; Rose M.; and Jared A. They own one of the most beautiful residences in Colville, over which Mrs. Rochford presides in a most charming manner, graciously extending the hospitality of their home to their many friends.

A stanch democrat in his political views Mr. Rochford was a delegate to the state convention in Spokane in 1909 and he has many times represented his district at county conventions. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of the blue lodge, while he was one of a commission of five sent by the Grand Lodge of Washington to the World's Masonic Congress at Chicago in 1893. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor, by courtesy. Mr. Rochford has been very successful in his practice and in addition to his fine residence owns the ground and building where his office is located. He is held in high regard in Colville both by reason of his professional ability and because of his high standard of citizenship and constant effort to promote the best interests of the town, county and state on every possible occasion.

ADELBERT M. DEWEY

Adelbert M. Dewey was born in Lewis county, New York, in 1857, the son of Milton and Permelia (Riggs) Dewey, his father being a country schoolmaster and 'squire of the village in which he lived. At the age of six he moved with his parents to Binghamton in the same state, where he attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he was indentured as an apprentice to learn the printing and newspaper business in the office of the Broome Republican, being associated with the two men who later organized what is now known as the Associated Press. After five years work as apprentice and journeyman, the future Spokane business man travelled extensively over the country, working in most of the larger cities as a newspaper and job compositor, in both of which he is said to have been highly skilled as a workman. Later he settled in the city of Detroit, where he became the proprietor of a publishing house and edited and published several trade and technical journals.

When quite a young man, Mr. Dewey became an active student and writer on economic subjects. This led him to engage in what was at that time called the "reform movement," and he was associated with T. V. Powderly and others in the Knights of Labor and kindred organizations having for their object the uplifting of humanity. He edited the Journal of United Labor at Philadelphia, and gave to that paper a position second to no other in the economic field, with a greater weekly circulation than all others of its class in the United States combined, reaching more than five hundred thousand persons with each issue. Mr. Dewey was also an active official of the Typographical Union for many years, and is still a firm believer in the men who do the work of the world, but thinks they should organize and meet changing conditions with changed methods, and that the workers should do their striking on election day and at the ballot box.



A. M. DEWEY

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The temperance reform movement always found an aggressive supporter in the student printer, and he was for two years the high chief ruler of the Order of Recabites in North America, traveling extensively as a lecturer on temperance and other subjects.

In 1884 Mr. Dewey retired from all these various activities and entered the public service at Washington as an expert in the field service of the department of labor. His labors brought him to the state of Washington, and he early determined to make Spokane his future home. On the occasion of his first visit to the Inland Empire Mr. Dewey invested heavily in a copper mining prospect in Okanogan county and later came here to take over the management of the corporation, purchasing a home on Cannon Hill. His activities since coming to Spokane include the promotion of the Okanogan Electric Railway, the Okanogan Irrigation & Improvement Company, the management for five years of the Q. S. Mining Company, besides being a director in several other industrial enterprises operating in Spokane. At the time of this writing Mr. Dewey is also the proprietor of the Alexandria Hotel, a select family hotel in the residence district of Spokane.

In fraternal circles Mr. Dewey is an active member of the Masonic Order and Elks, and is an advocate of the spirit of fraternity as an antidote for the tendency of the day toward commercialism in all things. He is a man of family, with a son of thirty and a daughter eleven years of age.

WILLIAM W. PALMER.

William W. Palmer is one of the substantial citizens of Bossburg, where he has extensive property interests and is also conducting a general mercantile business. He was born in Morgan county, Indiana, on the 26th of February, 1862, and is a son of William L. and Esther (Asher) Palmer. The father passed away in 1891, but the mother is still living at the venerable age of seventy-four years.

When William W. Palmer was a small lad he was taken to Kansas, to whose public schools he is indebted for his education. At the age of fifteen his student days were terminated and during the succeeding twenty years he worked at farming in Missouri, Kansas, Washington and Oregon. He first became a resident of Washington in 1882, when he settled in the vicinity of Walla Walla, where he resided for two years. At the end of that time he removed to Oregon, and there engaged in farming for six years. His next removal was to Spokane, where for a year he was identified with the wood business. In 1896 he located in Clayton, this county, and worked in the lumber camps for nine months, when he withdrew from this occupation to enter the service of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad Company. While in their employ he worked in the capacity of section foreman, extra gang foreman and roadmaster, all along their line. He gave up the railroad service on July 15, 1908, and came to Bossburg, where he has been operating a ranch and conducting a general mercantile business ever since. Mr. Palmer has been very successful, and since settling here has acquired quite extensive property interests. He owns a fine ranch of fifty acres, that is well improved and under high cultivation, and some residence and business property in the town. He is president of the Palmer Trading Company, the stock of which is all held by him-

self and wife and a Mr. Richardson. His rise in the business world is the culmination of long years of persistent effort and tireless energy. He has encountered many defeats and hardships but he does not belong to the type of mankind whose ambition is killed by reverses, but on the contrary they only proved incentives to greater effort.

Bossburg was the scene of Mr. Palmer's marriage to Miss Clara Clowe, a daughter of J. W. Clowe, on the 17th of September, 1901, and they have become the parents of one daughter, Marjorie, who is attending school. Mrs. Palmer, who is a native of Canada, was left an orphan at a very early age, her mother having died at her birth, while her father passed away a short time afterward. His death occurred in Australia, where he had been commissioned on some official business by the British government. She has a brother who is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He has extensive interests in China, where for some time he was stationed as a vice consul of the United States government, and at present he is interested in the American Importing Company, which has headquarters in Peking, China. She also has a brother, Robert Clowe, who is a locomotive engineer in Australia, living in a suburb of Melbourne.

Fraternally Mr. Palmer is an Odd Fellow and has passed through all of the chairs. At the present time he is financial secretary of Bossburg Lodge, No. 104. He takes an active interest in the development of Stevens county, as well as in promoting the progress of Bossburg, and is an enthusiastic member of the Commercial Club. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party, and he is now acting as commissioner from the second district of Stevens county, having entered upon the duties of this office in 1910. In the same year he was a delegate to the state convention at Tacoma, and he has several times represented his party at the county conventions. He is one of the estimable citizens of the town, who can always be depended upon to meet his obligations in both public and private life, as has been manifested during the period of his residence.

HON. JACOB HOOVER.

Hon. Jacob Hoover left the impress of his individuality upon the public life of Spokane and the state of Washington as an eminent lawyer, a successful banker and a public-spirited legislator. Moreover he was numbered among the pioneer residents of this city, having come to Spokane in 1882 when this district was largely undeveloped and the population of the city numbered but a few hundred. He is, however, a western man by birth as well as by training and preference. He was born in Washington county, Oregon, February 9, 1846, a son of Jacob and Matilda Hoover. His father was one of the earliest residents of the Pacific coast who came to this section from the east. He made an overland trip in 1842—six or seven years prior to the time when the discovery of gold in California brought so many people to the west. He took up his abode in Washington county, Oregon, where he secured a homestead and cultivated the same, carrying on general agricultural pursuits. Only a comparatively few years before had the expedition of Lewis and Clark opened this territory to immigration, and he found here a district in which the Indians were far more numerous than the white settlers and in which

it seemed that the seeds of civilization had scarcely been planted. Since that time members of the Hoover family have been active in promoting the material development and progress of the northwest.

Jacob Hoover pursued his education in the district schools, but advantages at that time were very meager and when he had mastered the branches of learning taught in his home district, he sought opportunity elsewhere, going to the Pacific University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1866. In 1868 he went to Olympia, Washington, where for a short time he engaged in teaching school, and during that time among his pupils was the lady who afterward became his wife. He regarded school teaching, however, merely as an initial step to other professional labor and in preparation for the bar began reading law under the direction of the Hon. Elwood Evans, who directed his studies until 1869, when he was admitted to practice at Olympia, Washington. He then opened an office at Steilacoom, Washington, where he followed his profession for several years. At the same time he became deeply interested in the political situation of the country and fearlessly espoused the democratic cause, and upon the party ticket was elected, in 1874, to represent Pierce county in the state legislature. That his first term received the indorsement of the general public was indicated by his reelection in 1876, but he did not serve on account of removing from that district. He then located in Colfax, Washington, where in 1878 he opened a law office. It was not long before he had become prominent as a party leader in that section and in 1880 was elected to the legislature from Whitman county. His reelection followed in 1882 but again he failed to serve for a second term because of his removal from the state.

Mr. Hoover turned from politics and the law to give his attention to banking, establishing the Colfax Bank in 1880 in partnership with John Burke. After about a year, however, they sold out and Mr. Hoover removed to Lewiston, Idaho, where he organized the Bank of Lewiston but soon disposed of his interest in that institution and in 1882 came to Spokane, where he resumed the practice of law, becoming junior partner in the firm of Allen & Hoover. Later by the admission of a third partner the firm style was changed to Allen, Hoover & Allen, and in that connection Mr. Hoover continued as an active representative of the bar until 1886, when he again retired from practice and once more entered banking circles as the organizer of the Traders' National Bank, of which he became the cashier. In 1888 he sold his interest in that institution and the following year became the organizer of the Exchange National Bank, of which he was president until his death, on the 11th of July, 1898.

Mr. Hoover was married at Steilacoom, Washington, September 18, 1875, to Miss Ella A. Harman, a daughter of Hill and Bathaline (Clendenning) Harmon, the former a native of Maine and the latter of New Brunswick. The father made the long voyage around Cape Horn to Oregon in 1849, settling at Port Gamble on Puget Sound, where he engaged in the lumber business. In 1851 his wife came to the west by way of the isthmus route. She was the second white woman in the Puget Sound terrtiory and Mrs. Hoover has the distinction of being the first white woman born on Puget Sound. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover became the parents of three children: Bathaline, now the wife of John H. Hemphill, a prominent and well known real-estate man of Spokane; Jacob Wesley, who is engaged in the real-estate

business in this city; and Hill C., of Tacoma, who married Emma Griner, of Buckley, Washington. There is one grandchild, Margaret Lucille Hemphill.

Mr. Hoover was prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He always remained an active advocate of democratic principles and his opinions always carried weight in the councils of his party. In addition to his service as a legislator he had served as mayor of Spokane for one term, having been elected to that office in 1890. He belonged to the Episcopal church, in which he served as senior warden, and in the work of which he took an active and helpful interest. He was a man of firm convictions, never faltering in his allegiance to what he believed to be right, and his character and reputation were above reproach. He greatly enjoyed music and travel and was particularly fond of his home and the companionship of friends of kindred tastes and interests. He stood as a high type of American manhood and chivalry, exemplifying in his life those principles for which the west stands—the west which, in greater degree than any other section of the country, judges a man by his individual worth and ability.

MANOAH S. TAYLOR.

Manoah S. Taylor, a resident of Chewelah, gives his undivided time and attention to the cultivation of his ranch, which is located near here. He was born in Washington county, Indiana, on October 1, 1841, and is a son of Andrew and Juliet (Martin) Taylor, both deceased, the father having passed away in 1860, and the mother in 1887.

The youthful years of Manoah S. Taylor were not distinguished by any unusual event or startling occurrence but were passed in the quiet routine characteristic of the rural communities. In the acquirement of an education he attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home until he possessed a sufficient understanding of the common branches to enable him to assume the heavier responsibilities of life. At the age of eighteen years he began farming in his native state, continuing to follow this vocation there until 1866, when he removed to Kansas. After engaging in agricultural pursuits there for ten years, he again started westward, in January, 1877, Washington being his destination on this occasion. The trip across the country at that period was long and difficult and also fraught with many dangers and hardships, but Mr. Taylor was too accustomed to pioneering to be deterred by such possibilities, and so started on his westward journey, coming by way of California. He arrived in Walla Walla, July 1, 1877, and on July 1, 1879, filed on one hundred and sixty acres of land, twenty miles northwest of Medical Lake, devoting his entire time and energy to the cultivation of this property until October, 1910, when he disposed of his homestead and came to Chewelah. Here he owns a very pleasant residence and five acres of land in town and a ranch near by that he is cultivating. Mr. Taylor has been very successful in his various undertakings and has acquired considerable property throughout this part of the state. He has made a careful study of orcharding and is thoroughly familiar with all fruits adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of this section of the country, and has a considerable part of his land planted to orchards.

Salem, Indiana, was the scene of Mr. Taylor's marriage on the 16th of March, 1865, to Miss Sarah C. Weiler, a daughter of Isaac Weiler. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor there were born three children: Mary, James and Hattie, all of whom are now deceased.

Mr. Taylor, who is a past member of the Good Templars, gives his political support to the prohibition party, thus expressing his views on the liquor question. He was a member of the Grange and is now a member of the Farmers' Union of Chewelah. Both he and Mrs. Taylor are active members of the Christian church, having been converted and joining that church before their marriage, and they take an earnest and helpful interest in the work. During the period of his residence in the state he has traded quite heavily in real estate, feeling assurred of the promising future Washington is now beginning to experience. The place near Medical Lake which he homesteaded is one of the points of interest in the Inland Empire, as it has belonged to the holdings of three different counties. The original county was Stevens; after the first division it was Spokane county and after the second division it became Lincoln county. Since he first located here thirty-five years ago, Mr. Taylor has been the interested observer of a wonderful example of empire building, Washington having during that time developed not only into one of the great states of the west but of the nation, its natural resources and wonderful possibilities both agriculturally and industrially just becoming recognized.

ALFRED JONES.

Alfred Jones is a member of the firm of Jones & Levesque, architects of Spokane, and his career has been successful chiefly by reason of his natural ability and his thorough insight into the profession in which he embarked at the outset of his business life. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, July 26, 1872, his parents being David and Margaret (Pearson) Jones. The father was a brick manufacturer of prominence in that city, where he continued in business until 1890, and then retired to enjoy the fruits of his former toil. His last days were spent in Spokane, where he passed away in 1909 at the age of eighty-one years, having long survived his wife who had died many years before.

As a public-school student in Chicago, Alfred Jones mastered the branches of learning, which are considered indispensable elements in the attainment of success in life and when sixteen years of age, made his start in the business world, entering the employ of W. W. Boyington & Company, architects, who ranked with the leading firms in that line of business in Chicago. His efficiency and capability are indicated by the fact that he remained with that house for six years, after which he spent two years with similar concerns in Chicago. Ambitious to make more rapid advancement he started in business for himself and soon afterward determined to try his fortune in the west. Reaching Spokane he opened an office in August, 1899, and has since followed his profession in this city, making continuous advancement by reason of his natural and acquired ability which has brought him into important relations with the profession that he has always followed. Evidences of his skill are seen in the Kemp & Heberts store, the Kempis apartments, the Espanola apartments, the Fairmont hotel, the Frederick and the

Tokyo apartments, all of which he designed, together with many beautiful residences including the homes of Charles White, Ortho Dorman and many others. Mr. Jones also designed and was financially interested in the company that instituted the first moving picture showhouse in Spokane. They operated under the name of the Spokane Scenic Theater Company and opened the Scenic Theater at First avenue and Stevens street. Subsequently they built the Empress Theater. Mr. Jones was secretary and treasurer of the company and later promoted another organization known as the Arcade Amusement Company of which he was president. This company built the Arcade Theater on Riverside avenue. On the 1st of January, 1910, Mr. Jones formed a partnership with Joseph T. Levesque and the firm of Jones & Levesque today occupies a very prominent position among the leading architects of the city.

Mr. Jones resides at East 917 Eighth avenue. On the 6th of November, 1896, in Chicago, he married Lillian V. Ashfield, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Ashfield, of this city. They now have two sons, Alfred B. and Harold B. Mr. Jones is identified with a number of fraternal organizations including the Highlanders, of which his wife is also a member, the Woodmen of the World and the Tribe of Ben Hur. He does not seek public office nor has he ever taken an active part in political affairs yet he is not remiss in the duties of citizenship and displays a public spirit in his cooperation with many measures for the public good.

CLEMMENS AUGUST TRIMBORN.

Clemmens August Trimborn, well known as a prominent business man of Spokane, with offices at No. 832 Old National Bank building, was born June 19, 1863, in the city of Cologne, Germany. Well descended and well bred, he received from his ancestry qualities and characteristics that have constituted salient features in his steady progress throughout life. He came to America in 1886, a young man of twenty-three years. He had been educated in leading colleges of Germany and France for his parents, Cornelius Baldwin and Antoinette (Pauli) Trimborn, were anxious that he should have every possible advantage in an educational way. His father was a distinguished citizen of Germany and a member of the German parliament or reichstag, being a recognized leader of the center or Catholic party. The same seat in the German government is now filled by a brother of our subject.

Reading and reports made Clemmens A. Trimborn conversant with the opportunities and advantages of the new world and in 1886, after making a trip around the world, he established his home in New York, where for a year he occupied a position as foreign correspondent in connection with an exporting house. He then went to Oakland, Nebraska, where he remained for six months and during the succeeding year was in San Francisco. He afterward spent two years in Japan and India and then returned to Europe but soon again made his way to the new world and once more located at Oakland, Nebraska, where he entered the banking business in 1890 under the firm name of Wells & Trimborn. He was thus associated with the financial interests of that place until May, 1904, when he returned to his native city where he resided for a year and a half. On the

expiration of that period he came directly to Spokane, arriving in November, 1906, and during the five years of his residence here he has engaged in the investment business. His interests are of such a nature that he contributes to public progress and the development of the country as well as to individual success by the conduct of a growing and important business.

Mr. Trimborn was married in Oakland, California, on the 4th of April, 1891, to Miss Barbara Scholl, a daughter of Michael and Susanna Scholl, the former a California pioneer of 1849. A portrait of him adorns the Pioneers Hall of that city and with the work of early development and progress in California he was closely associated through the period when order was just being brought out of chaos and when the improvement of the state was in its formative period. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Trimborn are: Cornelia Mildred, born in 1892; Felice Antoinette, 1895; and Francisca Elizabeth, 1902. The family reside at No. 846 Over Bluff road in an attractive home which Mr. Trimborn erected in 1910.

Mr. Trimborn is a member of the Spokane Club and is well known in this city where business activity and ability and attractive social qualities have gained for him high regard and warm friendships. He is a man of liberal culture whose extensive travels have brought him broad knowledge and stored his mind with many interesting incidents and reminiscences. These enrich his conversation and from a well-stored mind he brings a pointed anecdote or apt illustration. His friends—and they are many—find him a most genial companion and his popularity increases as the circle of his acquaintance widens.

FRANK M. ROTHROCK.

Macaulay says that the history of a country is best told in the lives of its people and in this delineation of the progress of Washington there is much of intense interest, for there are many evidences of the possibilities for successful attainment in the life record of the citizens of Spokane and other districts of the state. In her natural resources the northwest has offered many opportunities to the ambitious, determined man and many alert, energetic citizens have taken advantage of these opportunities and from a humble position in the financial world have worked their way steadily upward to the plane of affluence. Of this class Frank M. Rothrock is a notable example. He is closely associated with industrial and financial interests as the president of the Rothrock Land & Live Stock Company, secretary of the Tamarack & Chesapeake Mining Company, the Hercules Mining Company, and a director of the Exchange National Bank, of Spokane and the Wallace National Bank of Wallace, Idaho.

He was born at Wyandotte Cave, Indiana, July 29, 1870, a son of Harrison W. and Alice (Miles) Rothrock. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town and after spending the first twenty-four years of his life in the middle west he determined to seek his fortune upon the Pacific coast and in 1894 took up his abode in Wallace, Idaho, where he engaged in the butchering business. He also became interested in mining operations and success attended his efforts. Since 1904 he has made his home in Spokane, whither he came with his family, having since maintained his residence here. He is now extensively engaged in

raising stock, having a large stock ranch near Ellensburg, in Kittitas county. The rich valley lands offer excellent inducements to the stockman and Mr. Rothrock has placed upon his ranch high grades of sheep, cattle, hogs and horses, for which he finds a ready sale on the market. By far the most important branch of his business constitutes sheep breeding and raising. This enterprise is conducted under the firm name of the Rothrock Land & Live Stock Company, of which he is the president and which includes in the scope of its business real-estate deals. Mr. Rothrock is also the president of the Washington Wool Growers' Association and takes a very active part in the promotion of live stock interests of any kind. For a number of years he has been connected with the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and takes great interest in the expansion of its objects. In the management of his business affairs he has seemed to know every possible opportunity and to so direct his affairs that at each point in his career the utmost possibility for successful accomplishment at that point has been attained.

On the 26th of June, 1895, Mr. Rothrock was married, at Wallace, Idaho, to Miss Minnie E. Snyder, a daughter of Jesse and Frances E. (Mauck) Snyder, of Medimont, Idaho. They now have two children, Zena, born February 15, 1901, and F. Wallace, born June 12, 1903. Mr. Rothrock takes no part in politics or in club life and, in fact, is a man of most retiring disposition, shunning publicity of all kinds, preferring to let his life work speak in its results.

LOUIS ZIEGLER.

Louis Ziegler, a man who "stood foursquare to every wind that blows," a man whose nobility of character and integrity of action placed him above the majority of his fellows, was for many years a resident of the northwest and continuously contributed to its development not only in a material way but in that upbuilding of high ideals which constitutes the real basis of a country's progress. He was born at Kettrick in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, July 17, 1837, and was in his fifteenth year when he accompanied his parents on the long voyage across the Atlantic. The family home was established in Ohio and some time afterward Louis Ziegler went from there to Maysville, Kentucky, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade. Three years were spent south of Mason and Dixon's line, after which he returned to Ohio and for two years followed his trade in Russellville. He then went to Bloomington, Illinois, where he worked at wagon making until 1859 and in that year he established business on his own account, opening the first wagon and plow manufactory at Chenoa, McLean county, Illinois. Success attended the new enterprise and in 1865 he was enabled to invest six thousand dollars in the erection of a new factory building, but disaster overtook him in 1870 in its destruction by fire. His losses were so great that he was not able at once to resume business and for two years he occupied the position of sergeant at arms in the Illinois state senate. He then returned to his native land, which had in the meantime, by the fortunes of the Franco-Prussian war, become incorporated in the newly formed German empire.

The year 1878 again witnessed Mr. Ziegler's arrival in Illinois, where he once more embarked in business, forming a partnership with John Dehner for the pur-



LOUIS ZIEGLER

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chase of the Chenoa flour mill, which they operated until 1876, when again his savings were sacrificed to the fire god. The following year he erected a new flour mill in Chenoa but again he suffered heavily through fire in March, 1878, leaving him without the means for reconstruction. He spent the next seventeen months in the settlement of his affairs and in the conduct of a grain trade at Chenoa. While his business did not prosper, owing to no fault of his own, he rose steadily in the regard of his fellow townsmen as a man of reliability, worthy of confidence and regard, and in appreciation of his personal qualities they called him to public office. He served as justice of the peace from 1861 until 1865 and in 1869 was elected mayor, giving to the city a businesslike, progressive administration that led to his reelection for a second term. He also became prominent in Masonic circles there, joining Chenoa Lodge, No. 292, F. & A. M., of which he was elected master in 1861, thus serving for twelve years. He became the first high priest of Chenoa Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M., and filled the position for five years, beginning in 1870, and again after an interval. He joined Yates City Consistory, A. F. & A. M., of Peoria, and from 1862 until his departure from the state was a member of the grand lodge of Illinois, of which he served as senior grand warden in 1878-9. In political circles, too, Mr. Ziegler made his presence felt. In an address delivered at the time of his death, John Arthur, at one time grand master of the Masonic lodge of Washington, said of Mr. Ziegler: "In the state of Illinois, amongst a population almost wholly American by nativity, the young German loomed into prominence as a thorough student of public questions and a forceful advocate of his views and sentiments. He had diligently studied the English language and the historians, poets, orators, philosophers and publicists who wrote and spoke in it. He had come to speak it without a perceptible trace of foreign accent. His power as a logical exponent of republican principles, aims and policies attracted attention; and his friendship was cultivated and valued by such great chiefs of that party as Senator Shelby M. Cullom, General John A. Logan, Governor Richard Oglesby and General John McNulty, who had singled him out as one of the rising leaders of the party in those strenuous days when only strong men forged to the front; indeed, Brother Ziegler was by nature, temperament and conscious power quite unfitted to be a follower anywhere or in any cause."

On the 25th of December, 1862, occurred the marriage of Louis Ziegler and Miss Margaret Jane Sample, a lady of rare excellence and beauty of character who belonged to a prominent Illinois family. They became the parents of three children but William Henry is the only son and the only one now living. The daughter, Jennie Louise, died only a few months after her marriage, and Frederika Louisa died in March, 1872, at the age of five years.

When fire had three times laid waste his property at Chenoa, Mr. Ziegler resolved to try his fortune elsewhere and came to the northwest, arriving at Spokane Falls in August, 1879. Here he at once made and carried out plans for entering into business life thus providing for his family, and at the same time he affiliated with the Masonic organization of Spokane, joining Spokane Lodge, which was then under dispensation. With the granting of its charter he became its first worshipful master and during the greater part of his after life he was a prominent member of the grand lodge of this state, serving in various offices. He was elected to the position of grand marshal and when the grand lodge convened for the first time in Spokane, which was still known as Spokane Falls, June 4, 1884, he was elected

deputy grand master. In 1885, at the meeting of the grand lodge in Tacoma, he was chosen grand master. That he was a man of eloquence and had great love for his adopted home in the northwest is indicated by words which he uttered on that occasion, speaking of the Puget Sound as "a place of exquisite beauty and delight, one of the most lovely inland seas upon the earth, teeming with abundance of delicious fishes and all kinds of molluscan delicacies of rarest flavor. No people on earth," he continued, "are so especially favored by munificent nature as our people who are vouchsafed homes on this delightful sea. Upon the bosom of these placid waters ride the ships of all nations, taking and bringing the products of the earth for barter and exchange. But if we raise our eyes and look, we will behold, on our right, the mighty Cascade range, with fir-clad hills and snow-capped mountains piercing the clouds, with heads of perpetual ice, forming a formidable barrier, which separates this magnificent Mediterranean of the Pacific from our Inland Empire of most fertile fields, where the husbandman reaps the richest of rewards for honest toil."

He was reelected grand master and on the 1st of June, 1887, opened in Vancouver the thirteenth annual communication of the grand lodge. A splendid and scholarly rhapsody on the Columbia river, flowing at their feet, makes the foreword of his message a veritable classic. In fervent and glowing language he follows the great river's course from the dark forests and snow-clad mountains of British Columbia into Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and finds it emblematical of the varied duties of human life. "Taking its way," he says, "through the winding and intricate labyrinths which mark the course of human events, and through which all men are destined to pass,—by aid of the clue of reason and understanding, if we but persevere in the proper discharge of our duties, we shall emerge from the mysterious recesses of intellectual darkness and enter that state of light and wisdom which is bestowed as an inheritance of perpetual keeping on those who are faithful to every trust and obedient to the laws and duties of true manhood." Throughout all the years of his connection with Masonry he cherished a most lofty conception of the order, its purposes and its work.

Mr. Ziegler remained throughout his life a student of the classics, an associate of the master minds of all ages. Again we quote from the address of Mr. Arthur, who said: "Louis Ziegler never completely rallied from the shock and the grief caused by his wife's death. If man was ever spoiled by the assiduous, unremitting care and thoughtful attentions and services of a loving and devoted wife, he was that man; and when she left him he felt very much alone in the world and very helpless in his own well equipped home. His old strong, aggressive spirit gradually left him; he often said that he was lagging superfluous on the stage; Reed and Haller and other intimate friends of bygone days had passed to the realms beyond; a new generation had sprung up and willingly assumed the burdens formerly borne by himself and his friends and associates; the city in which he had for years known every man, woman and child was now filled with strange faces from all parts of the world; he had (among the very few) saved all his property from the general wreck of the panic years, 1893-1897, and had well-nigh discharged all of the erstwhile heavy incumbrances upon it; his son had taken his place in the active management of affairs; he himself had nothing to do but while away the hours in the silent company of his favorite authors, whose merits, beauties and philosophy his neighbors were too busy to consider or discuss with him; he viewed with horror

the very possibility of becoming a useless and decrepit old man, detailing his aches and pains to an unsympathetic world; he felt that his life work had been successfully and satisfactorily done and that he ought not to remain to cumber the earth; and so, in the splendid young city where we are holding this annual communication, which he had nursed in its infancy and zealously and ably assisted in developing from a hamlet of a couple of hundred persons to a commercial mart having a population exceeding one hundred and fifteen thousand, Louis Ziegler, grand master of Masons in Washington from June 4, 1885, to June 3, 1887, resigned his soul to the Grand Architect of the universe at the hour of 3:50 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, January 15, 1911, after an illness of ten days. * * * In one of his letters to me from Germany, Brother Ziegler says: 'I am here in the land of Wilhelm, Bismarck, Luther, Goethe, Schiller and Friedrich der Grosse and hosts of other famous men. It is indeed interesting in the greatest degree. As you know, I am not particularly bound to any country or people but have a hearty appreciation of all.' This last expression is a true index to his exceptional broadmindedness and his rare exemption from national bias or sectarian prejudices. He was the friend of all peoples and of all religions. When the Jesuit missionaries from the Colville Indian reservation, in the days before railroad communication was established, came, weary, worn and dust-laden, to Spokane Falls for the necessary provisions and funds, it was to the home of Louis Ziegler, the German Lutheran, that they first betook themselves; there they found hearty welcome and good cheer and remained until their mission was accomplished; and from that generous and hospitable home they never went away empty-handed.

"At the funeral of Mrs. Ziegler three years ago I was impressed with the manifestly sincere grief of the Catholic priests who attended the beautifully simple ceremonies at the residence, and with the large attendance of the Roman Catholics of Spokane; and I made inquiry as to the cause. Everybody was able to tell me. The scene was reproduced at his own funeral; and as I repeated the Masonic service of sorrow in the same place, the members of the ancient church were among the most deeply affected mourners. Many of them expressed to me afterward their profound appreciation of the sublimity and grandeur of our ritual and their love and admiration for their departed friend.

"On previous visits to the Ziegler home I had the pleasure of meeting there the Jewish rabbi, whose learning and ability were highly prized by Brother Ziegler and who, I found, was a frequent visitor and showed in every way that he knew himself to be among warm and trusted friends. Everyone who liked to talk of the higher things of life found delight in that home. Brother Ziegler had studied with deepest interest the works of the great religious masters of all ages and climes;—he could almost

> Behold each mighty shade reveal'd to sight,
> The Bactrian, Samian sage, and all who taught the right.

"His memory to the last was uncommonly retentive and accurate; and he had at his fingers' ends the contents of his extensive and well selected library. A stranger hearing him in the discussion of religious, philosophical, literary, poetical or historic subjects would be sure to conclude that Brother Ziegler belonged to one

of the learned professions and could not all his life have been an active business man; but like our great merchant, Alexander T. Stewart, who read a portion of Horace's Odes every morning before going to his store; George Grote, the historian of Greece; Samuel Rogers, the poet; and Sir John Lubbock, the philosopher and scientist—all three of whom were bankers—Brother Ziegler did not allow the exactions of business to absorb and monopolize his intellectual activity and powers.

"It will readily be understood that a man who steadily cultivated his mind on those high lines and was of massive build and dominating personality, was a formidable antagonist in this grand lodge and that he generally had his way.

"He was a veritable Rupert of debate and a bulwark of old-fashioned Masonic principles. Withal he was an able and sagacious business man. As soon as he could close his affairs in Illinois after the loss of his flouring mill by fire, he came, in August, 1879, to Washington territory and sought the wheat-growing country of the Walla Walla valley; but after seeing the little village which was growing up beside the mighty cataracts of the Spokane river, he decided that the potential motive power of those cataracts would in time attract capital and industries and compel the rise of an important commercial center; and here he started in the hardware business and laid the foundations of a fortune. He retired from storekeeping in 1886. After the destructive fire of 1889, which swept the business district of the young city, and the fourth from which he suffered, he was the first man to start a brick building; and the Ziegler block still stands as a testimony to his confidence and his foresight. As might be expected from a man of his calibre, he was a generous, gracious and forbearing landlord. No bill for rent was ever presented to a tenant. The arrears might run for months, and no allusion was made to them. Nobody asked for a written lease; Brother Ziegler's word that the tenant could stay as long as he wished was known by everybody to be as good as a bond. For over twenty years the same man has been the janitor of the block; and the engineer and the yardman have held their positions for over eight years. They all feel more like the retainers of a feudal chieftain of old than latter-day employes. Indeed, there was in Brother Ziegler a good deal of the spirit of the feudal lord. His home belonged to everybody, and it was sacred to hospitality. He delighted to have the friends and neighbors around him and to make them happy. Proud of Lord Bolingbroke's close friendship, Alexander Pope exclaims:

> 'Here St. John mingles with my friendly bowl
> The feast of reason and the flow of soul.'

So it was at the Ziegler home; it was entertainment of the lofty kind when kindred spirits gathered there; and the brighter they were, the more highly did they prize the remarkable intellectual resources of their host.

"In an address which I had the privilege of delivering to you in this city in June, 1906, on our deeply beloved grand secretary, Thomas Milburne Reed, I adverted in these words to a circumstance which you will pardon me for recalling: 'Another wish very dear to his heart was fulfilled. Fifteen or twenty years before, a fraternal compact was made between three past grand masters of Washington: Colonel Granville O. Haller, U. S. A., of Seattle; Hon. Louis Ziegler, of Spokane (past senior grand warden of the grand lodge of Illinois); and Hon. Thomas Milburne Reed, of Olympia, that one or other of the survivors should conduct and

perform the Masonic ceremony at the burial of the departed. Brother Haller passed away first, and Brother Ziegler officiated. Brother Reed followed next. When we informed Grand Master Miller of the compact, he gracefully and generously invited Brother Ziegler to take his place and conduct at the grave the Masonic ceremonies over the remains of his dear and departed friend. The magnificent attendance of Masons from all corners of Washington will not soon forget the words of philosophy, love and eulogy so touchingly pronounced on that occasion by the last survivor of the three parties to the compact. They were worthy of Reed and worthy of Ziegler. Par nobile fratrum.'

"With the remains of our dear friend consigned to the tomb, a similar compact was entered into between Brother Ziegler and myself. When I saw that his end was approaching, I apprised Grand Master Neterer of the compact. Upon learning of Brother Ziegler's death, and with that fine courtesy and warm Masonic spirit so eminently characteristic of him, our grand master promptly appointed me as his special deputy to convene the grand lodge at Spokane and conduct the Masonic burial services over the remains of our departed brother. On January 19th we buried him with grand lodge honors.

"Thus passed away a Mason of the old school and a character of classic mould and proportions. Louis Ziegler possessed in high degree the virile qualities, mental equipment and moral courage which go to make leaders of men. He was one of the most earnest, vigorous and highly gifted of our grand masters, and he made upon Washington Masonry an impression that will not soon be effaced. Peace to his ashes!"

JAMES P. McGOLDRICK.

James P. McGoldrick is the president of the McGoldrick Lumber Company and as such a representative of the industry which has constituted the largest source of revenue to the northwest. He was born at Dubuque, Iowa, December 17, 1859, his parents being Patrick and Mary McGoldrick, both of whom were natives of Ireland, whence they came to America in 1837, making their way westward to Iowa. The father engaged in the hotel business until 1867, when he removed with his family to Stillwater, Minnesota. There he turned his attention to the lumber business and became one of the pioneer citizens and business men of that district. The household numbered three sons and three daughters.

The usual experiences of the school boy came to James P. McGoldrick who in the acquirement of his education passed through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school of Stillwater, Minnesota, in 1878. He began business life as the local reporter for the St. Paul Globe and in 1880 went to the city of St. Paul where he entered the employ of the lumber firm of C. A. Smith & Company as sales manager but resigned that position after a year, to enter upon a similar connection with the firm of Walker, Judd & Veazie, with whom he remained until 1885. He then became manager for the Jefferson & Kasson Company, with whom he remained until January 1, 1900. All through this period he entertained the hope of one day being able to engage in business on his own account and at length he felt that his experience and his careful expenditure justi-

fied him in starting upon an independent venture. Accordingly he organized the McGoldrick Lumber Company with headquarters at Minneapolis and as a natural sequence of the fact that a large portion of the lumber which he handled came from eastern Washington, in the spring of 1906, he removed to Spokane and organized the McGoldrick Lumber Company of this city, purchasing the mill site and yard of A. M. Fox & Company. They have since greatly enlarged their plant and improved it in many particulars until it is one of the biggest and best equipped in the northwest. The yards and mill properties cover sixty acres and are situated on the Spokane river almost in the heart of the city. The sawmill and planer now have a capacity of forty-five million feet per year as compared with fifteen million at the time of Mr. McGoldrick's purchase, showing that the business has increased threefold. The capacity of the dry sheds is about five million feet. Most of their standing timber is in the Panhandle of Idaho and consists of Idaho white western soft pine, fir and larch. The volume of the business has continuously increased and shipments are now made as far east as Pennsylvania and New York. Mr. McGoldrick now concentrates his energies upon his western interests, having sold out in Minneapolis when he removed to Spokane, and at the present writing, in addition to being president of the McGoldrick Lumber Company, he is also president of the Adams River Lumber Company of Chase, British Columbia, and of the Royal Lumber Company of Nelson, British Columbia, and is a director of the Old National Bank of Spokane, the Union Trust & Savings Bank and the Western Union Life Insurance Company.

On the 15th of August, 1888, Mr. McGoldrick was married at St. Paul, Minnesota, to Miss Eliza McArdle, a daughter of Thomas and Mary McArdle of that city. The five children born of this marriage are: Edward A., proprietor of the Empire Garage of Spokane; Carroll J. and Milton T., pursuing their education; and Margaret and Helen, at home. The family have recently removed to a beautiful new home which Mr. McGoldrick has erected on Rockwood boulevard. He holds membership with the Knights of Columbus, with the Spokane and the Inland Clubs and is a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce and now chairman of its publicity committee. In this connection he is doing much to expand the resources and promote the interests of the city. He is truly a western man in spirit, with firm faith in the future of this great and growing country and his own record shows that his faith has been well placed. He possesses a progressive spirit ruled by intelligence and good judgment, a deep earnestness impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance and a native justice which expresses itself in correct principle and practice.

JAMES GLENDINNING.

In his later years James Glendinning filled the office of superintendent of forest reserve for Idaho, under appointment of President McKinley, although the last few months of his life were spent in retirement. He became a resident of Spokane, in 1899, when appointed to the position designated, and through the period of his residence here won the kindly regard and good-will of a large majority of his fellow citizens. He was often found in those circles where intelligent men were

gathered in the discussion of significant and vital questions and they found in him an associate whose thought went far beyond the superficial and whose opinions were worthy of attention. Mr. Glendinning was a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred in Dumfriesshire, July 31, 1844. His parents were Robert and Margaret (Blacklock) Glendinning, also natives of the land of hills and heather. His education was acquired in the schools of Scotland and at the age of twenty years, his parents having died in the meantime, he crossed the Atlantic to New York city, where he lived with a brother and continued his education as a student in the Cooper Institute, from which in due course of time he was graduated. Believing the west held better opportunities than could be secured in the older and more conservative east, he turned his face toward the setting sun, traveling by rail as far as Leavenworth, Kansas. There he outfitted with a six-mule team and started overland toward the Pacific coast, journeying over mountain and plain until he reached Virginia City, Montana, where he resided for a short time. In 1865, attracted by the gold discoveries, he left that state for Idaho, establishing his home at Salmon, where in connection with his brother-in-law, George L. Shoup, who was afterward senator from Idaho, he entered into merchandising and mining, in which he continued until 1884. The undertaking, capably and honorably conducted, won substantial success and Mr. Glendinning also became largely interested in the cattle industry. He recognized good business opportunities and improved them to the best advantage and so directed his energies that substantial results accrued. In 1884 he left Salmon, Idaho, and went to Salt Lake City, where he entered the hardware business, continuing there for about fourteen years. He served as mayor of that city for one term, and also as a member of the Utah legislature and was prominent and active in its public life, his spirit of enterprise being ever exercised for the benefit of the community with which he was identified. In 1899 he came to Spokane and was appointed superintendent of the forest reserve for Idaho by President McKinley. Well fitted for the position owing to his knowledge of the northwest, he was continued therein until he retired a short time prior to his death, which occurred March 23, 1902.

On the 21st or October, 1872, in Salmon, Idaho, Mr. Glendinning was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Shoup, a daughter of Henry and Ann (McCain) Shoup. The father was a farmer near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Glendinning were born seven children. Malcolm, now city editor of the Spokesman's Review, married Miss Veda Morton, of The Dalles, Oregon, and they have one child, Eleanor Blacklock. Elizabeth is the wife of Marion Cummings, of Spokane. Robert, now located at Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, married Margaret Donnellan, of Salt Lake City, and they have two children: Virginia M. and Bonita Roberta. Bradwardine is the wife of Lee Ward, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and they have one son, James G. Arthur is chief clerk to the superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Spokane. Margaret is at home, and Halbert Glendinning is deceased.

In his political views Mr. Glendinning was a republican active and prominent in the party, his opinions carrying weight in its local councils, while his efforts contributed to its success. He attended the Episcopal church and he attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, that fraternity finding in him an exemplary representative, while he was one of the charter members of the Salt Lake City Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also belonged to various other

orders when in Salt Lake City. Among his characteristics was his love of literature and he was a wide reader and assimilated what he read, storing his mind with much useful and interesting information. He appreciated comradeship and held friendship inviolable and, wherever he went, he won the good-will and kindly regard of those with whom he came in contact because his interest in his fellowmen was deep and sincere and his pleasure in their society genuine. The news of his death was received with deep regret on the part of many and his own household lost a devoted and loving husband and father.

THOMAS A. MOAR.

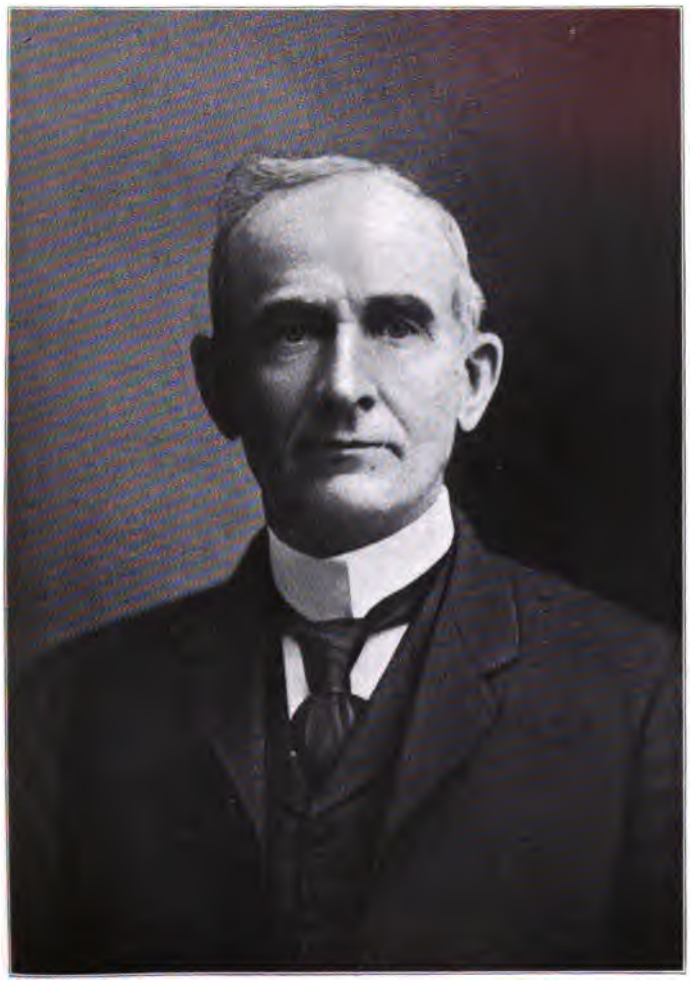
Thomas A. Moar is a successful man whose intelligently directed industry and unfaltering perseverance have constituted the rounds of the ladder on which he has climbed to the plain of affluence. He was born on Prince Edward Island, November 8, 1844. His father George Moar, was a native of the Orkney islands, on the north coast of Scotland, and emigrated to Prince Edward Island in the year 1803, and married Jane M. H. Norton in 1825. She was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1806, and emigrated in the year 1819 with her father, the late John Norton, Esq.

Thomas A. Moar was one of a family of twelve, of whom six are still living. He received his education at Brudenell River, Prince Edward Island, and on having attained his majority he struck out for himself working at the carpenter trade for a short time. Not being satisfied with that work he removed to Newfoundland, where he went into business with his brother who owned a schooner of eighty tons in which he traded and fished between Newfoundland and Labrador, making yearly trips up the St. Lawrence river to Quebec, where supplies were purchased.

During the six years spent in that isolated and primitive country he had many novel experiences, being called upon to perform the marriage ceremony, to christen the infants and bury the dead. Becoming dissatisfied with his occupation in the coasting trade, he decided to go west and in the year 1878 arrived in Chicago, where for a year he worked at his trade. Still heeding the call of the west, the succeeding year found him in Denver, but being fascinated by the glowing accounts of California and the Pacific coast, the following year found him in San Francisco, where for a number of years he managed work for one of the largest contractors in the city, finally becoming a leading contractor on his own account. But the spirit of adventure was not yet subdued and the year 1889 saw him headed north. Arriving in Spokane, November 8, of that year, he was immediately given a crew of men and put to work on the Auditorium Theater which was then one of the finest buildings west of Chicago.

In 1895 he was united in marriage to Miss Almeda J. Bell, daughter of John Bell, of Prince Edward Island, and of Scotch descent. They have one son, T. Edgerton Moar, who is now a student in the high school.

As a contractor Mr. Moar ranks among the best in the state, his advice being sought by many prospective investors. Spokane and the state of Washington have always appealed to him. When he came to Spokane it was but a village, but to him its location and surroundings appeared advantageous and promising as no others. This brought him to the conclusion to cast his career and life with that of



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the country and its people with the result that his expectations have been more than realized. Comparing the village of 1889 with the magnificent city of today, he feels proud to have been connected with the development of this giant young city and predicts for it a grand future.

WILLIAM STONE McCREA.

In a history of the business interests of Spokane mention should be made of William Stone McCrea, the senior partner in the insurance and loan firm of McCrea & Merryweather, and also an officer in various corporations which are proving effective elements in the city's growth and in the development of this part of the state. His birth occurred at Belgrave, Huron county, Ontario, Canada, August 13, 1870, his parents being John and Jane (Pierce) McCrea, who in 1883 removed to Rathdrum, Idaho, where the father engaged in business as a timber contractor and also conducted a general merchandise store. Four years later, however, he was killed in a railroad accident, after which the mother returned to Ontario with her children, eight in all. There they are now living with the exception of William Stone McCrea and one brother, Robert McCrea, who resides at Sandpoint, Idaho, where he is filling the position of county auditor.

At the usual age William Stone McCrea became a pupil in the public schools of Ontario and later attended the high school at Sault St. Marie. Following the removal of the family to Idaho he assisted his father in the store at Rathdrum until after the latter's death, when he returned with the mother to Canada, but the spirit of the west was in his veins and, believing that greater opportunities could be secured on the Pacific coast, he made his way to Spokane in 1889, at that time a young man of about nineteen years. Here he entered the employ of the Spokane Loan, Trust & Savings Bank, having charge of the insurance department until the great fire which in that year largely wiped out the city. He next accepted the position of bookkeeper with the firm of Ross & McLean, insurance agents, with whom he continued until 1892, when he entered into partnership with Walter G. Merryweather under the firm name of McCrea & Merryweather and opened a general fire insurance, loan and real-estate office. The business has grown rapidly and substantially for both members of the firm are popular and capable and now their business is, without doubt, the largest of the kind in the city. Mr. McCrea like his partner is thoroughly informed concerning realty values, all property that is upon the market and the indications which point to an advance in price. In handling property for himself and for clients he has made judicious investments, bringing gratifying financial returns. He has by no means, however, confined his efforts to one undertaking but has extended his labors into various other fields and a number of important business concerns have profited by the soundness of his judgment and his keen discrimination, for as a director he has voice in the management of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, the Washington Water Power Company, the Prairie Development Company and also in the Bay View Town Site & Water Company, of which he is the secretary. That his efforts are not extended entirely for his own benefit is shown in the

active work which he has done in support of the projects put forth for the benefit of the city by the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director.

The home life of Mr. McCrea presents to him many attractions. He was married on the 29th of October, 1895, to Miss Katharine Brook, a daughter of Henry and Kesia Brook, of this city. They now have three children, Katharine, Mary Helen and William Sylvester. The family reside at No. 725 South Maple street in a pleasant home erected by Mr. McCrea in 1900. They attend the Vincent Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. McCrea is prominent in Masonry, belonging to Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M.; Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, No. 2, S. P. R. S.; and El Katif Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., while the honor of the thirty-third degree has been conferred upon him. He is also identified with Samaritan Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F.; Red Cross Lodge, No. 28, K. P.; and Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. He finds entertainment and recreation through his membership in the Rotary and Spokane Clubs, the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and the Inland Club. He is a typical business man of the present day, alert and enterprising, determined and therefore prosperous, and in the midst of his important and growing business interests he finds time for the social pleasures of life which preserve in him an even balance.

DAN L. WEAVER.

Dan L. Weaver is the junior partner of the firm of Rosenhaupt & Weaver and as such needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. The firm for seventeen years has engaged in the real-estate and insurance business and has been interested in mining and theatrical affairs. The different departments of the business are proving profitable sources of income, owing to the capable management and sound judgment of the partners. Mr. Weaver has spent his entire life upon the Pacific coast, his birth having occurred at Stockton, California, October 21, 1871, his parents being Henry W. and Ellen Gertrude (Cooke) Weaver. His father was an extensive landowner and very active in the public life of San Joaquin county, where he filled the office of county commissioner and held other important public positions.

At the usual age Dan L. Weaver was sent to the public schools and eventually became a high-school pupil in Stockton, where he resided until April, 1890, when at the age of eighteen years he came to Spokane. Here he at once entered into connection with real-estate interests and the fire insurance business and has continued in these lines to the present day, covering a period of twenty-one years. In 1896 the firm of Rosenhaupt & Weaver was formed and they have since been prominent in business circles, conducting a general real-estate business, at the same time handling valuable mining property. In the theatrical world they are well known, for they control the Auditorium, the Spokane and the Empress theaters, Mr. Weaver personally managing the Spokane theater for a period of five years. In all business affairs his keen discrimination has told him when, where and how to put forth his energies so as to accomplish the best results and in the management of business affairs his judgment is seldom, if ever, at fault even in the slightest degree.

On the 25th of November, 1909, Mr. Weaver was married to Miss Harriet Young, a daughter of William H. Young, of Butte, Montana. Both are well known socially in this city and Mr. Weaver belongs to Elks Lodge, No. 228, and to the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He has been particularly prominent in the club life here and has been a member and director of the Spokane Club for many years. He was appointed treasurer of the building committee, which took charge of the erection of the new clubhouse which has recently been opened. This is the finest and most expensive clubhouse in the northwest and Mr. Weaver has been personally responsible for the success of the undertaking. His efforts are deserving of the admiration and praise of his fellow club members, among whom he is very popular, having a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

DANIEL M. DRUMHELLER.

The history of the west, in all the phases of its life and development from the mining camp to the modern city, is familiar to Daniel M. Drumheller. He was but thirteen years of age when he took up his abode on the Pacific coast and in the intervening years has been a witness of every feature of growth and progress here, from the time when the lawlessness of the early mining days was checked by the determined purpose of men who sought to plant the seeds of civilization on the western frontier and utilize the many natural resources of the country for their own business advancement and for the welfare and progress of the district at large. Spokane numbers him among her earliest citizens, for he dates his residence here from 1880. At the present writing he is the vice president of the Traders National Bank and has important property and business interests in this city and elsewhere in the northwest.

Mr. Drumheller was born in Gallatin, Sumner county, Tennessee, March 25, 1841, a son of Nicholas Lafayette and Eliza (Hollis) Drumheller. He was in his infancy when the family removed to Springfield, Missouri, where the father died in 1844, his son Daniel being then but three years of age. The latter pursued his education in the public schools of Springfield to the age of thirteen and then went to California to join an uncle who was engaged in the stock-raising business in Colusa county in the Sacramento valley. This was in 1854. The first wild excitement over the discovery of gold had quieted somewhat and people were directing their attention to more conservative business interests and to the future development of the country. In 1859 Mr. Drumheller entered the employ of the Ben Holladay Pony Express, which at that time carried the mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento, and at the same time he furnished supplies to the company. There are few men of the west who have not at some time made effort to realize a fortune in the mines and Mr. Drumheller was no exception to the rule. When the Comstock lode was discovered at Virginia City he joined the rush and for a time was engaged in mining there. In the spring of 1861, however, he directed his attention to the north and on the 16th of June of that year arrived in Walla Walla. Soon afterward he engaged in the cattle business, which took him all over the northwest and into British Columbia. In addition to packing he engaged

in trading and drove his herds of cattle from place to place until they were disposed of. Thus his time passed until 1877, when he took up his abode in what is known as the Crab Creek country, near Ritzville, Adams county, where he engaged in the breeding and raising of cattle. In 1880 he came to Spokane, which he made his permanent location and, entering the wholesale meat business, formed a partnership with W. J. Wilson under the firm style of Wilson & Drumheller. His business developed along substantial lines, owing to his long familiarity with the trade, and he also became closely identified with the growth and material development of Spokane. He was one of the principal organizers of the Traders National Bank and has been the only incumbent in the position of vice president. His banking activities have also brought him into connection with the Union Trust & Savings Bank of Spokane as a trustee, and he is also vice president of the Davenport National Bank of Davenport, Washington, and a director of the Exchange National Bank of Reardan, Washington. During the period of his residence here he has been one of the heaviest operators in real estate in Spokane, opening up many additions to the city, and his property investments here at the present time are very extensive.

Mr. Drumheller has been married twice. On the 8th of October, 1868, he wedded Susan Warren, of Walla Walla, who died in Spokane, May 8, 1888. She was a direct descendant of General Joseph Warren of Revolutionary fame. Unto this marriage there were born three children: Jerome L., of Spokane, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Albert S., living in the Yakima valley; and Lulu H., who resides with her father. In January, 1890, Mr. Drumheller was again married, his second union being with Nellie Powell, a daughter of Professor L. J. Powell, president of the University of Washington. They have four children: Daniel M., a student in the University of California; Burrell V., who is in Alberta, Canada; Fred H. and Joseph, both of whom are in school. The family reside in a beautiful home at the corner of Sixth avenue and Cedar street, which Mr. Drumheller erected in 1906. He is a Mason, belonging to Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M.; Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; and Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T. He also holds membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. In politics he has been a lifelong democrat, active in the work of the party, and as mayor of Spokane in 1892 gave to the city a practical and businesslike administration. He is one of the best known men of the city, respected and honored for his conservative methods and sound business judgment. He has met the obligations of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

PATRICK S. BYRNE.

Patrick S. Byrne, president of the Byrne Investment Company of Spokane, has for twenty-one years been associated with real-estate interests and the development and growth of the city. He was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, June 8, 1855, and when a lad of five years went to New Rochelle, New York, in company with his parents, William and Catherine (Sheedy) Byrne, both of whom were na-

tives of Ireland, who emigrated to America in early life. The father engaged in general merchandising at New Rochelle, New York, on a small scale and during his youthful days Patrick S. Byrne aided in the work of the store when not pursuing his education as a student in the public and parochial schools. A few years sufficed to convince him that he preferred other pursuits than work behind the counter and in 1880 he entered upon the study of medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city, from which he was graduated with the class of 1884. Thus well equipped for the active work of the profession he entered upon practice in Yonkers, New York. He still holds membership with the Westchester county (New York) Medical Society and the Jenkins Medical Society of Yonkers, New York, and is also a member of the Spokane Medical Society.

Dr. Byrne has resided continuously in Spokane since 1889, in which year in connection with John H. Lidgerwood and Judge David Glass he purchased Lidgerwood Park. He has since been identified with the development of property and with real-estate operations and is now conducting business under the corporation name of the Byrne Investment Company, of which he is president. He has made a close study of realty values and in his operations has done much to improve and develop the district of the city where his holdings lie.

In 1888 Dr. Byrne was united in marriage to Miss Ida Gomm, who was born in Savannah, Georgia, a daughter of Adolphus and Louise (Tuthill) Gomm. They became the parents of six children, of whom five are yet living: Catherine L., who was born in Yonkers, New York, and who is now the wife of Thomas J. Smith, assistant postmaster of Spokane; Mary, who was born in Spokane and is now deceased; Ruth, who was born in this city and is at home; Cornelius, William and Patrick S., all of whom are natives of this city and have attended Gonzaga College, while the daughters have been students in the Academy of the Holy Name.

Dr. Byrne is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and while living in the east he was appointed on the insane board of Westchester county. Since coming to the northwest he has served as county physician, is now a member of the park board and at one time was mayor of Spokane, in which position he gave to the city a businesslike and public-spirited administration, seeking its welfare and progress along needed lines of reform and improvement.

ROBERT LEWIS RUTTER.

Robert Lewis Rutter, one of Spokane's capitalists who in the management of important financial interests has displayed ready mastery of the intricate and difficult questions which arise in the management of important business concerns, is now president of the western Union Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Spokane. His efforts, however, are by no means confined to one undertaking but have proven a helpful factor in the successful management of other interests. Mr. Rutter was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1867, his parents being Levi T. and Sally (Penrose) Rutter, the former a sugar manufacturer. Liberal educational advantages were accorded the son, who was graduated from the

University of Pennsylvania in 1886 with the Bachelor of Science degree. He there made his initial step in the commercial world in connection with the wool commission business of Justice Bateman & Company, of Philadelphia. Gradually he has worked his way upward, advancing step by step, each point of progress bringing him a wider outlook and better opportunities. His ability as an organizer and manager is well recognized and thus he has been called to positions of executive control in connection with important interests. He is now the president of the Western Union Life Insurance Company; vice president of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company; president of the First State Bank of St. Joe, Idaho; a director of the Idaho & Washington Northern Railroad; and a director of the Title Guaranty Company. He finds ready solution for difficult financial problems and when one avenue of activity seems closed, carves out another path which leads to the goal for which he is striving.

On the 21st of February, 1892, in Walla Walla, Washington, Mr. Rutter was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Page, a daughter of Thomas Page, county auditor of Walla Walla county, and a granddaughter of Governor Gale, of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Rutter have four children: Frances, Robert L., Carol Penrose and Sally Perkins. The family attend the Episcopal church and Mr. Rutter also belongs to the Zeta Psi, the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He likewise belongs to the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Spokane Athletic Association and the Spokane Tennis Club and greatly enjoys all athletic and manly outdoor sports. He is a republican of the insurgent order, being a believer in the independent policy that does not recognize the domination of boss leadership but seeks to make the party the expression of public opinion. His interest, however, is not confined to business or to things of pleasure. He has been a cooperant factor in many projects for the public good and a generous contributor to benevolent work. For ten years he was president of St. Luke's Hospital and was formerly treasurer of All Saints Cathedral. He is thoroughly loyal to the interests of the northwest, recognizing the fact that here history is being made and that countless opportunities are offered for the upbuilding of a splendid inland empire.

C. HERBERT MOORE.

C. Herbert Moore is numbered among Spokane's representative men and one whose life record should be a stimulus to the effort and ambition of others. A prominent New York financier once said: "If you do not succeed, do not place the blame upon circumstance or environment but where it belongs—upon yourself. If you would win success you must be willing to pay the price of earnest, self-denying effort." With a realization of this fact, Mr. Moore entered upon his business career and as the years have passed by, he closely watched for opportunities which he ever improved to the best advantage. The methods which he pursued challenged the admiration and respect of those with whom he was associated and the energy which he displayed won him that recognition which always results in promotion. Thus gradually step by step he advanced until Spokane

numbers him among her capitalists, and moreover, accords him honor as a citizen whose labors have been effective forces in improvement, reform and progress here.

Mr. Moore was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, April 30, 1855, his parents being Benjamin F. and Mary A. (Conklin) Moore, the latter a representative of the famous Conklin family of Long Island, New York. The father was a pioneer of Wisconsin and removed to that state from Maine in 1841. His business interests were of a varied nature and included the building of the first steamboat that sailed on Lake Winnebago and the Fox river. He was also engaged in the lumber business, and the extent and importance of his activities made him well known throughout the entire state.

After mastering the early branches of learning taught in the public schools of Wisconsin, C. Herbert Moore spent a year as a student in Hellmuth College, at London, Ontario. He then returned to his native city, where he became associated with his father and brother in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, continuing in business for twelve years. Gradually he gained comprehensive knowledge of business methods and his expanding powers and talents were manifest in the success which came to him in the organization and conduct of important interests in the west. He made his way to the Pacific coast in 1887 and spent the winter in southern California, but in the spring of 1888 came to Spokane, entering into active connection with its business interests as the secretary and treasurer of the Spokane Cable Company and also of the Spokane Street Railway Company, the latter being acquired from Cannon & Browne, the original franchise holders. At this time the cars were operated with horse power, but under the direction of Mr. Moore and his associates electricity was introduced as the motive power and many other improvements made. He was associated with the two companies until 1893, when he disposed of his holdings and concentrated his attention upon other interests. He became one of the original stockholders in the Holly-Mason Hardware Company and also the Grote-Rankin Company, of which he was secretary for two years. For a time he was cashier of the Spokane Hotel and for a period of five years was associated with Finch & Campbell, mine owners. The business affairs with which he has been associated have prospered, owing in no small degree to his ability, keen discernment and progressive spirit, and his labors have at all times been an element in public progress as well as individual prosperity.

On the 3d of October, 1878, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Jennie S. Galloway, a daughter of Edwin H. and Maria H. Galloway, who were pioneer residents of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Moore reside at No. 207 Eighth avenue, in an attractive home, which he erected thirteen years ago. They are well known in the social circles of the city and the hospitality of the best homes of Spokane is freely accorded them.

Mr. Moore is identified with no clubs or fraternities but is active in matters of citizenship and at all times cooperates readily, earnestly and helpfully in matters which have contributed to the general welfare and upbuilding of Spokane. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and upon its ticket he was elected in 1907 to the office of mayor. No ambition for political preferment led him to accept this office but an earnest desire to serve the people, and one act, if no other, of his administration will stand out for all time as a service of signal benefit to the city—the closing of its dance halls. Other official labors, however, are commendable, for he gave to the city a businesslike and progressive admin-

istration. He was instrumental in the establishment of Natatorium Park as a private enterprise while connected with the street railways, but later sold this to the company and today it is one of the finest parks in the northwest. He was likewise largely responsible in interesting the Washington water power and traction officials and a few prominent landowners in donating to the city the tract of land that is now the beautiful Manito Park. Many other tangible evidences of his devotion to Spokane's welfare might be cited. These, however, are sufficient to indicate his deep interest in the city, the cause of which he champions with a contagious enthusiasm. He stands as a high type of citizenship of the west and his business record indicates what may be accomplished when with a will, to do and to dare, the individual sets himself resolutely to the tasks of life and lets no opportunity pass by unheeded.

EDWARD O'SHEA.

The military experience of Edward O'Shea constitutes a most interesting chapter in his life history, which has at length brought him into close connections with financial interests in Spokane as the president of the Spokane Savings & Loan Society. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, July 12, 1847, and acquired his early education in the schools of that city. He came to America in 1865 with his parents and their family, being at that time a youth of eighteen years. Immediately afterward he joined the regular army, enlisting in Company G of the Second Battalion, Thirteenth United States Infantry. He saw about eight months' active service in the Civil war and, continuing with the army, was from 1866 until 1869 in North and South Dakota, participating in the Indian warfare that was being constantly waged on the frontier. From 1870 until 1872 he was in southern Arizona, campaigning against the Apache Indians under General Stoneman and General Crook. The Apaches have ever been recognized as among the most wily of the red tribes and this required a method of warfare in which the ordinary soldier is not usually trained. He cannot meet his foe face to face in the open but must constantly be on the watch for a skulking enemy that uses every available tree or stone for shelter and employs the methods of surprise and treachery to overcome his foe. At length Mr. O'Shea was transferred to the Department of the Columbia, with which he continued from 1872 until 1884. For twelve years being stationed most of the time at Old Fort Colville and Vancouver, Washington, with the Twenty-first Infantry, and during the uprising of the Bannock and Piute Indians in 1878 he took part in the campaign, participating in the battle of Umatilla on the 13th of July of that year. In that engagement the Indians were defeated and turned back. Mr. O'Shea served on the staff of General Evan Miles and was recommended in general orders for a medal of honor for distinguished services in carrying orders under fire of the enemy. In 1884 he was transferred to the Department of the Platte and stationed at Sidney, Nebraska, as sergeant major of the Twenty-first Infantry until congress established a new grade of post quartermasters, when he was promoted to that rank and transferred to the quartermaster's department, serving from 1884 until 1887. He was for a part of the time at Fort Sidney, Nebraska, and the remainder of the time at Fort Riley, Kansas,

where he had charge of the construction of the new cavalry and artillery schools. His health there became impaired and, failing to secure relief, he resigned from the service in May, 1887, with the rank of post quartermaster sergeant.

Mr. O'Shea at once came to Spokane with the intention of taking up his abode in the city but soon afterward received appointment from President Cleveland as post trader and Postmaster at Fort Spokane, whither he went, there conducting a general merchandise business and also engaging in contract work for the United States government until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898, at which time the war department abandoned this post. On account of the educational advantages which he could secure in Spokane for his children, he decided to remove to this city and was thereafter engaged in the real-estate and insurance business until 1909, when he retired. He has, however, important investments, as is indicated by the fact that he is president of the Spokane Savings & Loan Society and a director in the Traders National Bank.

On the 19th of May, 1879, Mr. O'Shea was married at Vancouver, Washington, to Miss Mary A. Crommey and they now have two children: Edward J., of Spokane; and Mary Catherine. Since 1880 he has been a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and also belongs to the Knights of Columbus, in which for two terms he has been grand knight. He holds membership in St. Aloysius Roman Catholic church and takes an active interest in its welfare. His life covers a varied and interesting experience, which, if written in detail, would furnish many a chapter of thrilling interest. He well merits the rest that is now his, because of his long and untiring devotion to his adopted country as a representative of its military interests.

SAMUEL GLASGOW.

Samuel Glasgow is secretary and treasurer of the Centennial Mill Company, the largest enterprise of the kind in the state, and its development is attributable in no small degree to his efforts and business discernment. There is no esoteric phase in his life history, the secret of his success being found in his close application, earnest purpose and unfaltering industry. These qualities have brought him prosperity and have placed him in a conspicuous and honorable position among the leading business men of Spokane. He was a young man of about twenty-three years when he came to the northwest, his birth having occurred in Laporte, Indiana, October 16, 1858. His parents were Hugh and Nancy J. Glasgow, the former a successful farmer and stock-raiser.

At the usual age the son began his education in the public schools and through the periods of vacation assisted in the work of the home farm, early recognizing the value of industry and determination as factors for successful accomplishment in the business world. He felt that the limits and opportunities of farm life were somewhat circumscribed, and wishing to enter a broader field of labor, he left home and accepted a position in the freight department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at Council Bluffs, Iowa. After a few years, however, he decided that still better advantages could be obtained in the far west and in the spring of 1882 arrived in Spokane, where he has since made his home. He found

here a small town of comparatively little commercial or industrial importance, yet he recognized its advantageous situation, and with people in the west and its future he identified his interests with the growing little city. For the first two years he was employed as a clerk in a general store and later obtained his milling experience through four years' service as an employe in the Clarke & Curtis mill. Finding in this a congenial occupation and one which promised substantial results, Mr. Glasgow used the capital which he had saved from his former earnings in the development of a business which was established under the name of the Centennial Mill Company, his partners in this enterprise being Moritz Thomsen and George Pahl. They erected a mill and the business increased rapidly as the country became more and more thickly settled. Today theirs is the largest business of the kind in the state, for they not only operate the Spokane mill but have eleven others situated in various parts of Washington. Mr. Thomsen, who is president of the company, now makes his home in Seattle and looks after the branch of the business there, while Mr. Glasgow manages the home office, bending his energies to administrative direction and executive control.

On the 7th of August, 1887, Mr. Glasgow was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. McLeod, of San Francisco, California, and they now have one daughter, Ethel Leonora Glasgow, who resides with her parents at the Westminster Hotel. With appreciation for the high and commendable purposes upon which the fraternal organizations have been founded, Mr. Glasgow is connected with Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M.; Oriental Consistory, No. 2, S. P. R. S.; Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; El Katif Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Imperial Lodge, No. 184, I. O. O. F.; and Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the Spokane Club. He has never taken active part in politics, or held public office, yet he is ready at all times to do anything for the advancement of the city and has been a cooperant factor in many movements which have been followed by tangible results for the progress and upbuilding of Spokane. Moreover, he is one of the most popular residents of the city because of his sterling worth and his unfeigned cordiality. He is at all times appreciative of good qualities in others and in his own life has given proof of the Emersonian philosophy, that the way to win a friend is to be one.

JOHN W. WITHEROP.

John W. Witherop, a Spokane capitalist whose whole business career has displayed the utmost fearlessness, capability and initiative, was for a long period connected with the development of the oil fields of Pennsylvania, maintaining an independent position in opposition to the methods of the trust. He was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1860, his parents being Peter Titus and Olivia J. (Barnsdall) Witherop. His family were among the pioneers in the operation of the oil fields of Pennsylvania, owning and drilling the second completed oil well in the world, for it was at Titusville that oil was first discovered. In that district John W. Witherop was reared and early had the opportunity to witness the development of a great industry, for his father continued to produce oil for many years.



JOHN W. WITHEROP

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His own interest in the business was thus stimulated, and after the acquirement of his education he turned his attention to that field of activity. In his youthful days he was a student in the Peekskill Military Academy of Peekskill, New York, graduating as adjutant of the battalion, and in the Buchtel College of Akron, Ohio. He next pursued a law course in the University of Pennsylvania—and was vice-president of the class of 1881,—in order that he might have the benefits of a legal training in his business, for already the oil interests had become sharply contested and efforts were being made toward a consolidation which would crush out the individual producers and refiners.

Following his graduation, and admission to the bar of Philadelphia, John W. Witherop returned at once to Titusville, where he became a member of the firm of Rice, Robinson & Witherop and began producing and refining oil. His partners were also men of experience in the business and from the outset the firm became recognized as leading factors in the development of the oil fields and in the control of the trade. This was in 1881. The following year the Standard Oil Trust was organized, and so important had the firm of Rice, Robinson & Witherop become that they were offered every inducement to join the newly organized corporation; but Mr. Witherop, who had the decisive voice in the management of the business, determined to remain independent and for many years successfully fought the trust in both the domestic and the foreign trade.

During the period Mr. Witherop was president of the Independent Oil Refiner's Association of Titusville, Pennsylvania, and as the head of this association and as a member of the firm of Rice, Robinson & Witherop, he prosecuted the fight against rebates which the railroads were giving to the Standard Oil trust, and at the same time exacting from the independents excessive rates for transportation to seaboard. Such was the condition of affairs when he undertook this great cause, but Mr. Witherop was equal to the occasion and single-handed he fought the railroads for their discrimination in favor of the Standard, and for a fair chance and square deal for the independents, and he won, as usual. He not only obtained for the independent refiners greatly more reasonable rates, but he stopped the rebating to the Standard, and on this fairer basis of rates the independent oil refiners have ever since competed favorably to themselves with the trust, and owe their continued existence, to a very great extent, today to John W. Witherop. There are many other cases that he fought out with the Standard trust, and fought well and won. One being when the trust tried to freeze out Mr. Witherop's firm in Buffalo, but in a short time he brought the trust to terms, and the business of the independents was put on a profitable basis. This and many other fights he won despite all the efforts of the trust magnates to either force the independent oil refiners into the combination or put them out of business. At length, however, his health failed him and in 1891 he sold his oil interests to his partners and in 1892 came to Spokane, where he has during the past twenty years, with unremitting action and determination, exerted his lifelong tendency of curbing the unlawful movements of the corporate powers.

Mr. Witherop was one of the pioneers in the great mining industry of the northwest, and as early as the year 1893 he penetrated the wilds of the mountains of Washington, Idaho, Oregon and British Columbia, riding on the back of a "cayuse" over the old Indian trails, searching for some of the mineral wealth contained in those vast fields of opportunity. In the early history of the Rossland

Camp, in British Columbia, Mr. Witherop was one of the large owners of the famous Josie mine, and was vice president and a trustee of the company then owning that property. The Josie adjoins the great Le Roi mine, and is now operated by the Le Roi Company, a British corporation. Mr. Witherop owns valuable and extensive mining interests in various parts of the northwest, and he is a large owner of real estate in Spokane and elsewhere, his most recent purchase being the Elks' Temple, which is one of the largest and handsomest blocks in the heart of the business section of the city.

On the 29th of September, 1885, occurred the marriage of Mr. Witherop and Miss Belle Rose Andrews, a daughter of William H. and Rose (Eddy) Andrews, of Titusville, Pennsylvania. Her father was for years a prominent figure in the republican party of that state and for a long period served in the state senate and as chairman of the republican state committee of Pennsylvania. For some years he has resided in New Mexico, from which territory he is now a delegate to congress. Mr. Witherop has never become actively engaged in politics, nor has he sought nor held public office. He prefers the quiet of home life, and the association of a select circle of friends. His residence for eighteen years has been at West 2480 Pacific avenue.

HOMER J. SHINN.

Homer J. Shinn as the president of the H. J. Shinn Company, of Spokane, is at the head of the largest commission and fruit-shipping business in the Inland Empire and has demonstrated his initiative spirit and executive force in the establishment, management and control of this undertaking. He was born at Quincy, Illinois, June 10, 1865, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Reeder) Shinn, who, leaving the middle west in 1880, came with their family to the Pacific coast, traveling by stage from Wallula Junction, which was then the terminus of the railroad. Spokane was their destination and soon after their arrival the father made arrangements, whereby he became engaged in stock-raising in Whitman county. He afterward returned to the city, where he established a window, door and sash manufactory which was conducted under the name of the Spokane Manufacturing Company. He was one of the pioneers of the northwest and one of the first to engage in this line of business in the Inland Empire, his industrial and commercial activity adding much to the development of this section of the country. His death occurred here in 1891 and the mother, surviving for about fifteen years, passed away in 1906. In their family were six children, namely: Pet, who married William Manning, of Spokane; LeRoy and Horace, both now deceased; Maxwell, a resident of Grants Pass, Oregon; Wilbur, of Derby, Kansas; and Homer J., of this review.

The last named was a youth of fifteen years when the family came to Washington and his education was continued in the public schools here and in Spokane College. He was afterward proprietor of the Black Hawk livery stable situated at the corner of Main and Howard streets and subsequently the business was removed to Riverside avenue, where the Tidball block now stands. Later Mr. Shinn engaged in the feed and grain business on Riverside avenue on the present location of the

I. X. L. store and in 1886 he embarked in the commission business on the present site of the Holly-Mason Company building at the corner of Howard street and Railroad avenue. Following the great fire of 1889 he removed to his present location at the corner of Howard and Railroad and the business has grown until the company today exceeds all other commission merchants and fruit shippers of the Inland Empire in the volume of business conducted. They receive fruits from California in carload lots, distributing the same all over the northwest and shipping immense quantities into Alberta. They are the largest shippers of apples in this section, sending large quantities to New York and also to England. The business in its present extent and importance is largely due to the efforts and capable management of Mr. Shinn whose enterprising spirit overcomes all difficulties and obstacles and falters not until the goal of success is reached. Mr. Shinn has never sought nor desired public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, and is now president of the Keystone Produce Company, of Lewiston, Idaho, and the Keystone Fruit Company, of Entiat, Washington, which are subsidiary companies of the H. J. Shinn Company, the latter owning five hundred and twenty acres of very valuable fruit land near Wenatchee, Washington, of which one hundred and fifty acres have been planted to pears and apples.

Fraternally Mr. Shinn is connected with the Masons and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Spokane Club and to the Inland Club. He is pleasantly situated in his home life, having been married on the 25th of July, 1888, in Spokane, to Miss Phoebe Barmon, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Barmon, of Detroit, Michigan. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Shinn is at No. 1405 Eighth avenue and was erected by him about two years ago. One has but to read between the lines of this review to learn of the determined spirit, unfaltering enterprise and excellent business ability of Mr. Shinn, for from a humble position in the business world he has worked his way steadily upward until he is now one of the most prominent representatives of the fruit trade on the Pacific coast.

DAVID B. FOTHERINGHAM.

David B. Fotheringham, a Spokane capitalist with offices at 511 Empire State building, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 19, 1856, a son of William and Isabella (Boyd) Fotheringham. The father conducted a general mercantile store in Cleveland and afterward removed to Waterford, Pennsylvania, near Erie, where his last days were passed, his death there occurring in 1870. The mother long survived him and passed away in Spokane in 1888. Their family numbered four children. David, Isabella, Jennie and William, but the last three died before reaching maturity.

David B. Fotheringham pursued his education in the public schools of Waterford and of Erie, Pennsylvania, and on starting out in life learned the carpenter's trade. He was about fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death and from that time forward has largely been dependent upon his own resources. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible and his advancement has come from his ready recognition and utilization of opportunities which others have

passed heedlessly by. In 1877 he left Pennsylvania and removed to Denver, Colorado, where he engaged in the contracting and building business until 1888. Interesting stories from time to time reached him concerning the development and growth of the northwest and it was this which led him to establish his home in Spokane, where he arrived on the 1st of November, 1888. For many years he continued in business here as a building contractor and among some of the most notable buildings that he erected here are the Spokane county courthouse, the Washington school, the Nettleton school, the Webster school, Hotel Spokane and the M. Seller & Company building. He retired from active business six years ago but still acts as vice president of the Washington Brick & Lime Company. His patronage for a long period was so extensive and his labors so carefully and wisely directed that he derived therefrom a substantial annual income that in time gave him the competence that now enables him to live retired.

On the 27th of September, 1882, at Raton, New Mexico, Mr. Fotheringham was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jennings, a daughter of Captain William H. and Catherine Jennings, of that place. The father was a captain of the United States army and after many years devoted to the military service of his country died at Raton in 1898. The mother has since made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Fotheringham. Unto this marriage there were born four children: William Henry, who is engaged in the real-estate business at Cooes Bay, Oregon; David Dalton, operating a fruit ranch on Pleasant Prairie; Benjamin Harrison, a student; and Bernard Jennings, who is also pursuing his education. The family residence is at No. 2128 Second avenue.

Mr. Fotheringham is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance has been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and he is active in its work, doing all in his power to promote its growth and secure the adoption of its principles. He served as councilman of Spokane in 1888 and in 1891 was called to the office of mayor for a two years' term. His loyalty to the best interests of the community is well known and it is a recognized fact that his cooperation can always be counted upon to further any progressive municipal movement which his sound judgment suggests. During the period of his residence in Spokane he has gained a wide acquaintance, winning a prominent position not only in business circles but in the regard of his fellow townsmen whom he meets in political, fraternal and social relations.

GEORGE SMITH BROOKE.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in business and financial circles in Spokane than George Smith Brooke, who is at this writing the head of the oldest banking institution of the city, for the Bank of Spokane Falls, which had previously been founded by A. M. Cannon, sometime since passed out of existence. Mr. Brooke's insight has been clear, his sagacity keen and in the performance of the interests under his control he has displayed business ability and integrity that well entitle him to the success and honorable name that is now his. He has resided on the Pacific coast since early

manhood, although his birth occurred at Dubuque, Iowa, February 12, 1855. His father was the Rev. Robert Dunbar Brooke, an Episcopal minister, who was born in Maryland and was educated at Princeton University, New Jersey. The mother, Mary Watson (Smith) Brooke, was born in Virginia and was the daughter of an Episcopal minister. The ancestry of the family can be traced back in direct line to Sayer de Quincy, one of the barons who signed the Magna Charta at Runnymede in 1215. The authenticated lineage of the family goes back through David, king of Scotland, and Fergus II to Charlemagne. The family was founded in America by Robert Brooke who after his graduation from Wadham College at Oxford, came to Maryland in 1650. He was the founder of Charles county and afterward served as colonial governor. On the pages of Mr. Brooke's ancestral history also appears the names of Colonel Lloyd Beall and General James Slaughter, who were officers of the Revolutionary war. His uncle, Lloyd Brooke, was one of the first settlers of Walla Walla county and aided in its organization, while another uncle, Isaac W. Smith, was acting secretary of state under Governor Stevens.

Reared in a home of culture, where education and character development were rated above all else, George Smith Brooke was given excellent school advantages and is a graduate of Griswold College of Davenport. Entering business life he was for two years employed as car recorder for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company and in 1874 came to the Pacific northwest. He first established his home in Portland, where for four years he occupied the position of bookkeeper with the firm of Allen & Lewis, of that city, and during the succeeding four years was bookkeeper and passenger agent for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. In the summer of 1874 while purser of a steamer running between Celilo and Lewiston, the boat was laid over on Sundays at Wallula and from that period he dates his residence in Washington. Ever watchful of opportunities for advancement and with laudable ambition to work his way steadily upward, he removed to Sprague in 1882, recognizing there a favorable opening for a banking business. He thereafter became a partner in the firm of Fairweather & Brooke and established a banking house of which he became manager, his partner being at that time division superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad. There were only two other banks in Spokane county at the time—a small institution known as the Bank of Cheney which had been organized by John C. Davenport, and the Bank of Spokane Falls, founded by A. M. Cannon. In 1886 the private banking house of Fairweather & Brooke was incorporated as the First National Bank of Sprague and in 1896 was transferred by special act of congress to Spokane, the name being changed to the Fidelity National Bank of Spokane though it retained its original charter number. As both of its predecessors in the banking field have since passed out of existence this remains the pioneer banking institution of Spokane county and from the beginning Mr. Brooke has been its president. To his administrative direction, executive control, powers of keen discernment and of clear sagacity the success of the bank is due and it now ranks among the foremost financial institutions in the northwest.

On the 8th of November, 1882, Mr. Brooke was united in marriage to Miss Julia I. Hill, of Westport, Connecticut, and they have six children, Robert Dunbar, Rebecca, Julia Eltinge, Philip Slaughter, Mary Watson and George Magruder.

In his political views Mr. Brooke was originally a democrat but since 1896 has stanchly supported the republican party. For three terms he served as mayor of

Sprague, was chairman of the school board for fourteen years and aided in the organization of Lincoln county. At the present writing he does not take active part in politics because of the demands of an important and growing business, although in the duties of citizenship he is never remiss. He holds membership in the Episcopal church and also with the Spokane Country Club and is of social, genial nature, easily approachable and always courteous. His substantial qualities of manhood and citizenship, his business ability and his sterling worth have gained him a high position in public regard.

CHRISTOPHER C. DEMPSEY.

Christopher C. Dempsey, who is the owner and proprietor of Hotel Dempsey located at 407 Front street, is well known in the business circles of the city as a man whose business judgment is demonstrated in the success which has attended his efforts. He is a western man by inclination and training and is imbued with the progressive spirit which has been a prominent factor in the building up of the northwest. His birth occurred in Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the 28th of December, 1858, his parents being Connor and Mary (Duffy) Dempsey, the former of whom passed away in 1868, while the latter died in Spokane, July 5, 1911, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. The father was a prominent agriculturist of Wisconsin and for fifteen years was chairman of the town board. During the gold excitement in the far west he made a trip to California, leaving in 1852, but two years later he returned to Wisconsin and again devoted his time to the development of the farm which he owned.

Christopher C. Dempsey was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin, but during the summer months he was actively engaged in assisting his mother in the cultivation of the home farm. When he was twenty-four years of age he desired to make his own way in the world, but before entering definitely upon any career wished to see something of the world. He spent a short time in Chicago before going to Louisiana, where he remained before going to the Panhandle of Texas, where for two years he worked at surveying. Subsequently he went to Denver where he conducted a restaurant for one year, but in the fall of 1888 he came to Spokane and has since been one of the active promoters of various business undertakings in this city. His first enterprise in this city was engaging in the restaurant business on Post street near the Pacific Hotel. Fortune favored him however, and just before the fire of 1889 he disposed of this property which otherwise would have been destroyed and been a serious loss to him financially. After the fire he started another restaurant on Bernard street which he conducted for a year, when he removed to Howard and Main streets, and there stayed in business until he was elected sheriff in 1896. At the completion of his term of office in 1898, he engaged in the livery business for one year until January, 1900, at which time he disposed of his business and assumed the management of Hotel Dempsey which was situated at the corner of Main and Stevens streets. He occupied that location until 1905 when he erected the building which is now known as the Hotel Dempsey. It is a substantial three-story and basement brick building, covering a ground plan of sixty by one hundred and forty-two feet. It contains ample accommodations for



C. C. DEMPSEY

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many guests, having one hundred and twenty sleeping rooms. Mr. Dempsey has many of the salient characteristics necessary for the successful hotel manager—geniality, courtesy and consideration for the rights of others.

On the 26th of September, 1889, Mr. Dempsey was married at Union, Oregon, to Miss Mary Ellen Lincoln, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Lincoln of Missouri. To their union five children have been born: Mary Ellen, whose birth occurred on the 19th of December, 1890, and who is a graduate of the Holy Name Academy, graduating in the department of vocal music; Josephine, who was born on the 18th of October, 1892, and who, since her graduation from Holy Name Academy, has been teaching school in Montana; James P., whose birth occurred on the 2d of June, 1895, and who is a student in Gonzaga College; Robert J., born February 2, 1898; and Lucille K., whose birth occurred on the 23d of December, 1903.

Mr. Dempsey is among the faithful and more prominent attendants at St. Aloysius Roman Catholic church. He is a life member of Spokane Lodge, No. 228, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of the Chamber of Commerce, in whose objects for promotion he takes a deep interest. Although he gives his hotel the advantages of his personal management and careful supervision he nevertheless takes great pleasure in the society of his family and in the home life for which his modern residence at East 928 Sinto avenue is admirably adapted.

BURGESS L. GORDON.

The growth of Spokane deserves to be numbered among the wonders of the world. About three decades ago there was practically no city here and with marvelous rapidity the boundaries of the town have been extended until it now has a population of many thousand, its citizenship upon the whole being a progressive, energetic class, as is manifest by the splendid buildings, the beautiful homes and the growing enterprises. Almost every field of activity is here represented. Among the leading commercial interests is the wholesale grocery house of B. L. Gordon & Company, of which the subject of this review is the president and manager. Under his careful guidance the business is being continually expanded and within twenty-one years has been developed from a tiny undertaking to its present extensive and gratifying proportions.

Well known and highly respected in the business circles of the city, Mr. Gordon well deserves representation in this volume. His birth occurred in Pike county, Missouri, December 19, 1864, his parents being John A. and Texana (Early) Gordon, the former a farmer by occupation. The latter was a sister of General Jubal Early, a distinguished officer of the Confederate army.

In the public schools of his native county, Burgess L. Gordon began his education, which was continued in La Grange College, at La Grange, Missouri. After putting aside his text-books he engaged in the wholesale grocery business and in 1885 removed to Socorro, New Mexico, where he continued in the same line of trade. But ever alert to favorable opportunities he believed that the Pacific coast country offered still better advantages and therefore disposed of his interests in the south, coming to Spokane in 1890. Here he at once organized the present firm

of B. L. Gordon & Company for the conduct of a wholesale grocery business, which is located at the corner of Division and Harrison streets. From the beginning the new enterprise prospered and its growth has been proportionate to the development of the city. Two years ago he built the present fine building which is now utilized in the conduct of a business that has reached extensive proportions, being one of the leading establishments of this character in the northwest. Its trade relations cover a wide territory and the business policy of the house has ever been such as to commend it to the confidence and trust of its many patrons. Mr. Gordon has ever held to a high standard in the personnel of the house, in the line of goods carried and in the nature of service rendered to the public.

On the 12th of June, 1890, Mr. Gordon was married to Miss Raphaelita Simpson, a daughter of George S. Simpson, of Trinidad, Colorado, and a niece of Captain Raphael Simms, who commanded the famous Confederate warship Alabama during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have become the parents of three children, Burgess J., Ralph and Charles. The family attend Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic church and reside in a pleasant home at No. 601 Seventh avenue. Mr. Gordon is not a member of any secret societies but his name appears on the membership roll of the Spokane Club and the Spokane Country Club. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and his sympathy with its projects for the upbuilding of the city is manifest in active cooperation therewith. He possesses the enterprising spirit of the west which has been the dominant factor in producing the wonderful development of this section. Brooking no obstacles that honest effort can overcome, he has steadily worked his way upward until, having long since left the ranks of the many, he stands among the successful few.

ROBERT O. McCLINTOCK.

The business interests of Spokane are constantly growing until almost every enterprise known in legitimate trade is here represented. Prominent among the important mercantile interests of this city is the wholesale grocery house conducted under the name of the McClintock-Trunkey Company, of which Robert O. McClintock is president and manager. He has advanced steadily step by step to a creditable position in commercial circles and has made his establishment a standard for efficient service and straightforward dealing. His birth occurred in Butler county, Ohio, May 17, 1867, so that he has hardly yet reached the prime of life. His parents were Robert S. and Sarah (Smith) McClintock, the former a prominent farmer of that section.

His youthful days were largely devoted to the acquirement of an education as a pupil in the public schools of his native county and also of Hanover College at Hanover, Indiana. He made his initial step in the business world, following his removal to Marianna, Arkansas, in 1889. There he engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his brother-in-law, H. D. Trunkey, continuing in the trade there until 1898, when they sold out and came to Spokane, believing that the growing northwest offered much better business opportunities. Here they purchased an interest in the wholesale grocery house of the Boothe-Powell Company and soon afterward the firm name was changed to the Boothe-McClintock Com-

pany. A further change in 1906 led to the adoption of the present firm style of the McClintock-Trunkey Company. Each year has witnessed an increase in their business, their trade relations extending out in ramifying connections over a large territory. They have rebuilt and enlarged their present store, which is conveniently situated at the corner of South Stevens street and the Northern Pacific tracks, thus securing the best of shipping facilities. They have made this one of the most progressive and attractive wholesale grocery houses in the Inland Empire. They conduct a general wholesale grocery business and have recently added a most complete line of cigars, pipes and smokers' supplies. Their store is neat and tasteful in its arrangement, the work is thoroughly systematized, orders are promptly filled and the business methods are such as commend the house to a large and growing patronage. The present officers of the company are: Robert O. McClintock, president and manager; H. D. Trunkey, vice president and treasurer; Sydney S. McClintock, secretary; Edwin E. McClintock and J. B. Maclin, directors. The president of this company is also the president of the Imperial Tea & Coffee Company, a subsidiary organization of the McClintock-Trunkey Company, which deals exclusively in tea, coffee and spices.

On the 27th of November, 1895, at Marianna, Arkansas, Mr. McClintock was united in marriage to Miss Gay Trunkey, a daughter of Captain Frank and Eliza (Power) Trunkey, of that city, and they have two children, Sarah Gay and Franklin T. Mr. McClintock has never been interested in politics or held public office. He is, however, alive to the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship and his cooperation is often a tangible factor in movements for the general good. He is now serving as a member of the publicity committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in which connection he is largely exploiting the resources and the opportunities of Spokane. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and also to the First Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as a trustee and as a member of the session. Prominent among the business men of Spokane, Mr. McClintock has now for thirteen years been closely identified with the history of the city as a representative of one of its most important commercial interests. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected, a large degree of success. The prosperity of the company is certainly due in considerable measure to its president, who has largely inaugurated its policy.

COLONEL FLEETWOOD WARD.

Business conditions in recent years have brought forth the term "promoters"—men capable of seeing business opportunities, of handling practical situations and of solving intricate business problems. Their capital, too, is used in financing business propositions and such men are pushing forward the wheels of progress in no uncertain manner. To this class belongs Colonel Fleetwood Ward, who makes Spokane his home. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1847, a son of A. F. and Mary (Silvers) Ward, both of whom are now deceased, the father having died in 1893 and the mother in 1890. The ancestors of the family were early settlers of Pennsylvania, having come to America at the time

William Penn established his colony. They settled in Chester county and a great-uncle of A. F. Ward was an officer in the Revolutionary war, while Mrs. Ward was the niece of a captain of the war of 1812—captain of a privateer on the sea. He was captured and confined in an English prison where he died. Two brothers of Colonel Ward were soldiers in the Civil war, one serving with a Kansas regiment while the other became a captain of the Third Pennsylvania and afterward served as captain in the Twenty-second United States Infantry while subsequent to the close of hostilities he became aid-de-camp to General Hancock.

Colonel Ward was educated in the public and high schools of Philadelphia and for a brief period was a pupil in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. In the meantime, however, after completing his high-school course he worked for a Philadelphia banking firm with which he continued for five years, and during the last year was manager of their New York office. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained for a year. On the expiration of that period he joined General Custer on the plains and was with him for a few months as an independent scout, with the now famous Buffalo Bill and also with Wild Bill. He left that section of the country to go to Chicago, where he was employed for a few months, and was also for a few months in Philadelphia. From the latter city he went to Ohio, where he engaged in the milling business for three years with his brother-in-law. At the end of that time the brother-in-law died, leaving a large estate, and Colonel Ward devoted the succeeding four years to its settlement. He then went to the Bowling Green country where he engaged in drilling for oil, becoming interested in several oil companies with which he was connected until 1886, when they were put out of business by the trust. In that year Colonel Ward went to Gallipolis, where he made a contract to pay one hundred thousand dollars to Petrot, the inventor of the computing scales, for the patents governing the scales. He then proceeded to Detroit, where he opened an office and organized the first computing scales company known as the Detroit Computing Scales Company. Of this he was president until he sold his holdings to the Bonney & Smith Manufacturing Company of Dayton, and this was later acquired by Camby, the baking powder king of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Ward then went to New York and purchased a seat on the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange, with which business he was connected until 1892. He afterward entered the employ of the W. J. Hayes & Son Bond Company, remaining as manager of their New York office for two years. Subsequently he engaged in traveling for a short time for the company but severed his connection with that firm to engage in mining enterprises with a Mr. Denslow under the firm name of Denslow, Ward & Company. Mr. Ward also assisted in organizing the company that chartered the steamer Excelsior for the season of 1896 to go from San Francisco to Alaska for gold, and Mr. Ward was one of the first to exploit the gold resources of the far northwest. He organized the Boston & Alaska Mining Company and later the Alaska Gold Syndicate Company, both of which had gold-bearing properties. Subsequently the latter company had established offices in Berlin, Paris and London and for a time enjoyed a period of substantial prosperity. Colonel Ward was also one of the organizers of the Cook Inlet Coal Fields Company, one of the first to make known the coal deposits of Alaska, the business being a profitable one until coal oil was discovered in California, which practically put the company out of business as transportation charges from Alaska to San Francisco were too

high to allow them to compete with the home product. Colonel Ward was prominently and actively connected with these interests until 1900, when he severed his connection with the Alaska propositions and came to the Colville valley, taking up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and filing on a timber claim at the same time. Two years before his arrival in Colville he had organized the Old Hickory Mining Company with properties in the Colville valley, and when he removed to the district he began to develop this property. On his arrival in 1900 he also purchased some other mining properties and organized the Butte & Washington Mining and Milling Company for their development. Of this company, which has property on Kettle river and is doing business today, he is the president and general manager. It was Colonel Ward who located the marble lands on the Kettle river, seventeen miles north of Kettle Falls, afterward selling out to the well known Kettle River Marble Company. His attention is largely given to the interests of the Butte & Washington Mining and Milling Company and he has arranged, also, to spend a part of his time at Arden, Washington, for he is vice president of the Arden Orchards Company, in which he became interested two years ago. He is also a director of the Farmer Jones Mining Company of Idaho, and is interested in several mines in the Coeur d'Alene country.

On the 15th of January, 1872, in Philadelphia, Colonel Ward was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Howard and they have one son, Fleetwood, who is engaged in business in Montreal, Canada. Colonel Ward is a republican and fraternally was connected with the Knights of Pythias and was a charter member of Elks Lodge, No. 52, of Ohio, which was instituted by Tony Pastor. A point of interest in Colonel Ward's life is that he copied the first contract for the consolidation of oil refineries between a Mr. Logan and J. D. Rockefeller, at which time he was reading law in a law office in Philadelphia. He has been interested in some sporting events, having pulled in the first eight-oared shell race ever held in the country. He also organized the Crescent Boat Club of Philadelphia and held the championship swimming medal in that part of the country for three years. In his later days he has found excitement and interest in his operations and speculations in business projects, and has been interested more or less in mining companies in Montana, Nevada, Colorado, Washington and Idaho as well as in Alaska. Moreover, his labors have ofttimes been of a character that have contributed largely toward the development of the districts in which he has operated and thus to the substantial growth and progress of the community. He has courage, enterprise and sagacity and has won success where many a more conservative man would have feared to venture.

RICHARD DALE MILLER.

Among those who are active in controlling the financial situation in Spokane is Richard Dale Miller, of the bond firm of Eggleston & Company, with offices in the Columbia building. His business methods have always been characterized by straightforward dealing and through his energy and determination he has reached a prominent place in business circles. His birth occurred in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1868, his parents being John and Lucetta Miller, farming

people of that county. While spending his youthful days under the parental roof he attended the public schools of his native county and upon the death of his father removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, where his elder brother, John E. Miller, was located. He there supplemented his early educational opportunities by a course of study in the University of Nebraska and made his initial step in the business world as an employe in the First National Bank of Lincoln. He was assigned to the position of assistant cashier and remained in continuous connection with the bank for ten years, from 1882 until 1892. This gave him comprehensive understanding of the various departments of banking and also of the bond business, and upon resigning his position in the First National he opened a bond office in Lincoln, where he remained for four years. The opportunities of the growing west attracted him and in 1896 he came to Spokane to take charge of the bond department of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, which position he filled through the succeeding decade. He then resigned to become vice president of the Exchange National Bank, serving as such in 1907 and 1908. Thinking to find a more profitable field of labor as a dealer in bonds, he left the bank and formed the present partnership with M. H. Eggleston under the firm style of Eggleston & Company. His previous long and varied experience in this field constituted the foundation of the success which has since been enjoyed by the firm and which has brought them to a prominent position in the financial circles of the city.

Mr. Miller was married on the 8th of February, 1906, to Miss Nellie Roche, of Spokane, who died in 1908, her death being deeply regretted by many friends. Mr. Miller belongs to the Masonic fraternity in which he has attained high rank as is indicated by the fact that he has crossed the sands of the desert with the nobles of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Elks lodge of Spokane and his name is on the membership roll of the Spokane Club and of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He has made many friends during the period of his residence in this city and is always a welcome visitor in the club rooms. His has been an all-around development and his life has exemplified the sterling qualities of progressive citizenship and honorable manhood.

WILLIAM EDWARD SANDER.

William Edward Sander, though yet a young man, holds a responsible position in business circles as vice president and general manager of the Idaho Mercantile Company of Coeur d'Alene, the largest department store in Idaho. His birth occurred at Coeur d'Alene on the 2d of March, 1886, his parents being Valentine W. and Louise F. (Lohmann) Sander. Valentine W. Sander, a native of Hamburg, Germany, was brought to the United States by his parents in 1863, when a lad of six years, the family home being established in Muscatine, Iowa. There he obtained his education and began his business career as clerk in a store. In 1877 he came to Coeur d'Alene and with a small capital, in 1883, established the business which has developed into the Idaho Mercantile Company, the largest department store in Idaho. Since 1911 the Idaho Mercantile Company has established a branch house at St. Maries, Idaho. Mr. Valentine Sander acts as the president of this important concern and also has acquired much valuable real estate throughout this section. He

was appointed the first postmaster of Coeur d'Alene in 1887 and became one of the first trustees of the city when it was incorporated.

William E. Sander obtained his early education in the public schools of Coeur d'Alene, later attended the high school at Burlington, Iowa, and subsequently entered the University of Washington at Seattle, which in 1907 conferred upon him the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts. Immediately afterward he entered his father's establishment as assistant manager and in 1908 was made vice president and general manager of the Idaho Mercantile Company, in which capacity he has rendered valuable service to the present time. Outside of this important office he acts as the vice president of the Coeur d'Alene Grain & Milling Company. A young man of unfaltering enterprise and unmistakable ability, his rise in the business world is assured.

While attending the University of Washington in Seattle, Mr. Sander met Miss Helen McDonald, who was also a student there and who was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1908. Their marriage was celebrated in Seattle on the 1st of September, 1909, and has been blessed with a son, Donald Lohmann, whose birth occurred on the 1st of August, 1910. Mrs. Sander is a daughter of Judge F. A. McDonald, of Seattle. Since her marriage she has resided at No. 88 Park Drive, Coeur d'Alene.

Mr. Sander is a stanch republican in politics and served as president of the city council of Coeur d'Alene from 1909 until 1911. In Masonry he has won high rank, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He holds membership in the following organizations: Kootenai Lodge, No. 24, A. F. & A. M.; Coeur d'Alene Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Temple Commandery, No. 12, K. T., of which he was junior warden in 1909; Kadosh-Idaho Consistory, No. 3, S. P. R. S.; and Calam Temple, N. M. S., of Lewiston, Idaho. He likewise belongs to Queen Esther Chapter, No. 12, Eastern Star, and the Knights of Pythias, both of Coeur d'Alene, as well as the Spokane Club and the Inland Club of Spokane. He is a charter member and trustee of Coeur d'Alene Lodge, No. 1254, B. P. O. E. Of the Commercial Club he acts as vice president and fills the same position in relation to the Kootenai County Growers Association. In every walk of life he has won the respect and unqualified confidence of those with whom he has come in contact.

FRANCIS E. LANGFORD.

In no profession does merit depend more largely upon individual ability than in the practice of law, and progress at the bar is therefore indicative of personal power in the analysis and presentation of cases. Francis E. Langford is one who for the past seventeen years has followed the profession in Spokane. He does not specialize in any particular field but continues in general practice and in the citation of principle and precedent indicates his comprehensive understanding of the science upon which is based the stable existence of every community. He was born in London, England, August 22, 1859, and after attending school in the northern part of England, completed his education in the university at Bonn, on the Rhine, in Germany. His father died when he was very young but his stepfather provided the means of an education and in the improvement of the oppor-

tunities thus offered, Francis E. Langford qualified for the later responsibilities of life.

Coming to America in 1882, he entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph & Express Company in the capacity of private secretary to the general manager, at Baltimore, Maryland. After a few months he was transferred to New York, where he acted in the same capacity to David H. Bates, president of the company. It was at this time that the consolidation of telegraph companies was brought about and the Baltimore & Ohio became part of the Western Union system. Later he spent some time with an importing house but resigned in 1887 to go to Chicago, there accepting a position of responsibility in the Illinois National Bank. He came to the Pacific coast as a representative of banking interests, having in 1891 accepted the position of assistant cashier in the Commercial National Bank at Portland, Oregon. In the spring of 1892, however, he resigned his position in the Rose City and came to Spokane. Having decided to study law, he began his reading in the office and under the direction of Cyrus Happy. In 1895 he was admitted to the bar and was connected with Mr. Happy in law practice until 1898, since which time he has been alone. The members of the bar entertain high consideration for his integrity, dignity, impartiality, love of justice and strong common sense. His force of character and natural qualifications have enabled him to overcome all obstacles and reach a creditable position as a representative of the legal fraternity in this city.

Mr. Langford is equally pleasantly situated in his home life. He was married on the 28th of April, 1897, to Miss Laura Belle Tilton, a daughter of Frederick A. and Hattie G. Tilton, of Spokane, and they now have an interesting little son, Frederick. Mr. Langford has been a republican since becoming a naturalized American citizen and although he was quite active in the party ranks has never aspired to office. He recognizes, however, the duties as well as the obligations of citizenship and cooperates in various movements and measures for the general good. Fraternally he is a Mason and is now a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Since 1892 he has been a member of the Spokane Club and is a life member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He is interested in all manly outdoor sports and he sees to it that the periods of rest and recreation are such as to preserve an even balance with his professional activity and thus produce a well rounded character.

DAVID SANBORN PRESCOTT.

No matter in how much fantastic theorizing one may indulge as to the causation of success, clear reasoning and close investigation will ever bring to light the fact that honorable advancement in business is the result of close application and persistency of purpose. To those qualities David Sanborn Prescott owes his rise in the business world and while all days have not been equally bright he has now won for himself a creditable position in commercial circles, being at the present writing secretary and treasurer of the Union Fuel & Ice Co., of Spokane. He was born in St. Anthony, Minnesota, now a part of the city of Minneapolis, January 11, 1859, his parents being Nathan M. and Rozilla M. (Haley) Prescott. The

father, who claimed New Hampshire as the state of his nativity, was one of the pioneer settlers of Minnesota, taking up his abode in that state in 1858. He there engaged in the milling business and in 1860 removed from St. Anthony to Castle Rock, Minnesota, while later he established the family home at Herman, Grant county, Minnesota.

David S. Prescott acquired his early education in the public schools of his native state and afterward attended Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota. Feeling it incumbent to make for himself a place in the business world, in the spring of 1881 he went to Glendive, Montana, where he conducted a drug store, remaining there until March, 1887. At that date he visited Spokane and was so impressed with the possibilities of the country and its future prospects that he returned to Glendive, disposed of his store and in October, 1887, removed his family to this city. Here he opened a drug store which he conducted successfully for a time until his connection with political interests demanded his efforts in other fields. From the first he took an active part in the work of the republican party and was soon appointed chief clerk in the county auditor's office. The value of his service won substantial recognition, when, in 1892, he was elected county treasurer, filling the office during the two succeeding years. He then returned to business life, becoming secretary of the Ross Park Electric Railway Company, operating the first electric line on the Pacific coast and one of the earliest in the country. This now forms a part of the Washington Water Power Company's system. Every change in Mr. Prescott's business connections has meant a step in advance and thus the trend of his orderly progression is easily discernible. After severing his connection with the Ross Park Electric Company he entered the real-estate field in connection with his brother, Fred L. Prescott, with whom he was identified in the conduct of a real-estate business under the firm name of Prescott Brothers, until he sold out in February, 1911, to his brother. He is likewise secretary and treasurer of the Union Fuel & Ice Co. and both branches of his business are proving profitable.

He does not confine his attention, however, solely to commercial interests and business projects which promise only individual return, but is likewise active in fields where public progress is concerned. He has been honored with the presidency of the civil service commission of Spokane, an office which he now fills and in which important position many of his ideas for the welfare of the public weal are transformed into practical measures for the betterment of the city's government. He is now the secretary of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association and takes a very active part in promoting its welfare and growth. He is also a prominent figure in Masonic circles, widely known throughout the northwest, and having served for five years as grand lecturer of the state of Washington, while at the present time he is grand master of the grand lodge for Washington and Alaska. His local membership is with Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; Spokane Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.; Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, No. 2, A. A. S. R.; and El Katif Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 16th of November, 1881, Mr. Prescott was married to Miss Laura Betsworth, of Le Mars, Iowa, a daughter of Captain William Betsworth of that place, and they now have four children: Ethel F., the wife of D. C. Gibson, of

Spokane; and Ernest C., Leslie F. and Verna L., all of this city. Mr. Prescott's life has been an active and useful one, resulting in the successful accomplishment of whatever he undertakes, not only in a business way but also in other fields of activity. His interests have never been self-centered and he is recognized as one of Spokane's most public-spirited citizens.

MICHAEL M. COWLEY.

Michael M. Cowley, a retired capitalist, is one of the best known men in eastern Washington, and the consensus of public opinion places him in a prominent position among those whose lives have won for them the respect, good-will and confidence of their fellowmen. He has remained in the Pacific coast country since the spring of 1862 and for some years prior to that time was a resident of the west. He has thus long lived in a district where men are rated not by wealth but by worth and where the opportunity is open for each individual to prove his worth. Coming to America practically empty-handed, he advanced step by step as the way was open. He always watched for favorable opportunity and in the later years of his business activity he was a prominent figure in banking circles in Spokane. He now resides at 1128 Pearl street, and the fruits of his former toil supply him with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

The family name indicates his Irish nativity and ancestry. He was born in Rathdrum, County Wicklow, Ireland, May 9, 1841, his parents being Hugh and Bridget (Byrne) Cowley. The father was the owner of general mercantile stores in several different localities of that country and won success through well directed business interests. A love of adventure and the opportunities which he believed were to be secured in the new world led Michael M. Cowley to leave the Emerald isle when fifteen years of age and embark on a sailing vessel for America, where he arrived after a voyage of forty-nine days. He landed at New York city and proceeded thence to Rochester, New York, where he was employed by a relative in a grocery store at eight dollars per month. Two years were thus passed and he then started for California but as his funds were not sufficient to carry him all the way he proceeded only as far as Leavenworth, Kansas, where a United States military expedition was outfitting for the reinforcement of General Albert Sidney Johnston in the suppression of the Mormon disturbances. Mr. Cowley entered as teamster and was later given clerical work in connection with the expedition, while subsequently he was promoted to a position in the sutler's department at higher wages. He thus traveled across the plains and over the mountains with the expedition to Benicia, California, and as the original object of the trip had been accomplished the troops were sent to different posts in the west. Mr. Cowley was sent to Beall's Crossing in Colorado, afterward Fort Mojave, and remained in charge of the sutler's stores until the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861.

Mr. Cowley permanently took up his abode on the Pacific coast in the fall of that year, settling at Portland, Oregon, and in the spring of 1862 went to a mining camp at Florence, Idaho, where he engaged in mining until the early part of 1864. He also followed merchandising at Wild Horse Creek, in the Kootenai mining regions, and at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho. On the 4th of July, 1872, he settled at



M. M. COWLEY

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Spokane Bridge on the Spokane river, about seventeen miles east of the falls, the place being then known as Kendall's Bridge, and later as Cowley's Bridge. He continued to conduct a store at that place and at the same time operated the bridge and executed government contracts for furnishing supplies to Fort Coeur d'Alene. Mr. Cowley has been identified with the upbuilding of Spokane since the year of the great fire, entering financial circles here as cashier in the Traders National Bank. His capability for the management of important financial interests was soon manifest and after five years he was elected to the presidency of the bank in which he continued until 1906, when he resigned and retired from active life. He still remains a director of the bank, however, and president of the Savings society.

Mr. Cowley was married to Miss Annie Connelly, who was born in Ireland and passed away in Spokane, November 24, 1907, leaving two daughters, Mary Frances and Eleanor B. The former is now the wife of J. F. Reddy, of Medford, Oregon, and has a son and two daughters, while Eleanor B. Cowley became the wife of James Smyth, of Spokane, and has one son and one daughter.

Mr. Cowley belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, at Spokane, also to St. Aloysius church. He is one of the few men living who have been identified with the settlement of northeastern Washington and the region known as the Inland Empire from the earliest times. He belongs to the little group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing district, and acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment he has garnered in the fullness of time the generous harvest which is the just recompense of indomitable industry, integrity and noteworthy enterprise.

WILLIAM H. STANLEY.

As president and treasurer of the Spokane Canning Company William H. Stanley is closely and prominently associated with the productive industries of the city, being now at the head of a business of large proportions. He was born in New York city, February 4, 1880, his parents being James and Maria Stanley, also natives of that city, who now spend a portion of their time in Spokane and the remainder in the eastern metropolis. At the usual age William H. Stanley entered the public schools and supplemented his general course by a more specifically literary course in Williams College of Williamstown, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the class of 1902. On leaving college he came to Spokane and in 1903 entered the grocery brokerage business, in which he is still interested. Ever alert to the possibilities of business life, he directed his energies into other channels in 1906, when he joined in organizing the Spokane Canning Company, building a factory at Yardley. Operations were begun in the fall of that year and the business was capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars, with William H. Stanley as president, treasurer and general manager. This is the only plant of this kind in the Inland Empire and from the outset the business has proved a

growing and profitable one, gradually extending its ramifying trade interests over a wide territory. The plant now has a capacity of fifteen hundred cases daily and in the year 1910 sent out thirty thousand cases, while the output for the year 1911 will exceed forty thousand. The plant is in operation for about four months each year but they expect in 1912 to run the plant for six months in the year. Their pay roll averages about eight hundred dollars per week and anything which they put out under the name of the Spokane Valley brand is of high grade and quality, finding a ready sale on the market. They can all kinds of vegetables, fruits and berries and the business is growing steadily. In connection with his interest as president and treasurer of the Spokane Canning Company Mr. Stanley is also president of the Stanley Investment Company and is a director of the Fidelity National Bank.

On the 10th of June, 1908, occurred the marriage of William H. Stanley and Miss Mabel Thorne, of Brooklyn, New York. They have many friends here and their own home is justly celebrated for its warm-hearted hospitality. Mr. Stanley is well known in club and social circles. In his college days he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta and he now belongs to the University, Spokane, Inland and Rotary Clubs, the leading social organizations of this city. The wisdom of his choice in selecting the northwest as the scene of his activities has been demonstrated in the success which has crowned his efforts, making him a well known representative of industrial activity in Spokane.

FREDERICK BURBIDGE.

The rich mineral deposits of the northwest offer a splendid field of labor for the mining engineer, and as a representative of that profession Frederick Burbidge is now at the head of a substantial and growing business. He was born at Stratford, in Essex county, England, April 16, 1864, and was provided with splendid educational privileges, for after attending the great institution of learning in his native city he became a student at King's College, in London. He was a youth of eighteen years when he left his native land for the new world, arriving in 1882 at New York city, where for some time he was connected with the Orford Copper Company. After four years he was sent to Butte, Montana, as manager for the Butte Reduction Works, and there remained until 1888, when he came to Spokane. Since that time he has been engaged in mining either in this district or in that of the Coeur d'Alene. For eight years he was manager of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines and is now manager of the Frisco mine. He understands the great scientific principles which underlie his work, together with every practical phase of the business and his labors have been attended with results highly satisfactory to the companies which he represents, as well as a source of gratifying income to himself. He is now president of the Coeur d'Alene Development Company, and in business matters with which he has been connected displays sound judgment and keen discrimination.

On the 18th of May, 1892, occurred the marriage of Mr. Burbidge and Miss Rebecca Florence Williams, a daughter of William and Rebecca Williams, of Seneca Falls, New York. They have two children: Norman E., aged eighteen, now a

student in Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire; and Beatrice F., aged twelve, who is attending Brunot Hall. The family reside at No. 806 Seventh avenue. Mr. Burbidge has never been identified with politics or held office, but is a well known club man of the city and is popular with his associates in the work of the leading social organizations of Spokane. Since 1890 he has held membership in the Spokane Club, of which he was secretary in 1891-2, and he is also a life member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. The business opportunities of the new world have been so attractive to him that he has never felt regret over leaving his native country. He is thoroughly American in spirit and interests and is a typical citizen of the northwest, alert to every opportunity and recognizing the fact that in this day of close competition, strenuous effort must be put forth to achieve the success which is worth while.

JUDGE FRANK H. RUDKIN.

Judge Frank H. Rudkin, who by appointment became judge of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Washington, on the 31st of January, 1911, and since January, 1887, has been a member of the bar of this state, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, April 23, 1864. His parents, Bernard and Winnifred (Leonard) Rudkin, were both natives of Ireland and are now residents of Trumbull county, Ohio, where for many years they have made their home. In their family were five sons and one daughter: Frank H.; Mark L., Edward and William B., all of whom are residents of Kinsman, Ohio; John J., living in Kennewick, Washington; and Mrs. T. A. Collins, whose home is in Greenville, Pennsylvania.

At the usual age Judge Rudkin entered the public schools of his native county, continuing his education in the high school and later in Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he was graduated L. B. with the class of 1886. In January of the following year he arrived in Washington and throughout his entire professional career has been connected with the bar of this state. He practiced law in Ellensburg and North Yakima until 1900, in which year he was elected to the superior court bench from the district comprising Yakima, Kittitas and Franklin counties, his term to cover four years. Such was the record which he made in that connection that in 1904 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state and served on the bench of the court of last resort in Washington for over six years. From 1909 until 1911 he was chief justice of the supreme court and was then reelected judge of the supreme court, while on the 31st of January, 1911, he was appointed judge of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Washington. Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, calm in temper, diligent in research, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, courteous and kind in demeanor and inflexibly just on all occasions, these qualities have enabled Judge Rudkin to take first rank among those who have held the highest judicial office in the state and have made him the conservator of that justice wherein is the safeguard of individual liberty and happiness and the defense of our national institutions. His reported opinions are monuments to his profound legal learning

and superior ability, more lasting than brass or marble and more honorable than battles fought and won. They show a thorough mastery of the questions involved, a rare simplicity of style, and an admirable terseness and clearness in the statement of the principles upon which the opinions rest.

On the 8d of October, 1908, Judge Rudkin was married to Miss Pearl A. Morford, or North Yakima, a granddaughter of John B. Nelson, one of the pioneer residents of North Yakima. The Judge is a member of the Spokane Club and those who come within the circle of his friends find him a social gentleman of unfeigned cordiality, with whom association means expansion and elevation. His successive elections to the bench indicate clearly his position as a jurist. An excellent presence, earnest manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability to correctly apply its principles make him an effective and successful advocate and ensure him equal rank with other distinguished members of the court of appeals. His record has at all times conferred honor and dignity upon the district that has honored him.

MYRON ARCHER FOLSOM.

In a history of the bar of Spokane appears the name of Myron Archer Folsom, whose work as an attorney has been of an important character, especially in the field of corporation law. He is particularly well known in connection with litigation of different mining companies and his professional work has made him a practitioner before all the state and federal courts upon the Pacific coast.

The natal day of Mr. Folsom was January 16, 1875, and the place of his nativity a farm in Dane county, Wisconsin, his parents being Jeremiah and Mary (Lyon) Folsom, both of whom were representatives of early New England families represented in this country since the colonial epoch in our history. At the usual age he began his education as a public-school student in Wisconsin and following the removal of the family to Alexandria, South Dakota, he continued his studies there. Still he was not content with the opportunities for intellectual advancement thus far afforded him and in 1891, upon the opening of Leland Stanford Jr. University in California, he entered as one of the first students and was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of the same year he was admitted to the bar of California, having previously taken up the study of law, his thorough mastery of legal principles enabling him to successfully pass the required examination that admitted him to practice before the courts of the state. In January, 1897, he opened an office in San Francisco and while there assisted in preparing an annotation of the codes of California. He also collaborated with Curtis H. Lindley in the preparation of "Lindley on Mines" and edited the ninth edition in three volumes of "Desty's Federal Procedure."

In the spring of 1899 Mr. Folsom went to northern Idaho and under a retainer from the state government assisted in the prosecutions resulting from the Coeur d'Alene riots. He was also assistant United States attorney in the prosecution of the miners for interference with the United States mails. In December, 1899, he arrived in Spokane, Washington, and became one of the attorneys for the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Company and rendered valuable services in

connection with the important apex litigation involved. He has tried cases in all the state and federal courts of California, Oregon, Idaho and Washington and also before the United States supreme court and in recent years his practice has been mostly in the United States courts. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and his deductions logical, while in the application of a legal principle he displays marked discernment. His arguments are characterized by a perspicuity that leaves no one at sea as to his meaning.

In December, 1896, Mr. Folsom was married to Miss Maud Wadsworth, a daughter of Hiram Wadsworth of Spokane, and they have two daughters, Frances and Janet. Mr. Folsom is a member of the principal social organizations of the city and has been honored with the presidency of the Spokane Club. He is a representative of our best type of American manhood and his genuine worth, broad mind and public spirit have made him a director of public thought and action. He has never sought, nor desired office and in fact has never sought to figure personally before the public in any light or any relation outside of his profession, yet his influence is felt as a strong, steady, moving force in the social, moral and legal movements of the community.

SIKKO BARGHOORN.

Sikko Barghoorn, general agent at Spokane for the Netherlands American Mortgage Bank, has in this connection become well known as a representative of financial interests in this city and has proven his worth as an enterprising and resourceful business man. He was born in Groningen, Holland, on the 18th of January, 1875, and after completing his education there in the government high school, entered the employ of the Netherlands American Mortgage Bank of his native city, with which he has since been connected. After a brief period, in which he had proven his worth and adaptability, he was sent by the bank to America in 1898 and made his way direct to Spokane. Soon afterward he opened an office at Pullman, Washington, and later at Moscow, Idaho, but in 1907 took up his permanent abode in Spokane, where as representative for the company he has done an extensive business in farm mortgages, loaning about three million dollars on farm properties in the Spokane country, while about ten million dollars of the company's funds have been loaned in the United States. He is also a director of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company and is a prominent figure in financial circles, thoroughly versed on realty values and manifesting keen discrimination in the placement of investments.

On the 15th of June, 1902, Mr. Barghoorn was married to Miss Franc McConnell, a daughter of Richard D. McConnell, a resident of Moscow, Idaho. Three children have been born of this union: Sikko Richard, Catharine Anna and Winston William. The family home is at No. 825 East Mission avenue, in one of the attractive residence districts of the city. Mr. Barghoorn is well known socially through his membership in the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He not only easily wins friends but has the happy faculty of retaining the warm regard of those with whom he is associated. He has proven his worth in the business world, the company which he represents

finding him a most trustworthy and capable representative, who has expert knowledge of the realty and financial situation of the section of the country in which he operates and therefore makes judicious investments that are proving a source of gratifying profit.

CYRUS HAPPY.

Cyrus Happy, of Spokane, was born on a farm in Perry county, Illinois, near the present city of Duquoin, January 28, 1845, a son of Burgin and Mary (Williams) Happy. Both his parents were natives of Kentucky, removing with their individual families to Illinois, where they were married. He was reared on the paternal farm, receiving in his early years only the educational advantages of a country log school, which he attended for three months in the winter seasons until the age of fifteen. Owing to the absence of his elder brother in the army it then became necessary for him to devote his entire time to the work of the farm. In March, 1865, he enlisted, under the last call of President Lincoln, in Company K. Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, and he continued in the service until December of the same year, when he was mustered out with his regiment.

After leaving the army Mr. Happy decided to complete his education and pursued studies in the academy at Duquoin, Illinois, and then in McKendree College at Lebanon, where he was graduated in the scientific course in 1869. He then went to Edwardsville, Illinois (the county seat of Madison county), studied law in the office of Gillespie & Springer, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar and embarked in practice at that place. For some six years he was in professional partnership with Judge David Gillespie (his preceptor in the law), and subsequently, until 1891, he sustained the same relation with C. N. Travous, who had been a student in Mr. Happy's law office and became a practitioner of eminent ability and reputation, occupying at the time of his death, in 1908, the position of general counsel of the Wabash system of railroads. During his professional career of twenty years in Illinois Mr. Happy enjoyed substantial success and became known as one of the representative members of the bar. At all times interested in public questions and affairs, he took a somewhat active part in politics. As a young lawyer he was twice a candidate for county judge, but except on those occasions never ran for political office. In the campaign of 1876 he was a nominee for presidential elector on the republican ticket, which was successful at the polls, and he joined in formally casting the vote of Illinois for Hayes and Wheeler.

Owing to failing health Mr. Happy determined to establish himself in the northwest and in January, 1891, removed to Spokane, where he has since resided and pursued his profession. He is known for exceptional conscientiousness and fidelity in his work, and for marked accomplishment and ability in certain technical branches of the law which in recent years have become of the very highest importance throughout the northwestern country. Mr. Happy was among the first to foresee the peculiar demands that would be made upon the legal profession by the general process of irrigation; and in the department of irrigation law he is one of the foremost authorities and practitioners.



CYRUS HAPPY

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His special interest in this direction was the outgrowth of extensive observation and study of the subject of irrigation as related to agricultural possibilities, and of an intimate personal connection with several vital undertakings. In 1902, in behalf of clients who had a large financial interest in an irrigation company in the Yuma valley, Arizona, he with his law partner devoted much attention to the concerns of that company. This led him to make an exhaustive study of irrigation questions and problems in their historical, legal and practical aspects, and he traveled many thousands of miles in the United States and Mexico, examining the different systems in operation. As one of the legal representatives of the Yuma valley enterprise (known as the Irrigation Land & Improvement Company), he has participated actively in the fight for it in the courts and before the United States department having jurisdiction of the matter against the practically confiscatory policy of the United States Reclamation service—a contest attracting wide attention because of the governmental methods involved.

From his earliest residence in Spokane Mr. Happy took an active interest in projects for developing the natural resources of the surrounding country. It was generally believed that on account of the gravelly nature of the soil throughout the Spokane valley irrigation was impracticable on any basis of expectation of profit. On the 4th of April, 1901, W. L. Benham, a retired railroad man, filed articles of incorporation of the Spokane Valley Land & Water Company; and after making appropriations of water in the lakes around the valley, he constructed an irrigation canal through a section of land which he had acquired at Greenacres. "The experiment (we quote from a paper by Mr. Happy) demonstrated that the gravelly soil of Spokane valley makes the best irrigating canals and ditches that can be made without concrete, and that the soil is as responsive to the intelligent application of moisture as any soil in the world." But it was exceedingly difficult to overcome the settled prejudice on the subject. In the critical emergency of the company Mr. Happy was one of the first to come to its support, and by his money, labor and influence greatly assisted it to become a success. After the retirement of Mr. Benham he was president of the company in the most critical period of its existence, shortly before it was sold to D. C. Corbin. He took a leading part also in promoting the success of the Spokane Canal Company, constantly rendering it most valuable assistance, and is still its legal adviser. He was one of the principal incorporators of the Methow Canal Company, in Okanogan county, served for some time as its president, and has always been its legal representative. In addition, his firm has charge of the legal interests of the Arcadia Land Company.

To Mr. Happy the people of the Pacific northwest are largely indebted for the interest now being taken in apple culture on an extensive and scientific scale. Convinced by his knowledge of the capabilities of the soil of the Spokane valley when subjected to intelligent irrigation that it offered special advantages for the culture of the apple, he became an enthusiastic advocate of that industry, and there is no man to whom a larger share of credit is due for the resulting progress.

As a citizen of Spokane he is known for high character and ideals and for active usefulness, both in connection with the general interests of the community and in the private relations and influences of life. He is an accomplished and forcible speaker, and has written and published considerable on various topics, especially in relation to the substantial advantages and resources of the northwest.

In politics he has always sustained his relation with the republican party, contributing to its success by campaign speeches, though as in early life, declining to become a candidate for office. His law firm is Happy, Winfree & Hindman, in which W. H. Winfree and W. W. Hindman are associated with him.

Mr. Happy married, in Edwardsville, Illinois, September 11, 1879, Minna Mary Prickett, a daughter of John A. and Elizabeth M. Prickett. Their children are: Claudine Hunt, who married G. W. Kaufman, now of Marshfield, Oregon; Eloise, who wedded Seth Richards, a son of Henry M. Richards, of Spokane, Washington; Cyrus, Jr.; and John Harrison.

HON. FLOYD LORENZO DAGGETT.

The history of the settlement and development of the Atlantic seaboard is being duplicated on the Pacific coast, save that the work here undertaken by progressive men has back of it the intelligent understanding of experience and development of several intervening generations, and work that in colonial days required many years to accomplish is now done in about the same number of months, for experience and invention have brought out skill and ability, so that today there is little loss of time or labor. The feature of development in the northwest which now most closely occupies the time and attention of Hon. Floyd Lorenzo Daggett is the irrigation of hitherto arid lands and thus the reclamation of hundreds of acres which through the extension of the water system have been converted into richly productive fields.

Mr. Daggett was born at Dodgeville, Wisconsin, December 16, 1862, a son of Pliny A. and Margaret L. (Floyd) Daggett. His parents were pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, having settled at Dodgeville in 1855, at the time of their removal westward from Attleboro, Massachusetts. The father gave his attention to general farming until 1870, when he engaged in the fire insurance business, securing a good clientage in that line. In February, 1889, he came to the Pacific coast and thereafter conducted a fire insurance agency in Spokane until 1898, when he retired to private life. He is now a resident of Sandpoint, Idaho, but his wife died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1887. During his residence in Spokane he was very prominent in Masonic circles and became widely known among the leading Masons of this part of the state.

At the usual age Floyd L. Daggett became a pupil in the public schools of Dodgeville and after putting aside his text-books he secured a position in a mercantile establishment of that city. Laudable ambition prompted him to put forth his best efforts in every connection, and progress resulted from his close application and well directed energy. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, called him to the office of town clerk, in which he served for seven years and upon the removal of the family to Spokane, he became associated with his father in the fire insurance business, under the firm name of P. A. Daggett & Company, this relation being maintained until 1898. Floyd L. Daggett then became sole proprietor of the business and conducted the agency until 1901, when he was again called to public office, having been elected city comptroller. He

received indorsement of his first term's service in a reelection, which continued him in office until May, 1905, when he was chosen by popular suffrage to the office of mayor of Spokane, remaining as chief executive of the city for a term of two years. Since attaining his majority his political allegiance has been given to the democratic party and it was upon that ticket that he was elected. He brought to his official duties the same spirit of progress and improvement that has characterized all of his business career, and while the incumbent in office he built the present reservoir and expended on behalf of the city a half million dollars in extending the water system. He was the first to advocate the well system, now used extensively in furnishing the city water supply. His public service also covered nine years' connection with the school board, from 1897 until 1907, and during the same period he was a member of the park commission. From 1901 until 1907 he served on the library commission and was a member of the committee that supervised the building of the present library. His deep interest in Spokane and its welfare has been manifest in many tangible and effective efforts on its behalf.

At the present writing Mr. Daggett is not connected with any office but is concentrating his energies upon his business affairs which have been of constantly growing importance. He was one of the original promoters and incorporators of the Arcadia Orchard Company and for three years acted as its president. This is the largest orchard irrigation proposition in the United States. Since disposing of his interest in that undertaking Mr. Daggett has devoted his time to other irrigated land propositions on a smaller scale and his efforts are proving a potent force in the development of the state and the reclamation of the hitherto arid districts. The value of his work cannot be overestimated and thus he is taking active and helpful part in the upbuilding of the Inland Empire.

On the 6th of June, 1886, at Muscoda, Wisconsin, Mr. Daggett was united in marriage to Miss Christeena McIntyre, a daughter of John B. and Cynthia (Allison) McIntyre, of that city. Three children have been born unto them but the youngest, Bradley, died July 7, 1911, when fourteen years of age. The other two are: Gordon F., now a civil engineer of Spokane; and Gus M., who is express messenger on the Great Northern Railroad. The family reside at No. 704 Augusta avenue. They attend the Vincent Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Daggett was one of the organizers and of which he has continuously served as a trustee. He has membership relations with Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M.; Red Cross Lodge, No. 47, K. P.; and Camp No. 99, W. O. W. He has long been recognized as a leader of thought and action in this district and the consensus of public opinion places him among the alert and enterprising citizens of Spokane.

JOHN F. SPANGLE.

John F. Spangle, who for seven years past has filled the office of postmaster of Cheney, is one of the highly respected citizens of Spokane county, a position which he has gained by his genial traits of character and his ability as a public official. He is a native of Madison county, Illinois, born January 22, 1859, a son of William and Christina (Berger) Spangle, the latter of whom died in January,

1910. The father served under General W. T. Sherman in the Civil war, being a member of the Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He is still living and has arrived at the age of seventy-seven years.

In the common schools of Illinois John F. Spangle secured his preliminary education. At the age of twelve he came to Washington and spent the winter at Walla Walla. The following spring he took up his home on the site now occupied by Spangle and may, therefore, be named as one of the very early settlers in this section. He engaged in farming until 1885, except for a few months in 1875 when he carried the mail on horseback through the Spokane country. About 1888, having decided to give up agriculture, he applied himself to the carpenter's trade, in which he continued for eleven years. In 1899 he was appointed clerk of the county commissioners of Spokane county, a position which he filled with great acceptance for three and one-half years. He has occupied the office of postmaster of Cheney since February, 1904, having been appointed to that position by President Roosevelt, and four years later was reappointed to the office, the duties of which he has discharged to the entire satisfaction of the people and of the officials at Washington.

On the 18th of October, 1880, at Cheney, Mr. Spangle was married to Miss Mary A. Cook whose parents were early settlers of Washington. To this union three children have been born: Carrie M.; George W., who married Miss Irma Le Cornu; and Myrtle E.

Politically Mr. Spangle has been an earnest supporter of the republican party ever since he arrived at manhood and has taken a lively interest in local, state and national elections. He was a delegate to the state convention at Ellensburg, in 1899, and also to the state convention at Spokane, in 1907. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and served as worshipful master of Cheney Lodge in 1904, being also a valued member of the Odd Fellows. He has passed through all the chairs of the subordinate lodge of the order last named. Endowed with good powers of observation and discrimination, he has made practical use of opportunities as they arose and he is today one of the best known men of Cheney. He has been connected with the development of this section since his boyhood and no man has been more deeply interested in the progress which has been witnessed in Spokane county or notes with greater pride the remarkable development which is now taking place throughout this region. His life has been governed by honorable principles and his example has been to others an inspiration and support the value of which it would be difficult indeed to estimate.

JAMES L. PAINE.

No matter in how much fantastic theorizing one may indulge as to the cause of success, investigation into the lives of those who have won honorable prosperity shows that their advancement is due not to any unusual combination of circumstances, but to the fact that they have improved opportunities which any might employ, and that industry, determination and honorable dealing are salient forces in winning success. Such has been the record of James L. Paine, now the secretary and treasurer of the Spokane Dry Goods Company, engaging in both the wholesale

and retail trade. His residence in Spokane covers a period of twenty-one years. He arrived here in 1890 when a young man of twenty-four years, his birth having occurred in Algona, Iowa, December 14, 1865, his parents being James L. and Susan P. (Horton) Paine. After attending the public schools of his native city he continued his education in Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, and then in Algona became associated with J. M. Comstock, who is now the vice president of the Spokane Dry Goods Company and is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. At that time he was one of the business men of Algona, Iowa, but thinking to find better business opportunities in the west he arrived in Washington in 1889 and established the enterprise now conducted under the name of the Spokane Dry Goods Company. Appreciative of Mr. Paine's services he sought his cooperation in the new field in 1890 and in 1895, when the company was incorporated under the name of the Spokane Dry Goods Company, Mr. Paine was admitted to a partnership and has since had active voice in the management of the business. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Spokane Dry Goods Company which has both wholesale and retail departments of considerable extent, the retail store, which is conducted under the name of the Crescent, being one of the most attractive and up-to-date department stores in the northwest. The utmost care has been shown in the selection of employes and the house has ever maintained a high standard in its personnel, in the quality of goods carried and in the character of service rendered to the public. In addition to his connection with the dry-goods trade Mr. Payne is also secretary of the Dry Goods Realty Company, which owns valuable business property including the buildings in which the Spokane Dry Goods Company and the Crescent store are operating.

On the 23d of June, 1897, in Chicago, Mr. Paine was married to Miss Agnes Cowley, a daughter of H. T. and Lucy A. (Peet) Cowley, of this city, her father having been one of the pioneer educators of Spokane and well known as a promoter of the school interests of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Paine have two children, Lawrence C. and Margaret. The family attend the Westminster Congregational church and Mr. Paine is serving as president of its board of trustees. He belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M., and to the Spokane Club, and while never taking an active interest in politics nor binding himself by party ties, he is interested in progressive citizenship and his cooperation can always be counted upon to further measures for the general good. His success has its root in the fact that he has always continued in the line of trade in which he embarked as a young salesman, thoroughly familiarizing himself with the business in every detail and employing the most advanced and progressive methods in its conduct.

WILLIAM G. MALLOY.

William G. Malloy is a member of the firm of Malloy Brothers, investment and real-estate brokers with offices in the Old National Bank building. He has also other important interests of a kindred nature and as an officer has voice in the management of the various companies with which he is connected, all of which are not only proving sources of individual profit but are also factors in promoting general development and prosperity. Mr. Malloy was born in Frisco, Utah, November 3,

1877, a son of Patrick A. and Catherine Frances Malloy. The father arrived in Walla Walla, Washington, in 1864, and was engaged in the cattle business, freighting and mining and knew this entire section of the country when it was an almost undeveloped wilderness, only a few ranchmen and traders having ventured into the district where the Indians were more numerous than the white settlers. Through his business activity he took active part in the substantial improvement of the west where he continued his residence until his death, on Christmas Day, 1900. His widow still survives, as do their five children, namely: Catherine, the wife of Bruce Clendenning, of Spokane; Ida, who married C. Harry Woodin, also of this city; Minnie; John S.; and William G., of this review.

The Malloy family has resided in Spokane since 1886, William G. Malloy being a lad of eight years at the time of the removal to this city. He attended the public schools in this city and afterward entered All Hollow's College at Salt Lake City, after which he returned and secured a position as bookkeeper. Later he was connected for a time with the Northern Pacific Railroad, but ambitious to engage in business on his own account turned his attention to the real-estate and insurance business in 1900, forming a partnership with Jerome Drumheller, under the firm style of Drumheller & Malloy. In 1906 this firm dissolved and Mr. Malloy was then joined by his brother under the present firm style of Malloy Brothers, real estate and investments. They make a specialty of irrigated lands in the Spokane valley and have handled much valuable property, their efforts in this direction being effective in inducing many settlers to come to this district whereby the growth and upbuilding of the valley has been largely augmented. In addition to his partnership relation with his brother, William G. Malloy is the president of the Willapacific Town Site Company, of the Hayden-Coeur d'Alene Irrigated Company and the Maple Hill Coal Company.

Mr. Malloy makes his home at No. 1730 Pacific avenue, where he resides with his mother who was one of the pioneers of California, her father having settled there during the early period of mining excitement. She was born in Los Angeles and made her way up through this country in 1864. She has therefore been a witness of the greater part of the growth and development of the west, watching great changes that have transformed the Pacific coast into a great empire. Mr. Malloy belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., and also holds membership in the Spokane, Spokane Amateur Athletic and the Spokane Country Clubs. He has a wide acquaintance and is popular in these different organizations and is recognized in business circles as a man of progressive and forceful spirit who neglects no opportunity for legitimate advancement in the field of business in which he has embarked.

W. D. VALENTINE, M. D.

Dr. W. D. Valentine is the oldest continuous boxholder in the Spokane postoffice, which indicates his connection with the city from early pioneer times, his residence here dating from 1884. While he has long stood in the front rank of his profession he has also become a prominent factor in mining circles and like



DR. W. D. VALENTINE

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many of the residents of the northwest has won substantial and gratifying success in developing the rich mineral resources of the country.

He was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1850, and when only three years of age was taken by his parents to Ogle county, Illinois. He was graduated from the Rock River College in 1870 and continued his studies in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he won a degree in 1872, further supplementing his more specifically literary knowledge by a year's study in the Illinois State University, from which he was graduated in 1873. His preparation for the practice of medicine was made in the Chicago Medical College and in the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, completing his course in the former in 1875 and in the latter in 1877. He next entered the Physio-Medical Institute in Cincinnati and was graduated in 1880. While studying medicine he engaged in teaching for a time and was prominent among its educators who raised the standard of scholarship in Ogle county until the schools of that county won the gold medal at the Centennial Exposition of 1876.

Dr. Valentine located for practice in Polo, Illinois, where he remained for two years, and then removed to Lanark, that state, where he resided until 1884. At that time he came to Spokane and in the intervening years has ever maintained a foremost position in the ranks of the medical profession in this city. He was on the high road to prosperity when the fire of 1889 occurred, bringing to him heavy losses. He worked untiringly and heroically to save property belonging to several of his neighbors and then finally turned to save his own, carrying out some of his office effects which, however, were burned in the street. He was at length compelled to flee from his office and on reaching the foot of the stairs found the air full of fire, and as he crossed the street was badly burned, besides losing a very valuable package of money and securities. A man who crossed just ahead of him was suffocated in the street. Such was the effect of this fiery ordeal upon the Doctor's lungs and upon the mucus lining of his stomach that for three years he was disqualified for active business but finally recovered and resumed practice. He has kept pace with the march of improvement that has brought the medical profession to its present high standard of knowledge and efficiency. His reading has been broad and his investigations and research have placed him with those who speak authoritatively upon various branches of the medical science. Moreover, his duties have always been performed with a sense of conscientious obligation that has won the confidence and trust of his patrons. Dr. Valentine has also become widely known in connection with mining interests. For several years he was the vice president of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company and is now a stockholder in various other good propositions including the Elk City Mining Company, the Togo Mining Company and the United Copper Mining & Smelting Company, of all of which he is a director. He is deserving of the prominence and success that have come to him not only by reason of his ability in his profession but also because he has proven a valuable factor in many of the activities which have counted as of most worth in the upbuilding of the city.

On the 26th of June, 1909, Dr. Valentine was united in marriage to Mrs. Anna M. Hayes, who was also one of the pioneer residents of Spokane. He belongs to the Vincent Methodist Episcopal church and is a prominent member of Samaritan Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F. In fact he has taken the various degrees in Odd Fellowship and has filled all of the chairs in the order, and also held office in the

Grand Lodge and the Canton. He is now examining physician for Excelsior Camp, No. 5124, M. W. A., and other camps of the organization, and also of the Royal Neighbors of America. He was one of the organizers of the Modern Woodmen fraternity and was one of the three who named the order. He likewise belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M., to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and for many years he has been a prominent and active member of the Pioneer Association. In strictly professional lines his fraternal relations are with the County and State Medical Societies, the National Medical Association and the Medical Association of Physio-Medical Physicians and Surgeons. On matters of general history pertaining to Spokane he may well be consulted for few residents in this city have longer remained here and there are indeed few who have been in closer touch with the life and interests of the community.

AARON KUHN.

The name of Aaron Kuhn is a familiar one in banking circles in eastern Washington and, honored and respected by all, no man occupying a more enviable position among the financiers of the state, not only by reason of the success which he has accomplished but also owing to the straightforward and reliable methods he has ever followed in safeguarding the interests of depositors and in promoting the growth and success of the banks with which he is connected.

Mr. Kuhn was born in Germany, January 25, 1857, and after acquiring his education in the public schools there, he came to America in 1873, being at that time a youth of sixteen years. The opportunities of the western world had proved to him an irresistible attraction and he made his way direct to Salt Lake City, where he established a store, engaging in the sale of cigars, stationery and other goods. In 1875 he removed to Elko, Nevada, and later became a resident of Tuscarora, Nevada, where he engaged in the same line of business until 1878. In that year he went to San Francisco, where he continued for about four months, removing thence to Pierce City, Idaho, where he conducted a general mercantile store until 1883. Disposing of his stock at that place, he removed to Colfax, Whitman county, Washington, and began again in the same line. This was a pioneer period in the history of the region and he made good use of the opportunities which were his and developed his business with the growth of the country. Saving his money, he made prudent investment in lands throughout the wheat and fruit belt, recognizing that real estate is the safest of all investments. Gradually he extended his holdings as his financial resources increased and also developed his property, becoming one of the biggest and best known wheat shippers of this part of the state, having shipped as high as a million and a half bushels in a single season. Thus his business reached mammoth proportions and he continued in active connection with Colfax until 1902, when he disposed of most of his interests there and removed to Spokane. In 1903 he became associated with Alfred Coolidge and Adolph F. McClaine in purchasing the controlling interest in the Traders National Bank, which was then capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars, the capital stock, however, having since been raised to a million dollars. He served as president of that bank in 1907, 1908 and 1909 and is now a member of its

executive committee, spending much of his time at the bank. He is recognized as a power in financial circles here, his operations covering a wide territory, for he is the president of the Davenport National Bank of Davenport, Washington, of the Garfield (Washington) National Bank, of the Bonner County National Bank of Sandpoint, Idaho, and a director of the Inland Empire Railway Company and of the Spokane & Washington Improvement Company, close corporations, which are owners of the Manitou addition. He holds much real estate in Spokane and shortly after his removal to this city purchased the Van Valkenberg and Holland block on Riverside avenue, remodeling and improving this and transforming it into one of the fine business structures of the city, now known as the Kuhn building.

On the 8th of May, 1884, at Lewiston, Idaho, Mr. Kuhn was united in marriage to Miss Leah Grostein, a daughter of Robert and Rosa Grostein, of that city, who were pioneers of Lewiston, settling there in 1861, when the discovery of gold brought many residents to that district. They had formerly made their home in Buffalo, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn have a daughter, Rena, born in Colfax, Whitman county, Washington, now the wife of Carl H. Weil, of Chicago. Mr. Kuhn is a Mason who has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and belongs to El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has served as vice president of the Temple Emmanuel and is generous in support of the church but takes no active part in club life or in politics. His home address is No. 2815 First avenue. His energies have been concentrated upon his business and his varied and important interests have contributed substantially to the growth, development and prosperity of various localities.

ALFRED E. BARNES.

Alfred E. Barnes is actively connected with a profession that has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of every community, and it is also one in which advancement depends upon individual merit and ability. Environment nor influence can have but little effect upon the attainment of success in this field but broad study, careful analysis and logical reasoning are the concomitants which insure success. Ability therefore becomes in a measure prominence, and that Mr. Barnes occupies a leading position in the ranks of the legal profession is an indication of his learning and skill in his chosen field. He was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, February 6, 1857, his parents being Alfred J. S. and Susan M. (Jeffords) Barnes. His father was engaged in dairy farming in the Buckeye state and for more than forty years served as justice of the peace in his home locality, his impartial decisions winning him golden opinions from all sorts of people. At the time of the Civil war he offered his services as a private to the government, enlisting in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry and when his first term had expired he reenlisted as a member of the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, from which he was discharged in August, 1866, with the rank of sergeant. As the result of an accident that occurred at Knoxville, Tennessee, during the period of his second enlistment, he was partially paralyzed and remained so until his death in 1892.

At the usual age Alfred E. Barnes began his education as a public-school student in Ashtabula county and afterward went to Ponca, Nebraska, to join his elder brother, John B., who is now a member of the supreme court of that state. Alfred E. Barnes there took up the study of law, which he pursued while engaged in teaching school. His thorough preliminary reading qualified him for admission to the bar in March, 1879, and for twenty years he continued to practice law at Ponca. He was accorded a large clientele and at the same time was regarded as one of the leaders of the republican party in that district. He held the office of county attorney of Dixon county, Nebraska, from 1892 until 1894, and was at one time candidate for the position of attorney general but was defeated through the activities of the railroad interests.

Mr. Barnes has been a resident of Spokane since September, 1899, at which time he entered upon the practice of law under the firm name of Hyde, Latimer & Barnes. Following the withdrawal of the senior member, the firm style of Barnes & Latimer was assumed but in 1906 this connection was discontinued and Mr. Barnes has since practiced alone. He has remained active in republican ranks since coming to the northwest and during the campaigns has always been called upon to tour the state in behalf of his party. He has never held public office here, however, preferring to concentrate his entire attention upon his professional duties which are of constantly growing importance. While undoubtedly not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. Well versed in the learning of his profession and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, with great shrewdness and sagacity and extraordinary tact, he is in the courts an advocate of great power and influence.

Mr. Barnes resides with his family at No. 625 South Pine street. He was married at Ponca, Nebraska, July 12, 1882, to Miss Cornelia A. King, a daughter of William King, of Kewanee, Illinois, and they have three children, Eugene A., W. Lamont and Edwin King, all of Spokane. Mr. Barnes affiliates with the Masonic fraternity but in other ways has not extended his membership relations. His professional and political activities make full demand upon his time and energies, and the position of leadership which is accorded him in each is a recognition of his ability and worth.

JAMES D. BUCHANAN.

James D. Buchanan has been well known for many years in the business circles of Spokane where he conducts a large undertaking establishment at Nos. 28 and 30 Third avenue. His birth occurred in Clark county, Indiana, on the 14th of April, 1858, and he is a son of George and Jane (Montgomery) Buchanan, the former of whom passed away in 1891. His ancestors were among the early settlers of America, and Buchanan county, Virginia, received its name from some of the earliest members of the family who settled in Virginia. His boyhood days were spent in Illinois and there he received his education from the time he was seven years of age until he left school at the age of fourteen. At that time he



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entered upon agricultural pursuits and continued in that line of work until 1879 when he went to Walla Walla, Washington, where he remained until March 1880. He then went to Spokane and took up a homestead in the northeastern part of the town which he farmed until 1889, but as the city grew and opportunities for engaging in business presented themselves, he gave up his farming and engaged in the cigar and tobacco business for some time before entering upon the undertaking business, which he has since followed. On December 1, 1911, Mr. Buchanan removed from Riverside avenue to his new establishment at Nos. 28 and 30 Third avenue, where he has one of the finest undertaking establishment in the Inland Empire. The building, which was exclusively designed for him, contains a chapel and all other rooms and conveniences desirable and its cost was over twenty-five thousand dollars. The structure is devoted entirely to this business.

On the 1st of June, 1897, Mr. Buchanan was married to Miss Ella M. Ryan, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Ryan, at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Two children were born to this union, Mary and Catherine, both of whom are attending school. In politics Mr. Buchanan is fully aware of the corrupt methods frequently instituted by the parties, who are largely under the control of the machine rule, and consequently has ever maintained an independent attitude. He is a member of Spokane Lodge No. 228, B. P. O. E., the Knights of Columbus, Eagles, Red Men, Foresters of America, Moose, Knights and Ladies of Security, Catholic Order of Foresters, Young Men's Institution, and the Ancient Order of Hiberians, of which he is state president. In his business and fraternal relations he is both faithful and honorable, and his sterling personal worth has gained him warm friends, and he is well established in the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens and business associates.

THOMAS H. BREWER.

In the history of banking in the northwest the name of Thomas H. Brewer deserves prominent place, for he is the president of the Fidelity National Bank of Spokane and the Genesee Exchange Bank, of Genesee, Idaho, the vice president of the First National Bank of Pullman and of the Security National Bank of Cheney, Washington, and is a director of the First National Bank of Coeur d'Alene. He has studied banking from every possible standpoint, draws upon broad practical experience in the conduct of his interests and has ever recognized the fact that the careful safeguarding of depositors' interests constitutes one of the most forceful features in success. Almost the entire width of the continent separates him from his birthplace and in the review of his life one is reminded of the statement of an eminent lecturer that the strongest and most capable men of the country are those who have had their nativity in the east and have sought and utilized the business opportunities that are to be found in the growing west. His birth occurred June 23, 1871, in the town of Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, at that time a very quiet lumbering town. His parents were John Mitchell Brewer and Margaret L. (Thompson) Brewer. His father was a lumberman, running rafts of hewed timber down the Mahoning creek to the Allegheny river, thence to the city of Pittsburg where the timber was sold. In his boyhood days Thomas H. Brewer

assisted in a small way in calculating the amount of timber in the rafts, until his father's death in 1887. Two years later his mother married again, becoming the wife of John E. Reed, a farmer of Moran Prairie, near Spokane.

A year afterward, in 1890, Thomas H. Brewer left his position as office boy with the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company at Walston, Pennsylvania, and came to Spokane. He realized the benefit of commercial college training and here attended the Spokane Business College during the months of December, 1890, and January, 1891, receiving therefrom a graduate's diploma. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper with John P. Vollmer, of Lewiston, Idaho, in June, 1891, but after two months was transferred to Vollmer, Idaho, now Troy, where for two years he acted as bookkeeper and assistant manager of Mr. Vollmer's store. In 1893 he was transferred to Genesee, Latah county, Idaho, becoming bookkeeper and collector in Mr. Vollmer's store at that point and in February 1894, he was appointed cashier in Mr. Vollmer's private bank—the First Bank of Genesee. The work there was not very arduous, for the bank at that time had less than five thousand dollars on deposit. In December, 1894, the manager of the Vollmer store at Genesee, which was run in connection with the bank, resigned and Mr. Brewer was then made general manager of the store, serving in the dual capacity of manager and bank cashier until August, 1897, when he organized the Genesee Exchange Bank at Genesee, Idaho. For eight years he served as its cashier and was then elected to the presidency, which position he still fills. Seeking a still broader field of operation along banking lines he came to Spokane in May, 1906, as vice president of the Fidelity National Bank and two and a half years later resigned and was elected vice president of the Exchange National Bank of Spokane. In January, 1911, he organized a syndicate which took over most of the stock of the Fidelity National Bank to which Mr. Brewer then returned as president. In addition to his presidency of the Fidelity National and of the Genesee Exchange Bank he is vice president of the First National Bank of Pullman, Washington, and of the Security National Bank of Cheney, Washington, and is a director of the First National Bank of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and of the Trustee Company of Spokane. His ability enables him to readily and successfully solve complex business problems, especially in the field of banking. He has been a close student along that line, has made himself familiar with the condition of the country and its business prospects and his sound judgment of men and affairs constitutes one of the chief forces of his success.

It was in 1904 that Mr. Brewer was married to Miss Winifred Walbridge, a daughter of George J. and Ella (Merritt) Walbridge. To Mr. and Mrs. Brewer have been born two children, boys, Lawrence Walbridge, in 1909, and Robert Thomas in 1911. Mr. Brewer is well known in fraternal and club circles. He belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M., and Imperial Lodge, I. O. O. F., also to the Spokane Club and the Inland Club. He is likewise a member of the Westminster Congregational church of Spokane, is one of the trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association and is treasurer of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, all of which indicates the nature of his interests and the high purpose which dominates him in his private and public life. His aid can always be counted upon to further any movement for the material and moral progress of the city and for its upbuilding and the exploitation of its resources and opportunities. The progressive steps in his life are easily discernible and each forward move has brought him

a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He has never left anything to chance but has labored to acquaint himself with every phase of business with which he has been connected and thus has gradually advanced to the prominent position which he occupies as a representative of banking interests in Spokane.

E. F. CARTIER VAN DISSEL.

In business circles E. F. Cartier Van Dissel is notable by reason of his executive ability which has been manifest in the organization and management of important industrial enterprises. He has been a resident of Spokane since 1897 and is now the president of the Phoenix Lumber Company, operating a sash, door and box factory. Their enterprise has enjoyed substantial growth, bringing them into close connection with the material progress of this city.

Mr. Van Dissel is a native of Holland, born January 24, 1868. His parents, Dr. E. D. Cartier and Mary (Jongeneel) Van Dissel, were also born in Holland, where the father still makes his home, recognized there as a prominent physician. He has engaged in practice for sixty years and in his profession is following in the footsteps of his father. His wife died in 1900. In his family are three sons and seven daughters, the brothers of our subject being: P. M. Cartier Van Dissel, vice president of the Phoenix Lumber Company, who makes his home in Springdale, Washington; and Dr. M. C. Cartier Van Dissel, a practicing physician of Holland. His sisters are: Mrs. E. Kerkhoven, a resident of Spokane; Mrs. Vos, Mrs. Warsinck and Mrs. Eling Schwurman, all of Holland; Mrs. A. Klinkert, the wife of Dr. A. Klinkert, a physician of Holland; and Miss A. C. Cartier and Miss A. Cartier Van Dissel, who also make their home in that country.

E. F. Cartier Van Dissel pursued his education in Arnham, Holland, and in early life engaged in the nursery business. He was married on the 22d of December, 1890, to Anna Elizabeth (Kolff) Van Oosterwyk, a native of Holland, and, wishing to use his time and talents to the best advantage in a business career, he soon afterward came to America, believing that its opportunities were broader than could be secured in his native land. It was in the year of his marriage that he arrived in California where he became manager of the Holland Colony at Fresno. Seven years passed in that state and in 1897 he came to Spokane to make a report of the possessions of the Amsterdam Trustees Kantoor. The company at that time owned the waterfalls which later passed into the possession of the Washington Water Power Company. In the development of the interests in his charge Mr. Van Dissel in 1898 established the Phoenix Sawmill which was then controlled by a foreign corporation which, however, was changed to a Washington corporation in 1906, under the name of the Phoenix Lumber Company, of which Mr. Van Dissel became president, having previous to that time served as manager. His brother, P. M. Cartier Van Dissel, became the vice president, with R. Insinger as secretary-treasurer; Frank Post, of the firm of Post, Avery & Higgins as trustee; and I'Iver Wyn Lang as trustee for the Holland interests. The business has been developed along modern lines and the plant now comprises sawmills, a sash and door plant, a box factory and planing mills. The capacity is one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day. These factories are supplied with the latest improved machinery

to facilitate the work. The company also owns seventy thousand acres of timber land in Stevens county which they operate at present from their own railroad, bringing the raw product to the mill. They established business with a capital of thirty thousand dollars and something of the growth of their undertaking is indicated by the fact that the enterprise is now capitalized for eighty-five thousand dollars. Their trade is mostly local although they ship to some extent to the eastern states, their output going as far as Pittsburg. The growth of the business is notable even in this district of rapidly developing enterprises and its splendid success is attributable in large measure to the executive force, keen sagacity and discrimination of the president. In addition to his other interests he is a director of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, of the Western Union Life Company and the Fidelity Building & Loan Association, and is interested in North Yakima irrigation projects.

Mr. Van Dissel is also connected with other projects of a more public character. He is now chairman of the board of trustees of the National Apple Show, is a director and was one of the organizers of the Interstate Fair and is a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce, taking an active interest in the civic matters of the chamber. At all times he gives his cooperation to practical and well planned measures for the public good and, bringing to bear the wisdom of a practical business man, his efforts in behalf of the public progress have been far-reaching and effective. He is an enthusiastic advocate of the northwest and its opportunities, and has never regretted the fact that business interests brought him to the coast, for he here found the chances which he sought and has continuously advanced in those fields where energy and perseverance, intelligently directed, always reach fruition. Those who meet Mr. Van Dissel in social connections find him a genial gentleman of unfeigned cordiality and these qualities have made him popular among the membership of Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Inland Club and the Spokane Tennis Club, to all of which he belongs, his membership therein indicating in considerable measure the nature of his recreation and interests outside of business.

THOMAS F. SPENCER.

Active and energetic, Thomas F. Spencer closely watches every opportunity for the attainment of legitimate success and has made constant progress since starting out in the business world on his own account. He is now secretary of the Kelley-Clarke Company, wholesale grocery brokers, import and export commission merchants. He was born in San Francisco, April 24, 1862, his parents being Aaron G. and Mary (Tuite) Spencer, the former a mining engineer of that city, who came across the plains from Syracuse, New York, during 1850, and for many years operated several placer gold mining companies in the northern part of California. They directed the education and training of their son, who was a pupil in the public schools, until having passed through consecutive grades, he became a high-school student, graduating in San Francisco. When his text-books were laid aside, he was employed in the commissary purchasing department and later in the operating department of the Southern Pacific Railroad for several years.

During the spring of 1890, with his brother Frank A. Spencer he came to Spokane and entered into business; this was the first branch founded by that company although several others have since sprung into existence. Later they opened and established houses in Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, associating, in the three cities named, with Charles H. Clarke, and for several years conducted the business as Spencer-Clarke Company. Later Frank A. Spencer withdrew, joining as manager and junior partner, the old and well known firm of Allen & Lewis, of Portland, Oregon, who have been in the wholesale grocery business for nearly half a century. On January 1, 1901, the business of the Spencer-Clarke Company of Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane and the house of Philip F. Kelley, of Seattle, were consolidated, greatly enlarged and incorporated as the Kelley-Clarke Company, under which title they have since conducted the business, in 1905 adding and opening another house in San Francisco, from which office the business in California is handled and conducted. The Kelley-Clarke Company is today one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States, having over one hundred and fifty representatives in the eastern jobbing markets as well as direct resident, and selling and buying representatives in all the important European and Oriental cities. They make a specialty of all kinds of canned goods and in the year 1911 their sales will exceed three million cases; their annual business is approximately thirty million dollars. They now have houses in San Francisco, Portland, Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, with associate houses in Los Angeles, New York and Philadelphia. They are the sole selling agents for the Northwestern Fisheries Company, operating fourteen salmon canning plants in Alaska, as well as selling agents for a number of Puget Sound and Columbia River salmon packers, and distributing approximately a million cases of salmon annually. They are Pacific Coast representatives for the Proctor & Gamble Distributing Company, of Cincinnati, the Beaver Soap Company, of Dayton, Ohio, the Merrill-Soule Company, of Syracuse, New York, and Holbrooks Limited, of Birmingham, England; they are also representing in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, the Western Sugar Refining Company, The California Fruit Canners Association, the D. Ghirardilli Company, of San Francisco; the Louisiana State Rice Milling Company's seventeen rice mills, Spencer-Kellogg & Company, Buffalo, New York; Wm. Underwood & Company, of Boston; Towle Maple Products Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota; John C. Siegfried & Company, of Kobe, Japan; Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company, of Muncie, Indiana; The Curtis Olive Company, of California and Godillot & Company of Bordeaux, France; and a number of California dried fruit and nut packers. They are also representing the Union Bag and Paper Company, Arbuckle Brothers, The Enoch Morgan & Sons Company, James Pyle & Sons, the Church & Dwight Company and Hills Brothers, all of New York city; the T. A. Snider Preserve Company, of Cincinnati; the Postum Cereal Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan; the O. & W. Thum Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, the Saint Charles Condensing Company, of St. Charles, Illinois; the Hutchinson Kansas Salt Company, of Hutchinson, Kansas; Douglas & Company of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; the Cream of Wheat Company, Minneapolis; Libby, McNeil & Libby, and the Quaker Oats Company, and Frazer Lubricator Company, of Chicago; the Riverside Mills of Augusta, Georgia; the Portland Cordage Company of Portland, Oregon, as well and a large number of eastern packers of corn, peas, canned fish and vegetables, and a number of large cereal and milling companies. The business has been largely built up through the

enterprise and efforts of Thomas F. Spencer, who justly deserves to be ranked among the representative merchants of the city.

In 1888 Mr. Spencer was united in marriage to Miss Minnie A. Spencer of San Francisco, and they have three children, Mabel, Genevieve and Sybil, who are with their parents at 427 Seventh avenue, in a pleasant home which Mr. Spencer built during 1907. He has always eschewed public office, and kept himself entirely free from any entangling political connections. He is, however, prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory, No. 2, S. P. R. S. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce while in organizations of a more strictly social character he is well known as a member of the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Spokane Tennis Club and the Rotary Club. He is one of those men who are never too busy to be cordial, and never too cordial to be busy.

CONRAD WOLFLE.

Conrad Wolfle, president of the United Copper Mining Company, and also interested in the Florence Silver Mining Company, was born in South Dakota, September 27, 1871. His father, Conrad Wolfle, a native of Germany, is now living retired in Portland, Oregon, where he established his home in 1890. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Anne Mayer, was also born in Germany and is a resident of Portland. The sons and daughters of the family are as follows: Conrad, of this review; F. R., who is his associate in business; David H., professor in the high school at Bremerton, Washington; E. A., a resident of Ainsworth, British Columbia; Marie, residing in Portland; and Barbara, who married William Fredericks, of Irving county, Alberta.

While a resident of his native state Conrad Wolfle began his education in the public schools and afterward continued his studies in Oregon. He first engaged in farming, leaving home in 1889, and later he worked on the railroad, his time being thus taken up with different pursuits until 1895, when he first arrived in Spokane. He went from here to Rossland, British Columbia, where he became actively connected with mining interests. He worked in the mines and acquired property and again in 1897 he came to Spokane. He reported on mines all over the western country from Arizona to British Columbia, including Nevada, Idaho, Montana, California and Oregon. He organized the Golden Monarch Mining Company in British Columbia which was incorporated with Mr. Wolfle as president and manager; F. E. Robbins, vice president; and C. H. Claudius, secretary and treasurer. They own property in Ymir, British Columbia, and after the successful organization and development of that company Mr. Wolfle extended his efforts in other directions, organizing in 1905 the United Copper Mining Company of which he also became president and manager with W. G. Collins as vice president and Gale Smith as secretary and treasury. They own mines at Chewelah, five miles northeast of Spokane, there being ten claims in the group. Over six thousand feet of underground work has been done, including tunnel, shafts, drifts and up-raises. The deepest work is six hundred feet and the width of the ore vein ranges from six to twenty-five feet. It has copper and silver values and of the low-grade ore



CONRAD WOLFLE

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six hundred tons shipped realized ten dollars per ton, while the high-grade ore brought from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred dollars per ton. They shipped to Granby, Northport and Trail, making shipment to the last named place owing to a shut-down of the other two. The average output is one hundred tons per day. They have just completed a one hundred-ton mill for low-grade ores and their property is well equipped with all kinds of machinery, electric plants, shops, etc. The company also owns three hundred and twenty acres of timber land adjoining. Nearly all the work has been done on the ore and there is now being made a tunnel of thirty-five hundred feet which will give a depth of one thousand feet, and of this five hundred feet have been completed at the present writing. Mr. Wolfle is also interested in the Florence Silver Mining Company, owning property three miles north of Ainsworth, British Columbia. There are four claims containing a splendid body of ore, of galena, silver and lead values. Its property is a promising one on which twelve men are now working, and shipment will begin in the spring of 1912. The United Copper Company has on its pay roll from thirty-five to fifty men and is a close corporation, the greater part of the stock being held by Mr. Wolfle, Mr. Collins and Sidney Rosenhaupt. The company has made a number of displays at the Spokane and Seattle fairs and has been awarded a number of prizes for their exhibits every time they have been placed on display. The copper averages from two to three per cent in low-grade ore and in silver from eight to fifteen ounces, while in the high-grade ore the copper averages from eighteen to twenty-five per cent, from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty ounces in silver, and from two to five dollars in gold. The recent ore chutes now opened, however, are averaging better than those formerly worked. Mr. Wolfle is interested in other mining ventures and owns in different parts of British Columbia several large tracts of land.

On the 29th of October, 1899, Mr. Wolfle was married at Ritzville to Miss Pauline Cook, a daughter of the Rev. Cook, minister of the Congregational church. Two children were born unto them but both are now deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wolfle are members of the Westminster Congregational church, in which he has served as a trustee for a number of years and in the work of which they are both actively and helpfully interested. Fraternally Mr. Wolfle is connected with the Maccabees and he is also a member of the Inland Club. His activities touch the general interests of society and he is known as a cooperant factor in many projects relating to the social, intellectual and moral progress of the community as well as to its material development. His ideals of life are high and he shapes his course in harmony therewith.

PATRICK CLARK.

Patrick Clark, one of the best known mining men of the United States, was born in Ireland, March 17, 1850. He came to America in 1870 when a young man of twenty years, going to California and later to Butte, Montana, arriving there in 1876, where he became closely associated with Marcus Daly, as foreman of the Alice mine. He later opened the Anaconda mine for Mr. Daly in the capacity of foreman and was associated with him for seven years. During the succeeding four

years he was with ex-Senator Clark, of Montana, in his mining enterprises. Watchful of opportunity, he came to Spokane in 1887 and opened up the Poor Man mine in the Coeur d'Alene district. He was part owner of this and acted as general manager. Later he operated at Rossland, British Columbia, where he opened the War Eagle mine in association with Messrs. Finch and Campbell of this city. The Republic mine was also opened by Mr. Clark. His connection with some of the most famous mines of the country renders further comment concerning his position in mining circles needless. He has always concentrated his energies upon his mining interests and has been an extensive investor from British Columbia to Mexico. In 1877 Patrick Clark participated in the battle of Big Hole of the Nez Perces war, under Senator William A. Clark as major in command, with General Gibbons as commander-in-chief.

In 1881 in Butte, Montana, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Mary Stack and they have six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Ella, the wife of Harry Richards, of Spokane; and Rhea, Katherine, Patrick, Jr., John Francis and James Blaine, all yet at home. Fraternally Mr. Clark is connected with the Elks Lodge, No. 228, of Spokane. His record is one of the notable examples of successful achievement attained by men of foreign birth who in early manhood have sought the opportunities of the new world.

FRANK TRUMAN POST.

Frank Truman Post, of Spokane, was born on a farm near Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, April 16, 1862, a son of John Fobes and Harriet (Lillie) Post. His paternal lineage is traceable to an early colonial period in New England, and one of his ancestors was Colonel Abraham Post, of Connecticut, who fought in the wars against the French and Indians. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Mr. Post, Oliver Post and David Lillie, were natives of northern Vermont, and, following the movement of emigration westward, went to St. Lawrence county, New York, where his father and mother were born, lived and died. His father, during the latter years of his life, was president of the First National Bank of Canton in that county.

Mr. Post received his early education in the country schools, was prepared for college in the union school of Canton, New York, and was graduated from the St. Lawrence University in the class of 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In his junior year he took the Sherman Latin prize and Russell oratorical prize. He was a member of the Beta Theta Phi while at the university, and although there was then no chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa at that institution he was elected to the latter society after his graduation. His alma mater conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. Upon the completion of his collegiate course he studied law in the office of Russell, Post & Robinson at Canton and in 1885 was admitted to the New York State bar. He then took a special course of one year in the Harvard Law School. From December, 1886, to March, 1889, he practiced his profession at Lowville, Lewis county, New York. Removing at the date last named to Spokane, Washington, he soon became known for energy and ability in his profession. For some months in 1893 he was corporation counsel, but he resigned that position

because of the increasing demands of his private practice. Under the firm style of Blake & Post he was in partnership with Judge Richard B. Blake until the latter's death in 1900. He then organized the law firm of Post, Avery & Higgins, which still continues, occupying a leading position among the legal copartnerships of the state of Washington. Mr. Post's practice has always been in the civil branches of the law exclusively, and he has been and is the representative of important interests.

Though his career has been confined strictly to this profession, he has participated somewhat actively, as a citizen, in political affairs. He is a prominent republican, has frequently figured in state and local conventions of the party, and in 1908 was delegate-at-large to the republican national convention at Chicago. He was president of the Spokane County Bar Association in 1909 and 1910, and the Spokane University Club, 1910-1911, and is president of the Harvard Club of Spokane, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars.

He married, August 17, 1898, Mary C. Phillips, a daughter of Henry A. Phillips, of Lowville, New York. They have two children, John Phillips Post and Harriet Christine Post, twins, born April 7, 1897.

WILLIAM J. HINDLEY.

The machinery of government is of little value if the men who occupy the public offices do not have strict regard for the duties and obligations that devolve upon them. The life history of William J. Hindley, mayor of Spokane, is that of one whose allegiance to the public welfare is unquestioned. In many fields of activity he has demonstrated his reliability and capability, all of which recommended him to his fellow townsmen as one worthy of high municipal preferment and capable of administering the public affairs of a rapidly growing western city. He is still a young man, his birth having occurred, November 10, 1872, in the parish house of a Congregational church in Ontario, Canada, of which his father, the Rev. John I. Hindley, was the pastor. His mother, Mrs. Hannah (Lister) Hindley, was a descendant of the famous Lord Lister's family of England and thus William J. Hindley has back of him an honorable and distinguished ancestry. His lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith, inasmuch as he has made good use of time and opportunity and has made his labors a serviceable factor in the world's work. He was only fifteen years of age when he crossed the border into the United States and supplemented his early public-school course by study in Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio. He, too, turned to the ministry and was ordained in 1893, being appointed to his first pastorate at Embro, Ontario. He afterward accepted a call from the congregation at Guelph, Ontario, and then, after preaching for nearly ten years, entered the home missionary field and in 1902 was sent to the northwest provinces and territories of Canada. While traveling in the interests of the church which he thus represented he often passed through Spokane and learned to like the city. The Pilgrim Congregational church here extended to him a call in 1903 and, accepting it, he became closely identified with the interests of the city, contributing particularly to its moral development and growth during the eight

years of his pastorate. On the expiration of that period he stepped from the pulpit into politics and his labors in the latter field brought him at length to the mayoralty. He had always held to the broader thought that the pastor's work concerns the interests of the workaday world and became prominent in all public enterprises in this city, using his influence to maintain high standards in every connection. It was the better element of Spokane's citizenship which called him to the office which he is now filling and in which connection he is giving to Spokane a businesslike administration, characterized by retrenchment in needless public expenditure and by reform and improvement along many lines. Moreover Mr. Hindley has done important work in organizing the Associated Charities of which he was the first president. He was also the probation officer of the first juvenile court here, giving his services in that direction without remuneration. He has also been chaplain of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane.

On the 2d of October, 1895, at Bellwood, Ontario, Mr. Hindley was united in marriage to Miss Ada McKee, a daughter of James and Ada (Martin) McKee, and they are now parents of three children, Berta, Margaret and Philip Martin. Mr. Hindley is prominent in Masonry and belongs to El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has had the distinction of being the first clergyman potentate in the history of the order. He also belongs to the Elks Lodge of Spokane, No. 228, and to Imperial Lodge, No. 184, I. O. O. F. He is an attractive public speaker, having been endowed by nature with a gift of oratory, and receives calls from all parts of the Pacific coast to address different bodies upon various questions. His reading is broad and his close investigation enables him to speak with authority upon many of the vital problems of the day. His pleasing personality also adds to his popularity and association with him means elevation and expansion.

CHARLES WILLIAM MOHR.

The lumber industry was one of the early sources of income to the settlers of the northwest and has remained a chief feature in the progress and prosperity here. With this field of activity Charles William Mohr has been closely associated for more than a quarter of a century, now owning a lumber and shingle mill in Spokane. His birth occurred in Brown county, Minnesota, April 4, 1860, and he has always lived west of the Mississippi, his entire life being imbued with a spirit of western progress and upbuilding. His father, John F. Mohr, was born in Germany, was a farmer and carpenter, and as a young man came to the new world. Nearly all of the members of the Mohr family are professional men and are widely known. Paul Mohr has an extensive circle of acquaintances in Washington as a railroad builder and contractor and was associated with A. M. Kennan in building the Palouse road for the Northern Pacific and also the Spokane Falls & Northern road. John F. Mohr followed carpentering, did much important work in the northwest and led a life of usefulness and activity until his labors were ended in death in 1894. Two years later his wife passed away. She bore the maiden name of Henrietta Muhs and was also born in Germany. Her father was a distinguished soldier of that land and after coming to this country took an active part in suppressing the Indian troubles in Minnesota. Unto John F. and Henrietta Mohr

there were born three sons and a daughter Charles W.; John A., a farmer, who divides his time between Spokane and Ritzville, and married Lizzie Schloman; Robert A., who married Edith Beneke and is an electrician for the Washington Power Company, living in Spokane; and Edith, the wife of Louis B. Stutz, who is engaged in the insurance business in Spokane.

At the usual age Charles W. Mohr became a pupil in the public schools of his native state and after putting aside his text-books he spent a few years in farming in connection with his father. Later he turned his attention to the implement business and threshing, which he followed at New Ulm, Minnesota and at Milbank, South Dakota. He also devoted a part of his time to general merchandising until 1883, in which year he came to the Pacific coast, making his way first to California, and in June of that year arrived in Spokane.

Here Mr. Mohr continued in the lumber and threshing business, operating a lumber mill and also doing threshing throughout surrounding districts. To this work he has practically devoted his attention throughout the period of twenty-eight years in which he has lived in Washington. In 1900 he extended the scope of his labors by adding a shingle mill in Spokane, which has a capacity of forty thousand shingles daily. The business has grown steadily and its substantial character has brought him a most gratifying return. His mill is located at the corner of Adams and Sharp avenue and his plant is well equipped. The first week in which he was in Spokane, Mr. Mohr purchased real estate, investing in property just south of the Review building and since that time he has bought and sold real estate more or less. Moreover, he has been an interested witness of the growth and progress of the city and relates many interesting reminiscences concerning the rapid changes which have made the city of Spokane what it is today, for it had less than a thousand population on his arrival. He can recall the time when there was nothing on the north side of the river but a few shacks and one crossed the stream by means of a little wooden bridge. Foreseeing the growth of Spokane, he has invested quite extensively in property and in addition to his mill holdings has large real-estate interests here, which return him annually a gratifying income.

While the business interests of Mr. Mohr have been of growing importance, they have not prevented him from taking active and helpful part in many movements and measures which have contributed to the public good and on various occasions his fellow townsmen have called him to public office, where he has proven his worth in positions of trust and responsibility. He has taken an active interest in politics since attaining his majority and has always been an advocate of republican principles. While living in Brown county, Minnesota, he served as road supervisor and for several years he has been city councilman of Spokane, having been first elected in May, 1907, while in 1910 he was reelected for a two years' term in the fourth ward. The adoption of the new commission form of government the following May resulted in the new city commissioners taking charge. He was a member of the most important council the city has ever had. During his incumbency many measures of vital importance were passed, among these being one which provided for the construction of the Mission avenue bridge, the Olive avenue bridge, the Howard street bridge, the Monroe street bridge and two bridges over Hangman creek. It was also while Mr. Mohr was a member of the council that the whole water system, including stand pipes and reservoirs was established and nearly all street paving was done under that administration. The franchises of

the Milwaukee and Northern Coast railroads were granted and the old city hall was sold and the new site was condemned, while plans for the building of the new sewerage system were approved. Mr. Mohr also served as city commissioner for three years and was deputy under Sheriff Pugh during his first term. He has been a delegate to county and city conventions, only missing twice in twenty-eight years, and several times he has been a member of the city central committee and for two years was a member of the county central committee. The progressive projects of the Chamber of Commerce for municipal benefit and for the promotion of material progress in Spokane received his hearty indorsement and he is regarded as one of the valued members of that organization.

One the 25th of April, 1888, Mr. Mohr was married to Miss Laura A. Stutz, a daughter of Conrad Stutz, a tinner and hardware man of Mankato, Minnesota. They now have four children: Jesse C., a mechanic, who is operating a shingle mill for his father; George W., who is a mechanic and is now employed as salesman at the Standard Garage in Spokane; Frank M., who is a chauffeur with Ham, Yeardsly & Ryrie; and Rosella, at home. The family attend the Methodist church and their influence is always on the side of right, truth and justice. Such in brief is the life history of Charles William Mohr, whose progress throughout his business career has followed in the wake of untiring energy and determination.

JOHN G. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.

Dr. John G. Cunningham, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Spokane and one to whom the country owes much for his interest and practical efforts in the development of the Alaska coal fields, was born in Winona, Minnesota, December 20, 1872, a son of John M. and Mary A. (Johnston) Cunningham. His father was a Minnesota farmer and is now living retired in St. Paul. Notwithstanding his eighty years he is still very active and in excellent health. The son was provided with liberal educational opportunities and received his professional training in Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the M. D. degree. He entered upon the practice of medicine in that city in connection with his brother, Dr. D. H. Cunningham, with whom he remained for a year and a half. Thinking, however, the far west would offer a better field, he came to Spokane in the fall of 1898 and here entered upon active practice. He has since remained a representative of the profession here and his ability has placed him in a foremost place as a representative of the medical profession of the northwest. He has made two trips to Europe, traveling extensively over that country, doing post-graduate work in various centers of medical learning and visiting all the leading hospitals and medical colleges of Europe and America. He specializes in surgery, is a member of the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital of Spokane and is the surgeon of the Great Northern Railroad at Spokane.

Aside from his practice Dr. Cunningham has demonstrated his ability and resourcefulness in the field of business, in which prosperity has attended his efforts. He is the owner of large tracts of land and city property in and near Spokane and is also the owner of a large tract in the Horse Heaven country, being interested in the development of about thirty thousand acres there. He is largely responsible



DR. J. G. CUNNINGHAM

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for the development of the Alaska coal fields, being the first one to send an expert there, at his own expense, to explore and investigate the coal deposits of that country. With his associates he has spent upwards of three hundred thousand dollars in the exploitation and development of the coal mines of Alaska and in this connection displays marked courage and foresight in bringing to the attention of the world the great coal resources of the northwest. He and his associates undertook the work in a most systematic manner, planning wisely for the opening of the country, the building of roads and the development of this great industry. Dr. Cunningham is also interested with his brother, Clarence Cunningham, in the Coeur d'Alene mining district.

In his social relations Dr. Cunningham is widely known as a member of the Spokane Club, the Country Club, the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and the Elks Lodge, No. 228, of Spokane. His geniality and his cordiality win him friends wherever he goes and he leaves the stamp of his personal worth upon all with whom he comes in contact.

On the 30th of June. 1904, Dr. Cunningham was united in marriage to Miss Claudia Petite, of Chicago, and they have a daughter, Margaret Claudia, born November 6, 1905. Mrs. Cunningham is a singer of note. She was at one time prima donna with the celebrated Bostonians and for the last two years has been studying grand opera in Europe with Cotogni, of Rome, as one of her instructors and was also a pupil under Professor Herman De Vries, of Paris. She made a very successful debut in grand opera in Rome, Italy, also sang before Queen Marguerita and received from Italian opera managers most flattering offers to return. She found that, contrary to the reports concerning the reception of American singers by the Italians, she was most favorably and enthusiastically received, her splendid vocal and dramatic power winning for her encore after encore. After singing before Queen Marguerita, whom she found very gracious and loveable, the queen presented her with a magnificent cluster of American beauties and appeared much interested in Mrs. Cunningham's replies to the queen's questions concerning her family. She has sung the principal roles in La Sonambula, Rigoletto, Traviata, Lucia and Madame Butterfly, and was asked by the Italian composer Storti to create the principal part in his new opera Venezia. She also appeared in concert in Rome and scored successes which have made her services sought by various managers. Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham have a most attractive home at No. 1722 Riverside avenue and are most prominent in social life in the city, aside from the prominence gained by the scientific attainment of the one and the artistic ability of the other.

FRANK JOHNSON.

Incontrovertible proof of the superior business ability of Frank Johnson as a building contractor is found in many of the largest, most substantial and most beautiful of the buildings in Spokane and this section of the northwest. He has also extended the scope of his activities to include the sale of lumber and his twofold business is now being carried on under the firm style of Frank Johnson & Son, his only son, William F. Johnson, having entered into partnership with him. A native

of Holland, he was born at The Helder, June 5, 1845, his parents being Frank and Suzanna Johnson. The father was killed in battle in the East Indian islands in 1849, while serving as captain of a battery of the colonial troops of the Holland army. The mother afterward became the wife of Daniel Baker and in 1852 the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Frank Johnson and his brother John, who is now a lamp manufacturer of Cleveland, Ohio, came to the United States. They lived for two years in New York city and then removed to Buffalo, where, after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools and thus preparing for life's practical and responsible duties, Frank Johnson entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. He thoroughly mastered the business, becoming an expert workman. One of the most important chapters in the record of his early manhood covers his service as a soldier of the Civil war. When but seventeen years of age he enlisted at Buffalo, on the 14th of August, 1862, in Company M, Eleventh New York Volunteer Cavalry, which constituted President Lincoln's bodyguard. His war record has been written up in the local press as follows:

"The regiment was on detail, directly under the orders of the secretary of war, to work in conjunction with the secret service department. It consisted of twelve hundred men and while part was detailed for the president's bodyguard, part was engaged as dispatch bearers to the front and on patrol duty in the city of Washington, D. C. It was the duty of its members to hunt up suspicious spies and marauders reported on by the secret service men. They were subject to be called on at any moment, day or night. Part of their duty was to reconnoiter the bands of the enemy, constantly on the alert at the outskirts of the capital, and thwart the threatened kidnaping of the president and his cabinet officers.

"During the summer Mr. Lincoln took up his abode at the soldiers' home, about five miles from the city, to and from which to the White House he had to be carefully escorted every day.

"After seventeen months on this duty there came an urgent demand for an efficient regiment of cavalry from the Department of the Gulf to clear Louisiana and the adjoining states of bushwhackers and guerrillas, in consequence of which Mr. Johnson embarked March 8, 1864, with his regiment at Alexandria, Virginia, for New Orleans, from which city he proceeded to take part in all the important engagements of the department. Mr. Johnson was in the heavy operations against Mobile, Alabama, which led to its capture April 11, 1865. His last important engagement was at Germantown, Tennessee, on the night of April 26, 1865. Mr. Johnson had a horse shot under him at Leaf river and was shot in the leg at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He was mustered out at Albany, New York, but discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, June 12, 1865."

With an unstained military record Mr. Johnson returned to his home in Buffalo and continued his residence in the east until 1880, when careful consideration of the subject of a removal to the west led him to the determination that he would try his fortune on the Pacific coast. Accordingly, in 1880 he came to Spokane by way of Walla Walla and here began in the contracting and building business. At that time the city contained only a few hundred population but, because of its rapid growth, it offered excellent opportunities to the carpenter and builder and, ever recognizing the fact that the present and not the future is the time to which the individual must look for his advancement, Mr. Johnson put forth strenuous and

capable effort to establish himself in business circles in this section of the country. For a time he was foreman of the building construction crew of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Sprague, and was the builder of the original Northern Pacific depot in this city. At this time the government desired to erect Fort Spokane at the junction of the Spokane and Columbia rivers and Mr. Johnson was engaged to supervise the work under Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Merriam, who is now a retired brigadier general of the United States army. He had supervision of the entire building and to that work devoted his attention from 1882 until 1884. The enviable reputation which he had won in his chosen field of labor even in that early period of his career is indicated in the following letter:

"Post of Fort Spokane, W. T., Sept. 19, 1884.

To Whom It May Concern:

The bearer hereof, Mr. Frank Johnson, has been employed for the past two years at this post under my command as master builder and it gives me great pleasure to state that he has proved himself a thoroughly competent man in that capacity, as well as an honorable and reliable gentleman in every respect. He is a man of excellent judgment, thorough in all work entrusted to him, and a most skillful manager of mechanics and laborers in forwarding work of construction.

I do not know his equal for the position.

H. C. Merriam, Lieut. Col. 2nd Inf. Brev. Col. U. S. A."

It was while engaged in government work that Mr. Johnson formed the acquaintance of the Jesuit priests, who visited the fort in order to conduct religious services for the soldiers of Catholic faith, and at the request of his Jesuit friends he designed and later erected the first Catholic church in Spokane. He also erected the first buildings of the Gonzaga College, which today is one of the most noted institutions of the entire northwest. He likewise erected the Sisters' School of Spokane and built the west wing of the original Sacred Heart Hospital. One of the most noted buildings which he erected before the fire was the three-story Keats building, which stood on the site of the present Traders Bank building. Since the fire of 1889 he has been closely associated with the improvement of Spokane along architectural lines and evidences of his skill and handiwork are seen in the Granite block, the Pacific Hotel, the Holley building, the Mason & Marks Company building, now Pantages Theater, and J. J. Browne's residence, which is now owned by Robert E. Strahorn. In 1908 he erected the large new office building of the Washington Water Power Company. He has admitted his son William to a partnership under the firm style of Frank Johnson & Son and they not only occupy a foremost place among the building contractors of the city but are also conducting an extensive and profitable trade as hardwood lumber dealers, exclusively.

Mr. Johnson was married in Buffalo, New York, on the 22d of June, 1872, to Miss Louisa Luke, a daughter of John and Margaret Luke, of that city. Mrs. Johnson became very prominent in the Women's Relief Corps in the early days of Spokane and her death, which occurred in 1899, was deeply regretted by many friends as well as her immediate family. In addition to the son already mentioned there are two daughters: Margaret, the wife of Frank Pipgras; and Amelia, the wife of George Thomas. Both are residents of Spokane.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Johnson has maintained the same spirit of loyalty and patriotic devotion to his country that he manifested when on the battlefields of the south and he is the composer and writer of the song "Unfurl Old Glory to the Topmast Breeze," which he completed in 1908 and which has caused him to be the recipient of thousands of complimentary letters from all parts of the United States. He belongs to Sedgwick Post, No. 8, G. A. R., and his spirit of patriotic reverence is also manifest in his membership in the Scott Keyes Memorial Association of the United States. He belongs also to the Jeffersonian Association of the United States and to the Pioneer Society of Spokane. He is a life member of the Elks Lodge, No. 228, and also holds membership with the Fraternal Order of Eagles. That he is interested in the city and its progress is indicated by his active cooperation with the projects and plans of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he holds membership. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and from 1899 until 1903 inclusive he was a member of the city council as a representative of the third ward. He acted as chairman of the committee of judiciary legislation and was also a member of the committees of license, health and police. He exercised his official prerogatives at all times in support of what he believed to be for the public good. He has ever placed the general welfare before personal aggrandizement and the interests of the many before partisanship. In his business life he has adhered to the strictest commercial ethics and his gradual advancement has been won at the cost of earnest, self-denying effort and through the exercise of superior ability that for many years has caused him to be numbered with the leading builders of the Spokane country.

ELY P. SPALDING.

Ely P. Spalding, president of the Pacific Timber Preservative Company, was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 18, 1862, his parents being William and Maria (Sedgwick) Spalding, the former a Board of Trade operator of Chicago for many years. The son entered the public schools at the usual age, continuing his studies through successive grades until he left the high school to enter business life, and for four years he was employed in his native city. He then resolved to seek opportunities elsewhere and went to San Pedro, New Mexico, where he worked in the smelter of San Pedro & Canon del Agua Copper Company of that place. During the three years there passed he thoroughly acquainted himself with all branches of mining and assaying. He then returned to New York city and devoted the next ten years to the brokerage business.

In 1890 Mr. Spalding again came to the west, this time settling in the Coeur d'Alene country, where he was connected with the old Sierra Nevada Mining Company first as assistant assayer and then as assayer for the company. From the Coeur d'Alene district he went to Portland, Oregon, and engaged in handling mining properties in that state for about three years. After a year spent in Alaska he returned to the United States and was for some years an examining mining engineer, examining and reporting on properties all the way from Mexico to Alaska. In 1901 he took a bond on the Monarch mine of Monarch, Idaho, of which he is president. He is also president of the Coeur d'Alene-Norfolk Mining & Smelting



E. P. SPALDING

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Company and thus continues in close connection with mining interests, with which he has so long been identified in one capacity or another.

His efforts, too, have been extended to other lines, all of which have constituted features in the general development as well as in individual success. He built the Idaho Northern Railroad, which is now a branch of the Oregon & Washington Railway & Navigation Company and of which he was vice president and general manager up to the time of its sale. He was also vice president and general manager of the Big Bend Water Power Company which is now a part of the Washington Water Power Company system and known as the Long Lake project. It was sold about two years ago and Mr. Spalding is now concentrating his energies largely upon his executive and administrative duties as president of the Pacific Timber Preservative Company of which A. M. P. Spalding, his wife, is the secretary and treasurer. This company treats railroad ties at a lower expense than any other process that has been developed and there is every indication that the business will grow to be an extensive one. They have portable plants which they can put on cars and take to the place where the ties are found, thus saving the expense of having a large central plant and hauling the ties to and from that plant. In this business Mr. Spalding has an enterprise which is of a most promising character and undoubtedly he will reap the success which has usually attended his efforts.

On the 5th of December, 1906, Mr. Spalding was married to Mrs. Anna M. Phillips, and they reside at the Spokane Hotel. He holds membership in the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Inland Club and is also a member of the Elks Lodge, No. 331, at Wallace, Idaho. The salient points in his character have been close application, unfaltering industry and intelligent investigation of every subject that has come under his control in connection with business interests. His opinions are regarded as expert authority upon questions relating to the mining interests of the west and he has an extensive acquaintance in mining circles. Wherever known he commands the good-will and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact and is now accorded a most creditable position in the business circles of this city.

HARL J. COOK.

Not only in the electrical field of business as newspaper publisher and editor, or later as the promoter of irrigation projects has Harl J. Cook become known. His work in behalf of those interests which have their root in a broad humanitarian spirit has been most effective and beneficial and this alone would entitle him to recognition as one of the representative and worthy residents of Spokane. He was born in Salem, Iowa, July 11, 1857, and represents one of the oldest families of that state, his parents, Isaac and Mary Jane (Bishop) Cook, having located there in 1825. The father engaged in contracting and building until 1894, when he retired from business life and came to Spokane to live with his son Harl J. His death occurred in this city in 1909, when he had reached the age of eighty-four years, while his wife died several years before in Salem, Iowa.

To the public-school system of his native state, Harl J. Cook is indebted for the early educational privileges accorded him. Later he had the benefit of instruction at Ackworth College, in Ackworth, Iowa, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. Later he attended Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Iowa, and when he felt that his educational foundation was sufficient to enable him to make a creditable position in the business world, he began learning the printer's trade in the office of the State Leader, at Des Moines, Iowa. He was also for a time associated with Mills & Company, publishers of law books in that city. Later he devoted a period of six years to teaching school and afterward became associated with the Daily Capital, of Des Moines, Iowa, becoming its first city editor. He then transferred his activities to North Dakota, where in 1882 he embarked in the newspaper business, in which he continued until the spring of 1886, when he made his way to Murray, Idaho, and thence came to Spokane. At that time the Chronicle was a weekly paper, edited by H. T. Cowley; the city was growing rapidly and a daily evening paper was thought to be a necessity, so that in company with Major A. E. Routhe and H. T. Cowley, he organized a new paper and began the publication of the Evening Chronicle as its editor. About a year later he sold his interest and turned his attention to the real-estate business. He had been closely watching and studying conditions of the northwest and believed that the opportunity for improvement was ripe, becoming one of the first men to advocate irrigation in the valley, writing many articles on this subject for his paper. He later assisted in the organization of the first irrigation company of this section. This was the Spokane Valley Land & Water Company, of which he remained a trustee until it was disposed of to D. C. Corbin and W. L. Benham, who put the first water on the valley. Since that time Mr. Cook has largely devoted his time and energies toward the development of new conditions to the city and has thus contributed much to the improvement and adornment of Spokane. He has been active in the development of the Liberty Park, Altamont and Cliff Park additions, the last named being the most beautiful residential sections of Spokane. Other parts of the city have also been improved through his efforts. He seems to readily recognize opportunities which others pass heedlessly by, and his labors have been a tangible asset in making the city what it is today.

But while large business projects have claimed the attention of Mr. Cook, his interests have not been narrowed down to commercial activities alone. He has always been a student of life, has been quick to recognize an obligation and has never been neglectful of duty. Over twenty years ago he became one of the founders of the Spokane Humane Society, which owns its own home, impounds stray stock and catches and destroys unlicensed dogs. This is the only institution of the kind in the United States that is self-supporting. The present organization is: John A. Fitch, president; Harl J. Cook, vice president; and Joseph R. Rudersdorf, secretary and manager. The work is certainly most commendable. It has its root in that broad sympathy which has feeling for every living thing. The political support of Mr. Cook is given to the republican party and his qualities of leadership have also made him prominent in that line, so that he was called to public office, serving as county assessor in 1895-6. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, to the Spokane Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club.

Mr. Cook has two daughters: Clara L., the wife of Dr. L. B. Williams, of Spokane; and Verna B., who is now studying architecture and interior decoration

in Paris, where she has received high praise for her ability during the five years in which she has there prosecuted her studies. Mr. Cook has led a most active life and his business balances up with the principles of truth and honor. In fact he has always been regarded as the strongest center of the community in which he moves. It is men like these that are active factors in every idea and work, that helps to develop the success of all big cities and it is to be hoped for the civic pride and substantiality of this section that there are many more like him.

ERNEST C. WOOD.

Ernest C. Wood, civil engineer, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, on the 29th of July, 1866, and is a son of Charles T. and Sarah (Harris) Wood, both of whom are still living. The great-grandfather Captain Thomas Harris was a prominent citizen of Massachusetts and after the Civil war served as one of the commissioners who settled the noted Alabama claims. During one of his many journeys to St. Petersburg, where he was entertained by the czar, he escorted the Grand Duchess Olga to a masquerade ball. Charles T. Wood was a soldier in the Civil war where he saw much active service. He is a thirty-third degree member of the Masonic Order.

Ernest C. Wood acquired his early education in the public schools of Boston, where he was then residing, and subsequently entered a private school to acquire commercial education before entering upon his technical studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After his education in these institutions had been completed he was employed as assistant superintendent of works and civil engineer at Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, during 1886-1887. While holding this position he had charge of over one hundred men. In 1887 he came west and continually followed civil and mining engineering in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and British Columbia, before coming to Washington nine years ago and accepting responsible positions of trust in various large enterprises. From 1905 to 1908 he was chief assistant city engineer of Spokane, and was in charge of the water works construction during the greater part of that period. He built the pumping plant, force mains and reservoir at Ninth avenue and Pine street, and designed and developed the original unit of the underground water supply system. Having passed the United States reclamation department civil service examination in several divisions he has been fully qualified to serve as superintendent of construction and also as construction engineer. In the engineering circles of Spokane he ranks high, and the large patronage which he enjoys attests the recognition which is given his ability, his integrity and his conscientious discharge of his duties. He is now acting in the capacity of mining engineer for the San Toil Consolidated Company, of Republic, Washington. His offices in the Jamieson building indicate the large undertakings in which he is constantly engaged.

On the 3d of February, 1901, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Myra Lutes, a daughter of Luther and Sarah (Siverling) Lutes. To this union has been born one child, Clifford Cleveland, who is now deceased and interred at Fairmont cemetery of this city. Politically Mr. Wood is a progressive republican and a most active member in the political circles of the various communities in which he has resided.

He has served as assistant treasurer in Aspen, Colorado, in 1888 and 1889, and in March, 1911, was a candidate for the office of city commissioner of Spokane. He is a firm believer in civic improvement and has done all he could to further the development and improvement of any measures instituted for the public welfare. Honest, broad-minded, capable and practical, his advice is frequently sought and always followed in any measures regarding which he may have been consulted. His professional life has not occupied his whole attention as he is devoted to his homes, both in Spokane and Newman Lake where he resides during the summer. This latter (Owls Head) is one of the beautiful summer residences in that locality and has been so built and improved as to give Mr. and Mrs. Wood all the comforts and luxuries to which his success has entitled them.

Mr. Wood is a third degree Mason and vice president and director of the Spokane branch of The American Mining Congress, and in 1909 served as a delegate to the mining congress at Goldfield, Nevada, his appointment being authorized by the governor of Washington and Chamber of Commerce of Spokane.

JOHN LAFAYETTE WILEY.

Among the men who have been prominent in shaping the political history of the democratic party in Washington, is numbered John Lafayette Wiley, who is also recognized as one of the strong and able members of the Spokane bar, filling the position of prosecuting attorney at the present time. He was born in the village of Vermont, Illinois, April 5, 1870. His father, John L. Wiley, a native of Pennsylvania, was a representative of an old New England family that settled in America prior to the Revolutionary war. They were of Scotch-Irish descent and a number of the name rendered valiant aid to the cause of liberty when the colonists attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression. John L. Wiley, Sr., learned the trade of a carpenter and builder and for many years followed that occupation. He died in Spokane September 30, 1911. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel Ann Haines, was also born in the Keystone state and belongs to an old New England family that settled in America during colonial days and took part in the Revolutionary struggle. The Haines were of both German and English descent and were connected with the Pennsylvania Quakers. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John L. Wiley, Sr., there were born three sons, the brothers of our subject being: Thomas H., who is engaged in the real-estate business in Omaha; and Harry M., who is devoting his time to the purchase and sale of property in Spokane.

John Lafayette Wiley, whose name introduces this record, entered the public schools of his native state, passing through consecutive grades to the high school and afterward attended the Western Normal College of Bushnell, Illinois. He then entered the newspaper field, being employed for a brief period on the Times and later on the Tribune, of Minneapolis, his services in that connection covering two years, after which he took up the study of law. His professional work was done in the law department of the University of Minnesota and in Kent Law School in Chicago, where he took the appellate court examination in 1894 and was then admitted to practice. For ten years thereafter he remained a member of the Illinois bar, at the end of which time he came to Spokane, where he has since engaged in

the practice of law. In January, 1910, he was appointed assistant corporation counsel but resigned that office after his election to the position of prosecuting attorney on the 8th of November, 1910, for a term of two years. He is thus the incumbent in office and in the discharge of his duties he has won high commendation from all concerned. Although this is a strong republican county, Mr. Wiley was elected by a majority of twelve hundred, only three other democrats on the same ticket being elected to office. This fact is proof of his ability and personal popularity. He has always been an advocate of democratic principles and has taken an active interest in the affairs of the party since coming to the state, attending both the county and state conventions, including the convention held in Spokane in 1908. He is now serving as a member of the county central committee.

On the 18th of March, 1909, Mr. Wiley was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Martin, of Spokane, a daughter of T. H. and Katherine E. Martin, representatives of an old Maine family. Her father and mother are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley have an interesting little son, John L., who is of the third generation of that name. Mr. Wiley belongs to the Inland Club and during the seven years of his residence in Spokane has gained a wide acquaintance. It is said that in no section of the country is a man rated more entirely by his individual worth and merit than on the Pacific coast, and judged by this standard Mr. Wiley has established himself in a position that is commendable and enviable, being recognized as a moving force in democratic circles and also as one whose ability before the bar entitles him to the political honors which have been conferred upon him.

FREDERIC PHAIR.

Frederic Phair, interested largely in improved city property while his efforts as a contractor and builder have contributed much to the work of making Spokane the beautiful city that it is today, was born in Buttevant, County Cork, Ireland, November 27, 1868. His parents were the Rev. John Pickering and Elizabeth Phair, the former vicar of the parish of Buttevant and regimental chaplain to the troops of Buttevant Barracks.

Frederic Phair pursued his education in a private school of Dublin, Ireland, and in 1888, when a young man of but twenty years, crossed the Atlantic to New York city. Having some natural inclination toward wood work, he began carpentering and followed the trade for five years, during which time he attended evening lectures and classes on architectural and building subjects at Cooper Institute in New York. In April, 1888, he married and came immediately afterward to Spokane, for he had become convinced that the great and growing western country offered better opportunities to young men. He was employed for a short time as a journeyman and then entered the contracting and building business on his own account. His work today stands as a splendid monument to his ability and has been an important feature in the improvement and adornment of the city. He erected the Paulsen building at a cost of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the Exchange Bank, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; the Young Men's Christian Association building, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the Masonic Temple, one hundred thousand dollars; the Spokane Athletic Club build-

ing, sixty thousand dollars; the Spokane Club, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the San Marco apartments, sixty-five thousand dollars; the Spokane Dry Goods store, one hundred and forty thousand dollars; and others which are notable features in the attractive architecture of the city. In 1892 he erected the Idaho state building at the Chicago exposition, a large log house costing about twenty-five thousand dollars, and in 1896-7-8 he duplicated this in England for an English gentleman at a cost of forty thousand dollars. He is interested extensively in improved city property and his realty holdings return to him a gratifying income. He has kept not only abreast of the times in architecture but has been in the vanguard in the northwest, his operations largely setting a standard for activity in the field in which he labors. Mr. Phair is financially interested in the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, of which he is a director, and he is also a trustee of Brunot Hall.

In New York city, on the 18th of April, 1888, Mr. Phair was united in marriage to Miss Mina Isabel Rogers, a daughter of M. Rogers, of Breagogue House, Buttevant, County Cork, Ireland. Their children are Lascelle R. and Harold G. The parents hold membership in All Saints Protestant Episcopal church and Mr. Phair is warden of All Saints Cathedral. He did active service in behalf of the public-school system in this city as a member of the board of education from 1892 until 1898. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he was a member of the county convention that nominated Miles Poindexter, now United States senator, for prosecuting attorney for Spokane county. In his fraternal relations Mr. Phair is connected with the Masons as a member of the lodge, chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine, and he belongs to the Spokane Club, the Spokane Athletic Association, the Spokane Rod and Gun Club and the Country Club. Personally popular, he has displayed those qualities which in every land and clime win friendship and regard. The steps in his orderly progression in business are easily discernible and his even-paced energy has brought him to a prominent place in the industrial and financial circles of his adopted city. Moreover, his sound judgment causes his opinions to be sought in relation to various private and public interests and in all matters effecting the municipal welfare he has manifested a public-spirited devotion to the general good.

LEWIS P. LARSEN.

History in Washington is in the making. The great broad valleys, fertile plains and mountain sides give splendid opportunity for the development of every branch of agriculture, commerce and mining and into this great district, rich in its natural resources, have come hundreds of enterprising, progressive men from the east, imbued with the purpose of wisely using the time and talents in the attainment of success through the development of the country. To this class belongs Lewis P. Larsen, a capitalist, and the founder and builder of the town of Metaline Falls. He was born in Denmark, March 7, 1876, and is a son of Anders and Petrea Larsen, who still reside in that country. He pursued his education in the schools of his native land, taking a technical course and in 1895 he came to America, making his way to Salt Lake City. In that locality he spent about a year as cowboy



LEWIS P. LARSEN

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on a ranch but later secured employment in the mines of that region. His arrival in the Spokane country was in 1897, at which time he located at Wallace, Idaho. There he followed mining and was connected with the firm of Larsen & Greenough, one of the prominent mining firms of the northwest. His early educational training has proven of immense value to him in the conduct of his business affairs in later life. His knowledge and capability soon won him recognition as an expert mining engineer and in 1900 he became connected with the Last Chance mine at Northport, Washington. In 1905 he discovered the deposits of cement rock at the present site of Metaline Falls and interested F. A. Blackwell and others in the undertaking, with the result that the Inland Portland Cement Company was organized, erected its building at a cost of one million dollars and is today supplying the needs of the entire Inland Empire in this particular. Theirs is the largest and most complete cement plant in the northwest. Its mills and buildings have a floor space of several acres and the plant is most thoroughly equipped with modern machinery and with all the facilities that promote the manufacture and the interests of the trade. From the time of his discovery of the cement rock here Mr. Larsen has not only taken an active part in the upbuilding of the town but has been the prime spirit in founding and developing Metaline Falls. He has introduced the most progressive ideas, putting forth every effort in his power to make this an ideal western city. Its site is a notably beautiful one on a picturesque peninsula at the confluence of Pend d'Oreille river and Sullivan creek and is the northern terminus of the Idaho & Washington Northern Railroad. The town lies at a level of one hundred feet above the river and has had a phenomenal growth since it sprang into existence during the summer of 1910. Thirty-five business houses are already in operation, two excellent hotels afford first-class accommodations and civic improvements are being promoted at a rapid rate. The general plan of the town was conceived by Mr. Larsen, owner of the town site, and it is laid out on strictly modern lines with a beautiful park system and playgrounds. It is supplied with electric lines, has a never failing supply of the purest water and there is now in process of erection a twenty-five thousand dollar school building. The natural contour of the town site lends itself to ideally arranged residence districts and a perfectly beautiful system of parks. On the entire west and north sides the park slopes to the very water's edge. In laying out the streets the utmost care has been given to preserving the natural beauty of the place. An electric light system has been installed and aside from being a director of the Inland Portland Cement Company, Mr. Larsen is now president of the Metaline Falls Water Company, also of the Larsen Realty Company, the Larsen Lead Company and The Lead & Zinc Company, all business enterprises of Metaline Falls. He has studied methods pursued in town-building elsewhere in the northwest, has improved upon plans previously followed by others and has avoided all that is likely to lead to difficulties.

In 1906 Mr. Larsen was united in marriage at Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, to Miss Bertha Brown, a daughter of George and Mary Brown, of that city. They now occupy a very beautiful home at Metaline Falls, which Mr. Larsen erected in 1910. He belongs to the Spokane Club and the Inland Club, also of Spokane. He has never held or desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which are of rapidly growing importance. The town which he has founded and which stands as a monument to his enterprise and progressiveness is

not only most beautifully situated but lies in the midst of a district of splendid natural resources and of agricultural possibilities. He displayed notable sagacity and foresight in choosing the location, and the business methods which he is pursuing insure the continual growth and prosperity of this new and enterprising city of the northwest.

SAMUEL RIKA STERN.

Samuel Rika Stern, a prominent corporation lawyer of Spokane, who has continued in active practice in this city since June, 1891, was born in Syracuse, New York, July 7, 1855. His father, Abraham Stern, a native of Germany, settled in Syracuse on coming to America and was there engaged in the jewelry business. He married Rebecca Rika Strauss, also a native of Germany. Her death occurred in 1871, while Mr. Stern passed away in 1887. In the family were two daughters and one son: Belle, the wife of Joseph Michaels, of Rochester, New York, who is at the head of Michaels, Stern & Company, one of the largest clothing firms in that section; Ray, the wife of J. M. Wile, a banker of Rochester, New York.

The other member of the household was Samuel R. Stern, who acquired his education in the schools of Syracuse, passing through consecutive grades until he became a high-school student. After putting aside his text-books he turned his attention to professional interests and became managing clerk for Ruger, Wallace & Jenney of Syracuse. When Judge Wallace was appointed United States judge, Mr. Stern continued with him, acting as clerk in his office until admitted to the bar in his native city. His leisure hours had been devoted to the study of law and under the wise direction of Judge Wallace he mastered the principles of jurisprudence that qualified him for the active work of the courts. He first engaged in general law practice in Syracuse and there remained until June, 1891, when he came to Spokane. Here he immediately entered upon the practice of law, in which he has since continued. To him has been accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage. His legal work as counselor and advocate has been of an important character. He is the representative of the Harriman railroad lines in Spokane, and has been for about twelve years representing the Great Northern, and he has also been connected in his professional capacity with various other corporate interests. His standing among his professional brethren is indicated in the fact that he was honored with election to the presidency of the State Bar Association in 1898.

The only political office that Mr. Stern has ever held was that of assistant prosecuting attorney of Onondaga county, New York, but after one year he resigned, having no liking for public office. He is a republican free lance and has always taken an active part in the politics of the state of Washington.

In Rochester, New York, in 1888, Mr. Stern was united in marriage to Miss Libbie W. Wile, a daughter of Joseph Wile, the first wholesale clothier of that city, and they have one son, Harold Gross, who is a graduate of Cornell University and a mechanical engineer, who spends his time in Spokane and Seattle, being a member of the firm known as the Moran Engineering Company, doing business in Spokane, Seattle and North Yakima.

Mr. Stern is prominent in lodge circles. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, holding membership in Spokane Consistory and also with the Mystic Shrine. He is connected with the Knights of Pythias of Spokane and is the oldest Elk in the northwest, having joined that order in Syracuse, New York, when it was strictly an order for actors. He was admitted very soon after it was founded about 1880 and in his professional capacity there was entrusted to him nearly all of the theatrical litigation of central New York, representing in different contests such famous people as Fanny Davenport, William Gillette, Primrose & West and others. He handled the litigation between the Mallory brothers and the Frohmans and was the legal representative of the owners of many opera houses. Mr. Stern wrote sketches for them which are recorded successes. He possesses marked literary ability and is the author of stories and articles which have appeared in the magazines and newspapers. He has been a frequent contributor to the press when traveling, and when on a trip around the world wrote a series of letters which attracted much attention, and elicited favorable comment from the critics. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Spokane Athletic Club, the Spokane Tennis Club, the Spokane Transportation Club, and the Spokane Progress Club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in connection with its work went to China as a member of its commission, and had the distinction in San Francisco of giving the shortest biography of any member of the commission, amounting to only about four lines. He is modest, never sounding his own praises, but his work and its success in various relations is widely recognized and he is honored by the profession and the general public.

HON. D. C. COATES.

Hon. D. C. Coates, who is serving as one of the five city commissioners of Spokane, has resided here only since 1906 but in this brief period has become a prominent figure in political and labor circles and has made for himself a host of friends. Natural ability has fitted him for leadership and organization and the public positions which have come to him have been a merited reward for unselfish effort on behalf of the people whose interests he holds dearer than his own personal advancement. While serving as lieutenant governor of the state of Colorado, his life record was published in volume entitled Biography of Colorado, which we herewith produce in full:

"David C. Coates, of Pueblo, lieutenant governor of Colorado, was born in Brandon, Durham county, England, August 9, 1868. He was one of eleven children born to George and Mary (Hodgeson) Coates, who immigrated with their family to the United States in 1881. His father, who was a skilled mechanic, first located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The following year he obtained employment in the steel works of Pueblo, Colorado, and moved his family to that city, where he has since resided. Limited means deprived our subject of a liberal education but he made good use of the few years he had in the common schools and availed himself of every opportunity to indulge his love for broad general reading. As is natural with a logical mind, his reflections became formulated into theories and

those theories in turn eventuated in fixed principles of which his later deeds are the sincere expression. His first experience in the great world of toil was by his father's side in the Pueblo Steel Works, where he learned the initial lesson in the injustice to which labor is subjected and began to feel in an indefinite way that the producers of wealth should be the owners of that wealth.

"At the age of fifteen years he left the mills and entered the office of the Pueblo Evening Star, learning the trade of a compositor and acquiring a full knowledge of the printing business. A few years later, in partnership with his brother, he established the Pueblo Press, which he sold out in 1887. He then went to Denver and for three years was employed on the Rocky Mountain News. After this he had the distinction of being associated in the publication of the first socialistic paper issued in this country, the Coming Nation, first published at Greensburg, Indiana. In 1896 he formed a partnership with Otto F. Thum and began the publication of the Pueblo Courier, the official organ of the labor organizations for the state of Colorado.

"Mr. Coates is known as a facile and forceful writer on general topics, but his most earnest and effective effort has been in the direction indicated. He was the leader of the organization of the Colorado State Federation of Labor in 1896, was elected secretary of this organization in 1897, reelected in 1898, elected its president in 1899 and reelected in 1900. In every case he received the unanimous vote of the organization. He has natural genius for organization. There is not a camp or mine in the whole state that he has not visited, and that there are now more than fifty thousand laboring men in Colorado, operating under the regime of unions and mutual support, is very largely owing to his unremitting endeavors.

"In 1896 Mr. Coates was nominated for the state legislature. His election was defeated but on so close a ballot that the case was litigated. The verdict gave him a majority of the votes but his opponent retained his seat secure in the possession of the electoral certificate. Mr. Coates was a conspicuous figure during the great smelter strike in 1899, and its amicable adjustment was largely due to the influence of his wise and conservative action. In September, 1900, Mr. Coates received the nomination of the democratic and fusion forces for lieutenant governor of Colorado, to which office he was elected by a plurality of over twenty-five thousand. This indorsement and honor came to him unsought and was a most substantial tribute to a most worthy character. Those who have known Mr. Coates since his boyhood speak of his loyalty and sincere purpose and the remarkable courage and ability with which he follows out and urges his convictions. Mr. Coates was married in Denver, October 14, 1890, to Miss Sarah B. Pearce. They have one child, a daughter, Hazel Marie, born at La Porte, Indiana, February 1, 1893."

Before Mr. Coates left Colorado the democrats offered him a renomination for lieutenant governor, or the congressional nomination as he might choose, but he was entirely out of sympathy with political methods which were then dominant, as it seemed that personal interest and not public welfare was the constitution of the majority of political leaders in that state. The corruption that was so evident, disgusted him so thoroughly that he resolved to have nothing more to do with political management or office there. In 1901 he removed from Pueblo and made his home in Denver until 1903, during which period he was for some time acting governor of the state during the absence of Governor James B. Orman. The west, however, attracted him and he resolved to become a factor in the upbuilding of the

great empire which was springing up beyond the Rockies. He therefore sought a favorable business, purchasing the Tribune, a newspaper of Wallace, Idaho, of which he took charge in January, 1904. In July, 1906, he was visited by representatives of the Spokesman-Review of Spokane, to whom he sold out, as they desired to establish a daily paper in Wallace.

The same year Mr. Coates removed to Spokane and organized the printing firm of Coates, Hughes & Coates, in connection with his brother William and H. L. Hughes. During the period of his residence in this city he has taken an active interest in labor and political affairs and is widely recognized as the champion of the interest of the many as opposed to the interests of the favored few. In the fall of 1909 Mayor Pratt appointed him one of the seventeen members of the preliminary charter commission to investigate old and new forms and to report in regard to adopting the new. After three months' investigation the commissioners sent in their report in favor of the adoption of the commission form of government and Mr. Coates took an active part in the campaign for the purpose of calling for an election of fifteen freeholders. When it had been decided upon to hold the election he was nominated and elected as a member of the commission that formulated the present charter of the city. He has reason to be proud of the fact that he is the father of the preferential system of voting. He took an active part in the campaign for the adoption of the charter which carried on December 28, 1910. On the 7th of March, following, he was elected a commissioner on the nonpartisan ticket, being one of five elected out of ninety-three candidates, receiving the third highest when the vote was first taken. He was assigned to the position of commissioner of public works and all the city improvements are in his department, including bridges, streets, sewers and asphalt plants. A vast amount of work is being done at the present writing, his department representing the spirit of progress which is rife in Spokane and is making this one of the most enterprising and attractive cities in the Pacific coast country. He believes in "doing the right thing and doing it today as well as looking forward to tomorrow."

Mr. Coates has attended numerous county and state conventions as delegate for the populist party and after its absorption in 1892 by the democratic party he joined the socialists, with whom he has since been identified. With him principle is ever above partisanship and his political activity and service have ever been the expression of his deep interest in the general welfare. He has one possession which he prizes highly—a gold watch, which bears the inscription "Presented to D. C. Coates by the Members, Senate of Colorado, Thirteenth General Assembly, 1891," each one of the thirty-five members of the senate contributing to the gift.

On the 14th of October, 1890, at Denver, Colorado, Mr. Coates was united in marriage to Miss Sarah B. Pearce, a daughter of Samuel Adams Pearce, who was a volunteer from Pennsylvania and fought in the Civil war on the Union side, taking part in the battle of Gettysburg and other important engagements. He was a representative of an old Pennsylvania family.

Mr. Coates became a member of the Maccabees in Pueblo, Colorado, and was transferred to Tent No. 15, in Spokane. He joined the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Wallace, Idaho, and now has his membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 2, B. P. O. E. His wife has taken an active part in women's organizations and has held many offices in the Ladies of the Maccabees. She is the financial secretary of the Spokane Woman's Club and secretary of the Woman's Suffrage

League and took an active part in the suffrage campaign in Spokane. Having resided in Colorado and Idaho, both of which states give women the franchise, it is only natural that she should take an active part in the suffrage movement in Spokane. She is one of the officers in the Woman's Non-Partisan League, which was organized to take part in the city elections and which carries on a general educational campaign. Mr. Coates belongs to the Social and Moral Hygiene and similar clubs and is greatly interested in human welfare work. His sympathies reach out to all mankind and a helping hand is ever extended to those who seek to climb upward. He has been a close and discriminating student of the political, sociological and economic questions of the country and has ever kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age.

CHARLES R. HESSELTINE.

Charles R. Hesseltine is president of the United Securities Company, a financial underwriting and promotion company, and is widely known as one of the promoters of the northwest whose labors, capacity for organization and powers of direction have constituted an effective and valuable element in the development of the northwest. The enterprising spirit characteristic of this section of the country and its growth finds expression in his life. He is a western man by birth, training and preference, for he was born in Clackamas county, Oregon, December 20, 1879, his parents being Appolis H. and Elva (Cain) Hesseltine. The father crossed the plains with his parents in the early '50s, making the journey from Iowa to the Pacific coast. The family first settled in California, where they remained for two years and then made their way northward into Oregon. The grandfather of our subject was Eli Hesseltine, who became one of the first settlers of Clackamas county and bore an active part in the work of reclaiming that region for the purposes of civilization. His son, Appolis H. Hesseltine, built the first saw and shingle mill in that county and in other ways the family were closely identified with the early improvement there. In 1889, however, they crossed the Cascade mountains by team and settled at Wilbur, Lincoln county, Washington, where the father did contract work for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and thus bore his share in the development of that section.

Charles R. Hesseltine acquired his education in the public schools of Clackamas county, Oregon, and Lincoln county, Washington, pursuing his studies through successive grades until he became a high-school student. Early in his business career he traveled all over the west as a representative for a publishing house, and in 1902 he took up his residence in Seattle, where he entered the promotion field. He possesses marked powers of organization and his administrative direction and executive force have been elements in the successful conduct of various projects which he has instituted and established. He readily sees and seizes upon the opportunity for the establishment of a business that promises success and his efforts in this connection have contributed largely to the commercial activity and consequent prosperity of the northwest. He organized the Pacific Fish Canning Machinery Company, of which he became the secretary and treasurer, and the machines of this company are now being used in every thoroughly modern can-



C. R. HESSELTINE

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nery in the United States, for one machine will do the work that was formerly done by two hundred Chinamen. Mr. Hesseltine has also organized and financed several successful campaigns which have resulted in the formation of the Comstock-Golden Gate Mining Company, the Washington Meteor Mining Company of Chelan county, Washington, and the Rogers-Hesseltine Company, a real-estate holding company. In the fall of 1908 he came to Spokane and organized the United Securities Company, which does a general financing and promotion business, being the means of bringing worthy and financially sound improvements and investments to the attention of capital. Thus by bringing together the promoters and men of financial standing the business has been operating to the best welfare of the city and many substantial structures during the past four years have been erected as the outcome of its activity. Mr. Hesseltine has also recently organized the Iceless Refrigerator Manufacturing Company, which is proving to be a paying undertaking, and one of his recent inceptions is what is known as the Empire State Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing a new patented floor scraper. Ever since a boy he has been of an inventive turn of mind and shown a natural ability as draftsman. This genial gift has found a practical outlet in a number of useful articles which are the fruit of his fertile brain, among them a potato planter, a device plowing at the same time the ground and planting potatoes. Among others of his notable inventions are a mechanical device for the raising and lowering of buggy tops and an automatic combination breast and wall drill for iron and metal work. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is in thorough sympathy with its purpose of instituting publicity measures which will make known the advantages of the city and in promoting projects for adorning and improving Spokane in many ways.

On the 11th of March, 1907, Mr. Hesseltine was married to Miss Lillian Fairbanks, a daughter of William and Katherine Fairbanks, of Rutland, Vermont, and a niece of ex-Vice President Fairbanks. The attractive residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hesseltine at No. 2506 Garfield road was erected by him in the year 1911.

Mr. Hesseltine has never become actively interested in social orders or clubs, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He recognizes the fact that the present and not the future holds his opportunity and therefore makes each passing hour count for the utmost in his business activities. To build up rather than to destroy is his broad policy and not alone has he followed constructive measures but also attacks everything with a contagious enthusiasm that has won him the support and cooperation of many.

HON. HARRY ROSENHAUPT.

Hon. Harry Rosenhaupt, serving for the second term as a member of the state senate, has long been a recognized leader in political circles in Spokane as well as a prominent member of the bar. In both fields laudable ambition, devotion to duty and fitness for leadership have placed him above the majority of his fellows. He was born in Peru, Illinois, January 27, 1869, a son of Joseph and Johanna Rosenhaupt, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. He became a

public-school student in La Salle, Illinois, and for two years attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900, the degree of Bachelor of Laws being then conferred upon him. In the meantime he had become a resident of Spokane in 1886 and had spent several years in clerking and later on connected with the Chicago Clothing Company in this city. In various ways he came into closer and closer contact with public interests and his gradual rise to prominence in connection with the public welfare of the city has come to him in marked recognition of his ability and worth. In early days he belonged to the volunteer fire department, becoming a charter member of the Tiger Hook and Ladder Company, of which the present chief was then captain. Mr. Rosenhaupt was on duty in 1889 when the city of Spokane was practically reduced to ashes. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he spent some time as a student in the law office of Adolph Munter in 1899, and following the completion of his law course in the Michigan State University he formed a partnership with Robertson & Miller, the association being maintained until 1910. In the latter year he joined Harry L. Cohn in a partnership under the firm name of Cohn & Rosenhaupt, and for a year Bruce Blake was also connected with them but has now withdrawn. From the outset of his professional career he has enjoyed a large and distinctively representative practice that has connected him with some of the most important litigation tried in the courts of the district. He is recognized as a strong trial lawyer and equally able as a counselor.

Mr. Rosenhaupt's gift of oratory has not only proved of value in his court work but also in his political connections. He is ever ready to support his position by intelligent argument that indicates wide reading and research and thorough familiarity with the subject under discussion. He has always supported the republican party and in 1899 was elected to represent his district in the house of representatives and again in 1901, so that legislative service was familiar to him when in 1906 he was chosen to the upper house from the seventh senatorial district for a four years' term. In 1910 he was reelected senator and during the session of 1911 was chosen chairman of the judiciary committee. He also served on the appropriation committee and several other important committees and was the author of the Rosenhaupt freight rate bill which was defeated by only one vote. He is an active working member on the floor of the senate and in committee relations and has done splendid service in his comprehensive investigation of the questions under discussion, proving, therefore, a valuable member of the senate. Mr. Rosenhaupt has repeatedly been a member of the city and county committees of the republican party and also of the executive committee, and has been chosen delegate to several state conventions. He was chairman of the city convention when Frank Boyd was nominated for mayor and member of the executive committee when E. L. Powell was elected mayor.

Aside from political office Mr. Rosenhaupt has done important public work. In 1909 he was largely instrumental in raising the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the entertainment of the irrigation congress held in Spokane. He was appointed on the committee to receive President McKinley on his visit to the west, but owing to the illness of his wife the president was obliged to change his itinerary when he reached San Francisco. Mr. Rosenhaupt also served as one of the legislative committee appointed to escort President Taft on his trip through the state in 1909 and was one of the arbitration committee acting on behalf of the

rights of Spokane when the differences between the people of Spokane and the Coeur d'Alene miners was being settled. For many years he has been an active member of the Sons of Veterans and was head officer for the state of Washington in 1901-2, being succeeded in that position by Senator Wesley L. Jones. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he cooperates in all the progressive movements instituted by that organization for the upbuilding of the city and the exploitation of its advantages. He belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 34, A. F. & A. M., and in the consistory has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He likewise belongs to Spokane Camp, No. 99, W. O. W.; Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E.; and to the B'nai B'rith. Of the latter he is a past president and has repeatedly been delegate to the grand lodge. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Jewish Temple.

On the 17th of September, 1902, Mr. Rosenhaupt was married to Miss Estelle Mayer, a daughter of Henry Mayer, a business man of Chicago, Illinois, and unto this union have been born three children: Julian M., June 15, 1903; Johanna May, June 15, 1906; and June Estelle, born June 28, 1908. The history of Harry Rosenhaupt is the record of one whose intellectual merit and constantly developing powers have brought him to prominence, his worth and ability in his profession, in citizenship and in private life being attested by the consensus of public opinion.

RAYMOND E. HOWLETT.

Raymond E. Howlett, bookkeeper and office manager in the Ione mill of the Panhandle Lumber Company, was one of the first employes in this plant, which has been in operation for the past three years. He was born in Sauk county, Wisconsin, on the 7th of August, 1888, and is a son of William and Margaret (Quirk) Howlett. The father was a pioneer of the Badger state, having come there from the province of Quebec, Canada, in 1855, locating in the lumber region where for many years he was employed as a woodsman.

Reared in the state of his birth, Raymond E. Howlett obtained his education in the graded and high schools of Spring Green, Wisconsin, and in the business college at Wausau, being graduated from the latter institution in 1906. After the completion of his commercial course he was qualified to begin his business career, possessing the essential theoretical knowledge necessary to enable him to seek a clerical position. In common with the majority of young men, when able to begin working for himself he felt an impelling desire to leave the vicinity with which he had been familiar since childhood, and to begin his new life amid entirely different surroundings. This was made possible by his obtaining a position as bookkeeper at Eureka, Montana, where he located in 1906, very shortly after his graduation from business college. That he was an efficient and thoroughly capable employe is manifested by the fact that he continued in the service of this company for three years. During that period he obtained the position he now holds, coming here when the Panhandle Lumber Company first began to break the ground for their Ione plant. This is the best equipped and most thoroughly modern sawmill in the world and is operated entirely by electricity.

Mr. Howlett is a very enterprising and industrious young man, ambitious to rise in the world but sufficiently practical to realize that advancement at his age must necessarily be somewhat slow, as naturally he has had but little opportunity to evidence his powers or latent possibilities. As an employe he is efficient in the discharge of his duties conscientiously applying himself to every task in full recognition of his responsibilities.

HON. RICHARD B. BLAKE.

On the pages of Washington's judicial history the name of Hon. Richard B. Blake figures prominently by reason of his service as judge of the superior court for the district comprised of Spokane and Stevens counties. He was ever a brilliant although unpretentious member of the bar during the period of his connection with the profession here, his ability being widely recognized by his colleagues and contemporaries in the practice of law. It was not alone, however, his high standing as an attorney but also his high character as a man and citizen that won for him the warm regard and honor in which he was uniformly held. He was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, March 14, 1850, and died on the 15th of June, 1900. His father, John Blake, was a prominent farmer of that county and upon the homestead farm the son was reared to the age of sixteen years, devoting the summer months to the work of the fields and the winter seasons to the acquirement of his education in the district schools. He afterward went to Danville, Indiana, where he pursued a preparatory course of study and then entered De Pauw University, from which he won his Bachelor of Science degree, being graduated from that institution in 1872. In the meantime he had also taken up the study of law and in October of that year was admitted to the bar. He had previously completed the classical course in De Pauw University as a graduate of 1870 and in his college days became a member of the Phi Gamma Delta.

Judge Blake entered upon law practice at Danville, becoming junior partner of the firm of Hogate & Blake, his associate in practice being later a member of the supreme court of that state. For sixteen years Judge Blake continued a member of the Danville bar, making continuous advancement in practice and at one time holding the office of prosecuting attorney. The west with its growing opportunities attracted him in 1888 and in that year he arrived in Spokane, where he opened a law office in connection with Colonel William M. Ridpath, with whom he practiced until October, 1889. In that year Mr. Blake was elected judge of the superior court for Spokane and Stevens counties and remained upon the bench for four years, his record as a judge being in harmony with his record as a man and citizen, distinguished by the utmost loyalty and by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. In 1898 he resumed the private practice of law and became senior partner of the firm of Blake & Post, in which connection he practiced until his death. He possessed a keen, analytical mind and his presentation of his cause was ever characterized by clear reasoning, logical deduction and correct application of legal principles. That he had the honor and respect of his fellow practitioners in indicated in the fact that he was called to the presidency of the Spokane County Bar Association and was elected vice president of the State Bar Association. His name was prominently brought forth in connection



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with the candidacy for governor on the silver republican ticket but he expressed his unwillingness to leave the active practice of his profession. His name was also mentioned in connection with supreme court honors and in 1896 he was tendered the democratic nomination for mayor of Spokane but was unwilling to enter public life. He always regarded his profession as his chief interest and was connected with much prominent litigation, including the case which H. T. Cowley brought against the Northern Pacific Railroad, in which Judge Blake acted as counselor for the plaintiff. The action was brought to determine the title of about one hundred and twenty acres of land and finally the case went to the supreme court of the United States, where a final decision was rendered in favor of Mr. Blake's client.

On the 22d of December, 1874, in Danville, Indiana, Judge Blake was united in marriage to Miss Antoinette E. Moore, a daughter of Jacob K. and Phoebe Moore, both natives of Danville. They became parents of two sons: Jacob M., who is a graduate of the Ann Arbor Law School and is now living in San Francisco; and Robert B., who was graduated from the Chicago University and is now a leading attorney of this city. The death of Judge Blake occurred in 1900 and in his passing Spokane lost a man whom she honored highly as a representative lawyer and citizen. He certainly deserved much credit for what he accomplished. He started out in life without capital or assistance and won his way to a leading place as a representative of the Washington bench and bar. As his labors brought to him financial return he made extensive and judicious investment in real estate which netted him a handsome profit in later years. He held membership in the Vincent Episcopal church and in matters of citizenship could always be counted upon to further progressive projects for the public good. He possessed marked literary taste and was also a lover of music. He read broadly and made that which he read his own. His life record is worthy of study, showing the forcefulness of industry, persistency and honorable purpose. He was a man who in every relation of life was found faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation.

ELMER DEVANDO OLMSTED, M. D.

Elmer Devando Olmsted not only enjoys an enviable reputation as a leading physician and surgeon of Spokane, but has also been prominently connected with civic interests and has been honored with many positions of public trust. Under his administration as mayor a vast amount of public improvement was done and the work of paving the city streets was initiated. All through the years of his manhood his life has been one of untiring activity, fruitful in its results, and for almost a quarter of a century his history has been closely interwoven with that of Spokane.

Dr. Olmsted is a native of Davenport, Delaware county, New York, his birth having occurred on the 6th of June, 1849. His father, Stephen S. Olmsted, who was also born in the Empire state, died at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. He was a second cousin of Martin Van Buren, president of the United States, and was of Holland descent. In early life he learned the cabinet-maker's trade,

which he followed both in the east and after his removal to the west. He was also somewhat prominent in local affairs, serving for eight years as postmaster of Victoria, Illinois. He married Clara McMorris, also a native of New York, and her death occurred about 1885, when she was seventy-five years of age. In the family were six sons and four daughters: William H., deceased, who was a farmer of Illinois; John R., who was at one time a prominent political leader of St. Marys, South Dakota, but is now deceased; James L., who follows merchandising in Victoria, Illinois; Stephen Armstrong, a farmer of North Dakota; Walter Morris, a traveling salesman living in Nebraska; Mary, who died in infancy; Phoebe A., who was the widow of P. A. Harrington and the grandmother of Dr. W. W. Harrington, of Spokane, died at the age of seventy years; Lucy J., the wife of William Overlander, of Victoria, Illinois; and Sarah I., the wife of Alfred Waffle, also of Victoria.

The other member of the family is Dr. Elmer D. Olmsted, whose early education was acquired in the common and high schools of Illinois. He was yet a youth in his teens when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, in defense of the Union cause, but was rejected on account of being under size. Taking up the study of medicine, he was graduated from the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College of St. Louis with the degree of M. D., and entered upon practice at Plymouth, Illinois, in 1877. There he remained through a decade and in 1887 came to Spokane, where he has since resided. In the disastrous fire which swept over the city in 1889 he lost all of his personal effects, but his ability and devotion to his professional duties won him a constantly growing business and for many years he has been regarded as one of the most capable and successful physicians and surgeons of the city. He has been a constant student of the science of medicine and of the best medical literature, keeping in touch with the progressive work that is being done by the most eminent members of the profession. He also promotes his knowledge through his membership in the American Medical Association, the American Medical Institute and the Spokane County Medical Society of which he is now serving as president. He was also honored with the presidency of the Washington State Homeopathic Medical Society, to which he still belongs. He has served for a term as a member of the board of health of Spokane, is a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, has served for six years as a member of the state medical examining board and has ever taken an active part in upholding the standard of practice in this city. He discharges his duties with a high sense of conscientious obligation and with strict regard to the ethics of the profession.

While heavy demands have been made upon his time and attention in the practice of medicine, Dr. Olmsted has yet found opportunity for cooperation in many public movements whereby the welfare and upbuilding of the city have been promoted. He has always been in sympathy with republican principles yet not to the extent of partisanship that precludes his action with an independent movement where no issues are involved. He stands for good citizenship and municipal integrity above all things and never wavered from his position during his service as mayor of Spokane, to which office he was elected on the citizens ticket for a period of two years, beginning in 1897. He advocated many practical measures of reform, improvement and progress. During his administration the first city paving was done, Riverside and Howard streets being thus improved. It was also during his administration that the Chamber of Commerce was organized, Dr. Olmsted be-

ing one of the most influential factors in effecting the organization. It was a difficult undertaking to organize forces in this connection, but when once the work was instituted it has been continuously carried forward with results of constantly increasing usefulness and value. He was chosen its first president and continued as its chief executive officer for five years. He afterward continued in positions of trust for a long time but the press of personal business finally compelled him to resign. Sixteen years ago he took part in the organization of the Spokane Savings & Loan Society, of which he is the president. He has been a member of the United States pension examining board for eighteen years and for the greater part of the time has served as its secretary. He was also president of the State Normal School at Cheney, Washington, for a number of years, and is one of those to whom credit is due for the completion of the building of that school. He was appointed for a six years' term but resigned before it was completed on account of the demands of his profession.

Dr. Olmsted has been married twice and by his first wife had two children: Amy Lois, now the wife of Bert Taylor; and Carrie Edna, who was the wife of Fred Taylor and died in 1908. On the 15th of May, 1881, Dr. Olmsted was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Sutton, who was born in Illinois. His appreciation of comradeship and friendship causes him to enter into social interests with marked zest. He belongs to the Inland Club and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, but is most prominent in the Masonic fraternity, in which he has acquired high honors. He has filled most of the offices in the lodge, the consistory, and the shrine, serving as master of the lodge for five terms, while at the present time he is commander-in-chief of Oriental Consistory, No. 2, S. P. R. S., which position he has filled for the past fourteen years. Upon him has been accorded the honor of election to the thirty-third degree and he holds the second highest office within the gift of the fraternity in Washington as deputy for the sovereign grand inspector general for Alaska and Washington, filling the position under Ernest B. Hussey. He has many traits admirable and worthy of all praise and among his noble qualities is his large capacity for friendship.

EDWARD B. ZANE.

Edward B. Zane, who is the agent for the Packard motor cars, with offices at the corner of Sprague and Jefferson streets, was born in Philadelphia, on the 7th of February, 1884, a son of Charles S. and Jane (Breece) Zane. The father is a prominent attorney of Philadelphia, where the family reside.

Edward B. Zane pursued his education in the public schools of his native city but in 1904 moved to Seattle. He was connected with the engineering department of the Moran Ship Building Company, the Seattle Engineering Company and later the Seattle Electric Company. In these various positions he acquired a good knowledge of engineering and of mechanical construction. In 1907 he became identified with the automobile business, being employed by Nute & Keena, who were the agents in the northwest for the Packard Motor Company. He came to Spokane in 1909 and handled the Spokane business but in June, 1910, he was appointed representative for the entire Inland Empire district. Their show rooms were located

first at 1122 First avenue but in June, 1911, they moved to the new rooms which were especially built for them. There were then but three Packard motor cars in this city but now there are over thirty-five. They are also giving special attention to commercial trucks and there are now seven three-ton trucks in use in this city. They maintain both a salesroom and service station but do not carry on garage work.

On the 16th of June, 1909, Mr. Zane was united in marriage, at Seattle, to Miss Betty Williams, a daughter of H. R. Williams, of that city. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Barbara. Mr. Zane is a member of the Spokane Club and the Spokane Country Club. In his business life he displays marked ability in developing and increasing the business of the company which he represents and in the constantly enlarging patronage accorded this company is seen the success which has rewarded his labors.

CHARLES F. CLOUGH.

Among the veterans of the Civil war who are now residing in Spokane is numbered Charles F. Clough, who for four years valiantly defended the union cause, bravely facing the enemy on many hotly contested battlefields. He has been equally loyal to his country in days of peace and has done much important service, especially while filling the office of city councilman and mayor of Spokane. He is also prominently associated with business interests in the northwest, being an extensive real-estate dealer of Spokane and a stockholder and director in various corporate interests.

Mr. Clough was born at Cumberland, Rhode Island, December 26, 1843, a son of Zera and Sally M. (Cook) Clough. The father, who was born in Connecticut, belonged to an old New England family, of Scotch-Irish descent, was engaged for many years in freighting between Providence and Woonsocket, Rhode Island, before the advent of the railroads. He died in 1849. His wife, who was born in Rhode Island and was of English lineage, died in 1892. Their family numbered two sons, the brother of our subject being George H. Clough who is now residing in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Mr. Clough's educational facilities in early life were very limited, and confined to country schools during winter terms, like other lads in those days who followed farming as a vocation. In 1861 when in his eighteenth year, he responded to the country's call for volunteers, the rebellion in the south having aroused his patriotic nature and he in the opening year of the struggle joined Company E, Fourth Rhode Island Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, serving from the 8th of September, 1861, until the 25th of July, 1865. He served as a non-commissioned officer in Burnside's campaign in North Carolina in the winter and spring of 1861-2, during the siege and capture of Roanoke island, on the 7th and 8th of February, 1862, and at the battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862. Later he participated in the siege of Fort Macon, which surrendered on the 25th of April of that year, and with most of Burnside's forces was transferred from North Carolina to Washington, D. C., leaving the old North state on the 5th of July, 1862, then being attached to the Army of the Potomac in routing Lee's forces and driving them out of Maryland. Mr. Clough participated in the battle of South Moun-

tain, September 14, 1862, and that of Antietam, on the 17th of September. After the rout of Lee's army in Maryland he went to Fredericksburg, West Virginia, and was in the battle of that place on the 14th and 15th of December. In the early spring of 1863 his division was transferred to Portsmouth, Virginia, Mr. Clough remaining in that country for several months, during which his regiment participated in a number of skirmishes near Suffolk, Virginia. Later in that year he was transferred back to the Army of the Potomac and his regiment was on detached duty several months guarding Confederate prisons at Point Lookout, Maryland. Early in the spring of 1864 he was again attached to the Army of the Potomac and took part in several engagements near Petersburg. While at Petersburg his company was stationed directly in front of the town at the point opposite where the rebel fort was undermined, and blown up on July 30, 1864, being followed by one of the noted battles of that year. The regiment was then transferred to Fort Sedgwick, commonly known as "Fort Hell," on the Jerusalem plank road leading to Petersburg. They remained there until April 2, 1865, under an almost continuous engagement, on the date mentioned a general advance was made on Lee's army, resulting in Lee's being driven from Petersburg and Richmond. The Union troops followed the Confederate army until the surrender at Appomattox on the 9th of April, 1865. Mr. Clough was then transferred to a point near Alexandria, Virginia, where he remained until his regiment was sent home to be mustered out in July, 1865. Following the surrender of Lee and other armies south of there in May, 1865, there was a splendid military pageant held in Washington, being a review of the Army of the Potomac and of Sherman's army which required two full days. In this event Mr. Clough participated, being one of the many thousands of the hero band who passed up the avenue amid the applause of thousands of people who lined the street on each side.

Soon after being mustered out of the army Mr. Clough and one of his old comrades entered the market business, and when he sold out in that line he devoted two years to general merchandising at Woonsocket, Rhode Island. He afterward engaged in the sale of sewing machines and pianos and from 1874 until 1876 inclusive was largely engaged in handling patent right interests, the business taking him to Chicago in 1876. From that point he went to San Francisco, where for six years he was employed as a commercial traveler, his first visit to Spokane being made while he was thus engaged. He was so impressed with the city and its great possibilities that on the 1st of January, 1884, he quit traveling and on the 2d of March of the same year located in Spokane. This was during the excitement in the Coeur d'Alene mining country, and being attracted by it Mr. Clough spent a few months in the mines of that district, returning to Spokane in July, 1884. A little later he bought out an established business on Howard street and conducted a book and stationery store until 1887. On selling that enterprise he turned his attention to the real-estate business, in which he has engaged continuously since. There were probably twenty-five hundred people in Spokane when Mr. Clough arrived here, and with notable prescience he foresaw the future and made extensive investment in real estate, realizing that property must necessarily rise in value as the city grew in population. His holdings in 1888, 1889 and 1890 were large and he suffered quite seriously through the financial panic of 1893, but succeeded in weathering the storm and is now the owner of much valuable realty, his business here being conducted as a corporation. He is also a director of the Commer-

cial Orchards Company of Washington and a stockholder of the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company, of the Spokane Title Company and the Peoples National Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Clough was married twice and by his first union had one son, Lester F. Clough, who was born September 1, 1873, is now married and resides in Oakland, California. On the 5th of May, 1903, Mr. Clough married Mildred A. Morgan, a native of Saginaw, Michigan, who he claims has proved his mascot, and together they are enjoying their beautiful home on "Cannon Hill." He is a member of the Spokane Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and cooperates in all of the movements instituted by the latter and particularly during the city's earlier or formative period, he was always a liberal contributor both financially and in energetic effort toward the advancement of enterprises that were for the general good and upbuilding of Spokane. In politics he is a republican and has taken an active part in political affairs, frequently serving as a delegate to city and county conventions. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, have called him to office and for two years, beginning in 1886, he was a member of the city council. In 1890 he was elected mayor, entering upon the duties of the office in April of that year, and served until April, 1891. This was during the reorganization period following the destruction of the business district by fire in 1889. During his tenure of office the old charter was abolished and a new one framed. There was a vast amount of building and improvement during that year, more being done than in any year before or since. The city limits were extended to five times its former size, and a great amount of street railway work was commenced that year. The old steel bridge at Monroe was also begun and nearly finished that year. He gave to the city a businesslike administration, characterized by needed reforms and improvement, and his labors were substantial and beneficial elements in the city's growth.

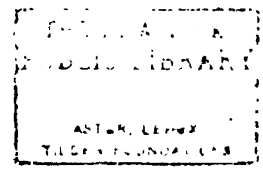
WILLIAM HENRY ACUFF.

William Henry Acuff is now living retired after long and close association with business interests of Spokane, whereby he contributed to the general welfare in addition to advancing his individual success. He was born at Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1846, his home being about sixteen miles from Philadelphia in the old Welsh settlement there. At the time that William Penn arrived in that state the three corners of the town square at Gwynedd had been in possession of the Acuff family for a long period. The ancestry is Welsh and Scotch and the parents of our subject were William and Lydia (Ellis) Acuff. The father died when his son William was but five months old, his death being occasioned by typhoid fever when he was twenty-six years of age. The mother lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years and passed away in California in 1906.

William Henry Acuff was an only child and pursued his education in the schools of Pennsylvania and Illinois, having accompanied his mother on her removal to the latter state when eleven years of age. He afterward returned to Norristown, Pennsylvania, where he attended school from 1864 until 1868. He also spent a portion of the time on the oil fields in order to earn the money necessary to en-



W. H. ACUFF



able him to continue his education. In 1868 he again went to Illinois, settling at Decatur, Macon county, and in that vicinity he followed farming and milling, dealt in grain and taught school. Eventually he turned his attention to the lumber business and organized what is known today as the Decatur Lumber & Manufacturing Company, one of the important industrial and commercial interests of that district. In the spring of 1889 his health failed him and he disposed of his interests in the middle west. He then enjoyed a period of rest covering a few years and in the spring of 1890 came to Spokane, remaining out of business, however, until February, 1892, when he organized the Washington Mill Company, of which he became the first secretary. Afterward he was president of the company for a period of fifteen years and in July, 1910, having won substantial success in the conduct of this enterprise, he retired. He has financial interests in the Trustee Company of Spokane, of which he has been a director since its organization.

Aside from business Mr. Acuff is well known in republican circles where he has exerted a wide influence, being well qualified by nature and acquired ability to become a leader of public thought and action. In 1896 he was elected on the republican ticket a member of the city council and served for three years as chairman of its finance committee, while for one year he was president of the council. It was during his term that Spokane was nearly bankrupt and it was through the good business judgment and careful management of Mr. Acuff that the city was able to meet its monthly pay rolls and weather the financial storm. He spent the winter of 1904-5 in Washington, D. C., representing the Chamber of Commerce in the interest of Spokane, endeavoring to assist President Roosevelt in securing increased power for the interstate commerce commission and aid Spokane in its fight for reduced freight rates. The good results he accomplished cannot be overestimated. The campaign was conducted in such a manner that it awakened the admiration of business men and manufacturers all over the United States. In 1908 Mr. Acuff went to Japan as a Spokane representative with the Pacific coast commercial commission to look into the trade relations between the two countries. His efforts have been most effective in promoting business conditions and in bringing forth elements that have been far-reaching forces in the growth and material upbuilding of the northwest. For many years he was the vice president of the Pacific Coast Lumberman's Association and was also president of the local association.

On the 22d of August, 1871, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Acuff was married to Miss Isabelle Bricker, a daughter of Aaron and Louise Bricker of Decatur, Illinois, and they had one daughter, Lillie A., the wife of John C. Neffeler, of Spokane. The wife and mother died in this city in November, 1896. Since his retirement from business life Mr. Acuff has largely devoted his attention to Masonry which had also claimed much of his time and thought previously. He stands very high in the order and is a past master of Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; past thrice illustrious master of Spokane Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.; past eminent commander of Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; and past commander of Oriental Consistory, No. 2, S. P. R. S. He has likewise been awarded the honorary thirty-third degree and is a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the grand council and is one of its deputy grand masters. He is also junior warden of the grand commandery and is a past patron of the Eastern Star. He is today one of the best known men of Spokane, respected by all. In manner he is modest and

retiring but the work that he has accomplished speaks for itself. His love of justice has expressed itself in correct principle and practice and added to this, the salient features of his life have been a deep earnestness, impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance, and a progressive spirit ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment.

JOHN MELVILLE GRIMMER.

The life of John Melville Grimmer is perhaps more varied than that of many, for there came to him many interesting and sometimes exciting experiences during the period in which he lived a seafaring life. Today he is quietly pursuing the even tenor of his way as a business man of Spokane, having organized and developed the business that is now conducted under the name of the Grimmer Storage & Truck Line. His birth occurred at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, November 27, 1843, his father being William W. Grimmer, and his grandfather, John Grimmer, who were born in the same place near St. Stephens. The family is of German origin but early representatives of the family settled in Norfolk, England, and thence sailed for New Brunswick. Among the prominent members of the family was Skiffington Grimmer, who became a distinguished lawyer of New Brunswick; his son was surveyor general of that province and now is attorney general. Another member of the family is a distinguished physician of Edinborough, Scotland. The grandfather of John M. Grimmer was justice of the peace for the part of the county in which he lived and was appointed by the government collector of customs, being head of that department when William W. Grimmer became an officer under him. At one time he owned vessels running between St. Stephens and the West Indies, conducting his interests under the name of the West India Goods & Grocery Business. His son, William W. Grimmer, was supercargo of one of the three vessels, Elizabeth Grimmer, Eliza Gillis and the Caledonia, all three of which were brigs. The latter, thus closely associated with his father in business and in official life, died at St. Stephens in February, 1890, having long survived his wife, who passed away in 1856. She bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Buchanan, and was born at Oak Hill, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, coming of Scotch ancestry. There were two sons of that marriage, the brother of John M. Grimmer being Harry Grimmer, a farmer and logger of Oak Hill, New Brunswick. After losing his first wife the father married again and had five sons, all living in St. Stephens.

John M. Grimmer attended the New Brunswick schools, conning his lessons from books furnished by the British government, all canvas covered. At that day the head of a family paid so much for a term of three months' schooling and the government paid a certain amount, while the teachers boarded around, going from the home of one pupil to another. While the educational opportunities of Mr. Grimmer were thus somewhat limited, in the school of experience he learned many valuable lessons. His first business experience came to him as clerk in the office of Chipman & Bolton, who in connection with the lumber business also shipped lumber to Liverpool, St. Stephens at that time being the center of a large lumber trade. In 1859 Mr. Grimmer shipped on a vessel called the Hibernian and

sailed to Dublin. On the return trip he went to Quebec, where he left the ship and thence made his way to his native town. In 1861 he joined the bark Florence Chipman and then went to Baltimore, where it loaded with a general cargo for Liverpool. On that ship he afterward sailed to Boston, Quebec, Montreal and then again to Liverpool. He next joined the ship Silesia for Calcutta, proceeding first to Mauritius island, thence to Calcutta, after which he remained in India for two years, returning by way of Cape of Good Hope to St. Helena for orders and thence to Fayal Island, where orders were received to proceed to London. In that city he joined the P. & O. bark Harrington and sailed for New York, where he shipped as second mate on the Zimi, carrying a load of lumber to Liverpool. He next joined the ship Echo as second mate and went to Philadelphia with a general cargo. Later he was wrecked off Hatteras in the bark Falcon and went into Boston under jury masts. On the ship Dame Durden he sailed for Liverpool and returned to Philadelphia on the Echo, then one of the largest sailing vessels afloat, acting as second mate. Again he was wrecked off Hatteras, losing the main mast and shifting the cargo. With an American ship sailing under English colors he went to Philadelphia from Quebec, taking on a load of square timber for Liverpool but the ship was water logged just eastward of Newfoundland. Twenty-seven men and officers were upon it for a week, when they were taken off on a Friday by the ship Chaudiere. Having abandoned the ship they were taken to London, the Fishermen's Socicty sending the crew to that place, where they had signed articles. In 1865 Mr. Grimmer sailed as quartermaster on a little blockade runner and following the close of the Civil war went to Pernambuco, South America and thence to Macao and on to Bahia. The ship was chartered by the Brazilian government, which was at war with Paraguay to run a blockade between Paraguay and the upper Brazilian country and carried specie from there to Rio de Janeiro. As they did not answer the hail of the fort at Rio they were seized and kept as prisoners of war for two months. When the vessel was sold to the Brazilian government for a dispatch boat the crew deserted and joined a bark, going up the Amazon river as far as the vessel could proceed, thence back to Maranhao and afterward to Liverpool. At that place Mr. Grimmer joined the ship Cowper and in 1868 sailed for San Francisco. In the same year he became master of a schooner engaged in the coast trade.

After some time, however, Mr. Grimmer left that service and went to Eureka, Humboldt county, California, where he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Hadley. He left California overland in the fall of 1880 and went on foot to Crescent City, from which point he traveled in the same manner across the mountains to Grant's Pass, Oregon. He afterward cruised the head waters of different rivers for the Hobbs, Gilmore Box Company, now the Crescent City Mill Company, of San Francisco, through the summer of 1880 and in the latter part of September started by stage from Ainsworth, which at that time was the western headquarters of the Northern Pacific Railway in Spokane, the stage stopping at Medical Lake.

Mr. Grimmer remained in Spokane for two weeks, then returned to Ainsworth and began work as bridge carpenter for the Northern Pacific Railway Company. In 1881 the carpenter's gang was changed from trestle No. 23 and sent to build a bridge at Hangman's creek, where they arrived March 11. Three hundred Northern Pacific employes reached there at that time, with John B. McLain

as superintendent of construction, and Angus McKenzie as chief builder. Later Mr. McLain was succeeded by the resident engineer, H. M. McCartney, as chief engineer, while H. W. Fairweather was division superintendent. Mr. Grimmer continued with the Northern Pacific until the spring of 1882, when work was concluded at Sandpoint, Idaho. He then came to Spokane and purchased the Northern Pacific Hotel, which he conducted until 1885, but this was not a successful venture and after disposing of his interests therein he purchased a truck and team and turned his attention to the transportation business, in which he has since been engaged. In this undertaking he met with prosperity and is now conducting a successful business under the firm name of the Grimmer Storage & Truck Line. Their storehouse west of the Monroe Street bridge is one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet and two stories and basement in height. Something of the growth of the business may be imagined from the fact that during the busy season he uses twenty teams and employs from twenty-six to thirty-six men. When he first arrived in Spokane there were no bridges across the river and the only means of reaching the other side was by a ferry boat kept by R. W. Forrest, that made the crossing above where the Division Street bridge now spans the stream. Mr. Forrest was the first mayor of the town. There were few houses on the north side of the river and Mr. Grimmer's home, at No. 1848 Broadway, was the first brick house built on the north side. He and his wife have seen the town grow from an unimportant little village to a city of the first class and recollect many interesting reminiscences of those early days. There were several Indian scares in 1883 and one on the 4th of July of that year, which sent the small population of the town to cover. Mr. Grimmer remembers the first murder that occurred in Spokane, the crime being committed in the little singing and dance house on Howard street, when a man named Roblin was shot by one Conover.

It was on the 20th of September, 1876, in Eureka, California, that Mr. Grimmer wedded Miss Mary C. Hadley, whose father, W. W. Hadley, now living retired, was a representative of an old New England family and had removed to California from Lynn, Massachusetts. The founder of the family in the new world came to this country in the Mayflower. Professor Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, is a distant relative. Some members of the Hadley family took part in the Revolutionary war and Mrs. Grimmer is therefore eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. She has the distinction of being the first woman to enter Spokane on a train, coming on a construction train from Ainsworth near Pasco with the bridge builders who built the Howard Street bridge. Mrs. Grimmer was the first lady president of the Pioneer Society. Mr. Grimmer was the fourth president of the society and Fred Grimmer, his son, is now its secretary. Mrs. Grimmer had two brothers: E. W. Hadley, now a cigar manufacturer of San Diego, California; and W. E. Hadley, deceased, who was at one time owner of the Horton House at San Diego. Mr. and Mrs. Grimmer have four children: Edith, the wife of Frank J. Ginger, a railway mail clerk, of Seattle; Fred E., who is in business with his father; Hazel J., the wife of Morris Halleck Seymour, a traveling salesman, residing in Seattle; and Marie Ethelyn, now attending Washington State University. All three of the daughters are graduates of the Spokane high school. The second daughter, Hazel, was born on the day, September 8, 1883, when the driving of a golden spike completed the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In politics Mr. Grimmer has always been a strong republican and attended every county convention as delegate and all city conventions with one exception. He has also been a member of every state convention except one. He was elected a member of the city council in 1884 and served for one term and he is an active and valued member of the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, was the secretary of the blue lodge years ago, is a member of the consistory and has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., of which he has served as royal knight, was one of the organizers of Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is now the only living charter member and of this lodge he has served as chancellor. His wife is past matron of Electra Chapter, No. 20, of the Order of Eastern Star. In his reminiscences, which cover much of the history of Spokane and are most interesting, Mr. Grimmer states that the Spokane race track was located on Sprague street, near Wall street in Browne's addition. A quarter of a mile track was near where the Princess Theater now stands. He has witnessed practically the entire growth and development of the city and rejoices in what has been accomplished here. His own business has grown as the population of Spokane has increased and he merits the success which has come to him not only by reason of the fact that he has ably managed his business interests but also because he has taken an active and helpful part in the city's development.

C. HALE KIMBLE, M. T. D.

C. Hale Kimble, who is the only gymnastic therapeutic practitioner of Spokane, has given special attention to orthopedic gymnastics and prophylactic health service. His birth occurred in Arizona, on the 20th of September, 1879, his parents being Fowler and Anna M. (Bishop) Kimble. For many years the father was actively engaged in gold mining promotion throughout the Rocky Mountain district and the family resided in various places. Subsequently he disposed of his mining interests and returned to New York city but for the past ten years he has been engaged in founding and promoting the city of La Gloria, and Bay View, Cuba, where he is now making his home.

C. Hale Kimble was educated in the public schools of New York city and subsequently entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. Early in life he had formed a desire to follow the particular profession which is his at present and immediately after completing his studies at the Columbia University Medical School he accepted a position as director of physical training in the Young Men's Christian Association in New York city. For some time he was director of the physical department of that institution and also had an outside office, where he engaged in the practice of his profession independently. Because of the extensive patronage accorded him in the Young Men's Christian Association he soon became well known as a successful practitioner and in 1907 he was offered a position as director of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. He accepted that position and served in that connection until the autumn of 1910 and has since been a resident of this city. In connection with his work in the Young Men's Christian Association he also built up a large outside practice and in the autumn of 1910

he opened temporary offices in the Kuhn building. When the Old National Bank building was finished he occupied suite 817 but as his patronage increased these offices proved too small and he removed to the eleventh floor. Within a year he again found it necessary to enlarge his offices, so extensive was the patronage accorded him. He is working in harmony with the medical profession of the city and takes only such therapeutic cases as are referred to him by the physicians of Spokane. Among his patients are numbered many of Spokane's most prominent men and women, and the excellent results which he has obtained prove his ability and his efficiency. Few men who have entered the prophylactic field in this city have established themselves more permanently in the regard of the people.

On the 10th of September, 1900, Mr. Kimble was married, in New York city, to Miss Helen J. Brown, and to them three children were born, Marjorie Winifred, Dorothy May and Charles Hale, Jr. Mr. Kimble has never been identified with Spokane's political affairs. He holds membership in the First Presbyterian church and is connected with the National Physical Educational Association, the Rotary Club, the Inland Club and fraternally is an Odd Fellow. In establishing a profession which devotes itself primarily to the prophylaxis or prevention of physical irregularities and disease he has made a very striking contribution to the therapeutic agencies of Spokane, bringing to it the first and only service of its kind in the northwest today. His advancement has depended entirely upon individual skill and the merit he has gained is of creditable recognition, substantial benefits having come to him from his labors.

DANIEL H. DWIGHT.

Almost a quarter of a century has passed since Daniel H. Dwight came to Spokane and in this period he has not only witnessed the greater part of the city's growth but has also contributed to its development. A review of his life record shows that he is an energetic business man, indefatigable in his efforts to win success and yet he gives a due proportion of his time to public service and in the offices he has filled has made his work count for much in the sum total of Spokane's progress and improvement.

He was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, February 24, 1862. Through more than two hundred and fifty years the Dwight family, of English origin, has been represented on American soil, John Dwight having settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1684. Members of the family have since been found in New England. including two presidents of Yale College, father and grandson, both of whom bore the name of Timothy Dwight. Three of the family were participants in the Revolutionary war—Captain William Dwight, who was captain of a company of militia raised at Thompson, Connecticut, and Captain Joseph Elliott, who with his company participated in the engagement at Bunker Hill. Moses Lippitt, who served throughout the Revolutionary war, was wounded and drew a pension in recognition of the aid which he rendered his country.

Daniel Dwight, father of Daniel H. Dwight of this review, was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, and is now living with his son and namesake in Spokane at the very venerable age of ninety-four years. During his active life he followed the



D. H. DWIGHT

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occupation of farming and was very prominent in public affairs, being called to a number of county and state offices. He frequently served as treasurer and selectman of his county and was a member of the state board of agriculture. He was also a trustee of Nichols Academy of Dudley. He wedded Mary E. Low. Her father was Major John Low, who was major of a militia company of Rhode Island, his commission making him an officer of the Fifth Regular Rhode Island Militia being dated June 17, 1811, so that it is now more than one hundred years old. His daughter Mrs. Mary E. Dwight passed away in 1881. By her marriage she had become the mother of three children, the sisters being: Susan E., now the wife of C. A. Babcock, a retired merchant living in Boston; and Mary A., the wife of W. H. Isaacs, a mining broker of Los Angeles, California.

Daniel H. Dwight was educated in the common schools of Massachusetts, in the high school of his native town and in Nichols Academy, from which he was graduated in 1878. He afterward pursued post-graduate work in 1880. He first engaged in teaching school at Dudley and afterward acted as private tutor. He traveled extensively over the United States with one of his pupils and finally settled in Spokane in 1887. Here he at once engaged in the real-estate business more as a dealer than as an agent. He bought and sold property, erected buildings and developed his holdings and has always operated alone. At the present time he is the owner of considerable valuable realty in Spokane. He suffered from fire to some extent in 1889 and witnessed the burning of the town but has lived to see its rebuilding on a far grander and more progressive scale than ever before. In addition to his real-estate operations he is a director in the Fidelity National Bank.

Mr. Dwight is very active in other ways, being recognized as one of the leading republicans of Spokane. He served as committeeman of the city and of the county, was treasurer of the Young Men's Republican Club and was frequently a delegate to city and county conventions. While in Dudley, Massachusetts, he was a member of the board of education and took an active and helpful interest in the public affairs of that place, being frequently called upon to deliver Memorial Day addresses and to act as marshal of parades even when a boy. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Spokane board of education, on which he served for three years, acting as president of the board during the last two years of that period. In 1897 he was a candidate for the legislature on the republican ticket, which, however, met defeat in that year, being opposed by a fusion ticket. Nevertheless, Mr. Dwight polled a larger vote than was given to the majority of republican candidates, a fact indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. By a superior court of appointment he became one of the eminent domain commissioners and he is a member of the board of park commissioners but will retire in February, 1912. There are eleven members of the board, one going out every year. He served on the commission in 1898-4 and is now serving for the second term as park commissioner. He was a member of the city council of Spokane during the reconstruction period after the great fire and in the midst of the ever memorable panic. For a short time he was acting mayor of Spokane. It was an arduous time but Mr. Dwight proved equal to the occasion. New waterworks had to be constructed and a great deal of bridge work had to be done, together with much improvement of the city streets. Therefore, a policy had to be formulated and instituted to meet the existing conditions. In all of the reconstruc-

tion work Mr. Dwight was actively engaged and his duties were most faithfully performed. During his term of office the cantilever Monroe street bridge was completed and much other notable public work accomplished. Mr. Dwight recognized his own capacities and powers and with faith in the city he formulated the plans for public improvement and time has demonstrated the wisdom of his opinions and the soundness of his judgment. He avoided every needless expenditure yet he did not believe in parsimonious retrenchment that works against the continued development and benefit of the city. During his first service on the board of park commissioners the Coeur d'Alene Park was the only one which the commissioners developed. At that time it was a dense thicket, around which there was a fence in order to hold the property in conformity with the promise on which the gift of the park was made to the city. Today Coeur d'Alene is one of the beauty spots of Spokane—a splendidly developed park which is a never failing delight to all. When Mr. Dwight was appointed to fill a vacancy on the board in 1908 there was much work to be done, new area having been added to the park system. In 1910 one million dollars was voted for park bonds, which will enable the board to greatly enlarge the park area. Up to this time park improvements have been confined largely to Manito, Liberty, Corbin and Hayes parks. Mr. Dwight certainly deserves much credit for what he has done in behalf of the city and its improvement. He has not only recognized existing conditions but has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities, needs and opportunities of the future and has labored not only for this but also for the oncoming generation.

In 1892 Mr. Dwight was elected a member of the city council for three years and in 1893 and 1894 was president of the council and called the first council meeting held in the present city hall, situated at the corner of Howard street and Front avenue. It was also during his incumbency as president of the council that Coxey's army of fifteen hundred passed through Spokane and the general in charge called on the council, demanding one thousand pounds of beef, twelve hundred loaves of bread and transportation out of the city. The council did not comply with the demand but gave them the necessary provisions for the time being and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company furnished the transportation in the way of box cars. It was while Mr. Dwight was a member of the board that Adlai E. Stevenson, then vice president of the United States, visited Spokane on his trip to the west, and in his official capacity our subject was one of the committee on entertainment.

Mr. Dwight has been treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce and is active in that work which is instituted by the organization for Spokane's improvement. He holds membership with the Sons of the American Revolution and has been president of the local chapter. He joined Imperial Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., immediately after its organization. He is a member of Westminster Congregational church and has always been ready to assist in charitable and benevolent work. He contributed toward erecting and maintaining the present Young Men's Christian Association building and many other worthy enterprises.

His home life, too, had its inception in Spokane in his marriage, on the 9th of August, 1887, to Miss Mary P. Willis, a daughter of W. G. Willis, a retired merchant of Duluth, Minnesota, who removed to Spokane and made this city his home. He was born in Dana, Massachusetts, a representative of an old New England family, and was a Civil war veteran. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight are the

parents of three children: Daniel Willis, born July 21, 1898; Mary E., August 12, 1895; and Dorothy F., August 26, 1899. All are yet in school. Mr. Dwight has a wide acquaintance in Spokane and the number of his friends is almost coextensive therewith. Even in his business life he has contributed to the upbuilding and improvement of the city and in public office his labors have been of almost incalculable benefit. While he works toward high ideals, his methods are practical and his achievements notable.

MARK F. MENDENHALL.

Mark F. Mendenhall, practicing at the Spokane bar, where his keen power of analysis and his logical deductions have made him one of the representative and successful attorneys of the city, was born at Millersburg, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1868, and is a son of Henry and Katherine Elizabeth (Ebaugh) Mendenhall. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, engaging in pastoral work in and near Baltimore for a number of years and afterward in central Pennsylvania. He was recording secretary of the central Pennsylvania conference for fifteen years and during his life transcribed many large volumes of its records which were noted for his copy-plate penmanship. His death occurred in 1891 while the mother of Mark F. Mendenhall passed away when her son was but four years of age. A sister, Florence Nightingale, died at the age of thirteen years, and a brother, James Hodge Mendenhall, is now a contractor of Seattle.

At the time of his mother's demise Mark F. Mendenhall went to live with an aunt and uncle in Fleming county, Kentucky, and in the public schools of that state familiarized himself with the elementary branches of learning; subsequently he became a student of the Orangeville Academy, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and afterward of the Mountain Seminary of Birmingham, Pennsylvania. It was his desire to enter upon the practice of law and with this end in view he became a student in the office of Neff & Hicks at Altoona, Pennsylvania, where he continued for four years, when in 1888 he was admitted to the bar in Blair county, Pennsylvania. He served for two years as assistant principal of the high school of Altoona, teaching natural science and mathematics, but this was simply an expedient to bridge him over to the time when he could depend upon the legal profession as a means of livelihood. Since November, 1889, Mr. Mendenhall has practiced continuously in Spokane and his work and ability have been evidenced in the successes recorded in the courts of Washington and Idaho. His clientage has constantly grown in volume and importance and his name figures in connection with many of the leading litigated interests in these states.

Mr. Mendenhall's home life had its foundation in his marriage at Spokane, on the 31st of January, 1893, to Miss Helen Brook, a daughter of Henry and Keziah Brook, pioneer residents of Spokane who came from Minnesota on one of the first through trains over the Northern Pacific Railroad. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall have been born five children, Marcus, Wesley, Hallam, Dorothy Ida and Geffry Eugene. The family attend the First Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Mendenhall has long been an active member, serving for fifteen years as one of its officers and trustees. His fraternal relations are with the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum, and in connection with the latter he has been grand regent for the jurisdiction of Washington, British Columbia and Idaho. He also holds membership with the United Artisans of Portland, Oregon, and he belongs to the Inland Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. If one would find Mr. Mendenhall he must seek him where the best interests of the individual and the community are being conserved. He is allied with those forces which work for progress and improvement and during the period of his residence in Spokane his course has ever commanded the respect and high regard of his fellow citizens.

HENRY BERNARD LUHN, M. D.

Dr. Henry Bernard Luhn, who has done considerable important hospital work and is equally successful in the private practice of medicine and surgery, was born in the state of New York, August 14, 1867. His father, Gerhard L. Luhn, was born in Germany and is now living in Spokane at the venerable age of eighty-one years. He is a retired major of the United States army, which he joined in 1852. He fought in the Mormon war of 1858 and all through the Civil war and in the latter was commissioned in 1863. He afterward was on active duty in Wyoming and Montana during the trouble with the Sioux Indians, and in 1886 came to Camp Spokane with the Fourth Infantry, being thereafter identified with military service in the northwest up to the time when he retired in 1895, while stationed at Fort Coeur d'Alene. Since that time he has made Spokane his home. He was first promoted to official rank when made sergeant of the Sixth United States Infantry prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. In February, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, and June 24, 1864, he was promoted first lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, which rank he held until the close of the war. In 1875 he was commissioned captain and retired as such in 1895, but by special act of congress in 1904 was given the title of major. He was with McClellan's command in the Army of the Potomac in the battle of Bull Run, participated in the second battle of Bull Run, the hotly contested engagements of Gettysburg and Antietam and in fact all of the battles in which the Army of the Potomac, under command of Generals McClellan, Pope and Meade, was engaged. Subsequently he was with his regiment when it became a part of Grant's command and was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox.

On the 9th of May, 1864, Major Luhn was united in marriage to Catherine Ann Von Oltmans, who was born in New York. Her father belonged to a prominent Holland family and became the founder of the Williamsburg Savings Bank at Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Luhn is now living in Spokane. In the family were two sons. The younger brother, William Luke Luhn, is now captain of the Tenth United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. He was formerly teller and cashier in the Citizens and the Old National Bank and went to the Klondike in 1897. Returning in 1898, he went to the Philippines as a soldier of the Spanish-American war and was adjutant in the First Washington Volunteers. When the troops from this state were mustered out he was lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-sixth United States Volunteers under General Franklin Bell. After his service in the Philippines he was commissioned first lieutenant of the Eleventh



DR. HENRY B. LUHN

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United States Cavalry and in 1908 was made captain of the Tenth United States Cavalry, with which rank he is now serving. There are also three daughters in the family: Maria, the wife of Ernest De Lashmutt, of Spokane; Euphemia, the wife of George Harris Smith, an attorney for the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake City; and Catherine, the wife of Captain James E. Fechet, of the Ninth United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Henry Bernard Luhn acquired his preliminary education in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, pursuing a thorough commercial course and afterward finishing his junior year in the scientific courses. Subsequently he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in preparation for the practice of medicine and was graduated from the medical department in 1891, at which time his degree was conferred upon him. Following his graduation he spent two years in a hospital in Philadelphia as interne and then came to Spokane, where he located for practice in October, 1892. He has since followed his profession with increasing success and is now surgeon for the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Company and surgeon of the Sacred Heart Hospital staff. He is also medical director of the New World Life Insurance Company and was appointed assistant surgeon of the National Guards of Washington by Governor McGraw but resigned about 1905. He has a large private practice and this as well as his hospital work has won him a high and well deserved reputation.

On the 23d of June, 1897, Dr. Luhn completed arrangements for a happy home of his own by his marriage to Miss Anne Goodall Higgins, a daughter of a former New York citizen, and they have two children: Marion, now thirteen years of age, and Catherine, aged twelve years, both of whom are students at Brunot Hall. The family attend the Roman Catholic church. Dr. Luhn votes with the republican party and is identified with various fraternal and social organizations, including Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., and the Knights of Columbus. In the former he served as exalted ruler and as deputy grand exalted ruler, and in the latter was state deputy for the state of Washington. In more strictly social lines his membership is in the Spokane, the Spokane Country and the University Clubs. He is also a member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, the Military Order of Loyal Legion, the Spokane County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. With him success in life has been reached because he has made good use of his time, has improved the talents with which nature endowed him and has faithfully and conscientiously performed every duty that has devolved upon him. The consensus of public opinion regarding his position in the medical profession places him in the foremost rank.

ROBERT INSINGER.

The extensive banking, real-estate and insurance interests of Robert Insinger place him in a prominent position among the successful and enterprising business men of this city. He belongs to that class of men who recognize that the present and not the future holds their opportunity, and with appreciation of the advantages which have come to him he has proven his worth and business capacity by utilizing these along legitimate lines leading to success. He is numbered among Spokane's

citizens who have had their nativity across the water, his birth having occurred in the Netherlands, December 6, 1862, a son of J. A. Insinger, now deceased. His education was acquired in the schools of Holland and in the spring of 1885 he arrived in western Canada, believing that effort is less hampered in the new world than in the old. There he engaged in farming and stock-raising until he came to Spokane on the 1st of August, 1897. He arrived in America when a young man of twenty-two years and in his undertaking, carefully managed and conducted, won success. He came to Spokane as manager of the Holland Bank and since the 1st of January, 1908, has been manager of the Northwestern & Hypotheek. An indication of his excellent business and executive ability is found in the fact that he has increased the business of the investment department from two to nearly six million dollars in three years. In addition to his connection with the Northwestern & Hypotheek he has organized a second company known as the Tweede, Northwestern & Hypotheek, which was formed for the purpose of providing more money than one institution could supply. In all of his business affairs he has been watchful of opportunities pointing to future as well as present success and he has never regarded the accomplishment of any task as a final end but rather as the starting point for new accomplishment. He is a director of the Phoenix Lumber Company, the Spokane Eastern Trust Company and the Spokane Title Company, and is vice president of the Western Union Life Insurance Company and of the Trustee Company of Spokane. The latter is a trust company which owns some fine blocks which have been brought under one management, including the Wolverton, the Hyde and Eagle blocks, all situated in the heart of the city.

Mr. Insinger's wife was in her maidenhood Miss Julia Nettleton, a daughter of Hon. William Nettleton, now deceased, and they have one son, Frederic, who is attending the United States Military Academy at West Point. Mr. Nettleton was one of the pioneer settlers of Minnesota and became the owner of Nettleton's addition in Spokane. He was also largely interested in water-power sites in Spokane and was very prominent in early days in Duluth, Minnesota.

Mr. Insinger belongs to the Country Club and the Spokane Club, also to the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is now serving as vice president. He is an enthusiastic advocate of the northwest, zealous in his support of Spokane and her interests, and at all times manifests the loyalty of public-spirited citizenship.

GILBERT LEWIS CHAMBERLIN.

During the twelve years of his residence in Spokane Gilbert Lewis Chamberlin has the remarkable record of having built several hundred houses. He is one of the most progressive residents of this city and while he has already done much for its upbuilding he is at the present time associated with men in a company that proposes to handle Spokane property on a still larger scale. At the present writing he is president of the Chamberlin Real Estate & Improvement Company and president and manager of the Reserve Realty Company.

Mr. Chamberlin was born at Mokena, Illinois, July 19, 1858, a grandson of one of the soldiers of the war of 1812, who was of English descent, and a son of Lewis L. Chamberlin, who was born in Henriette, New York, and during his lifetime en-

gaged in farming and in directing a large manufacturing enterprise in Wayne county, Indiana, he and his brother-in-law, Norton Davis, having owned the controling interest in the Wayne Agricultural Works of that county. Some time prior to his death, which occurred in 1879, he retired from active business. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucy Calkins, was a representative of the old Wilburham, Massachusetts, family of that name, of English descent, and died in 1861. A brother of Gilbert L. Chamberlin served in Company C, of the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. A sister, Carrie, is now the wife of Milo Smith, a farmer of Iowa, while another sister, Flavia, is the deceased wife of George Austin, foreman of the Borden Condensed Milk factory at Brewster, New York. Her first husband was a brother of George Austin and died in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, from disease contracted during his service in the army. A third sister, Lucy, died in childhood.

In the common schools of Illinois Gilbert L. Chamberlin pursued his education to the age of fifteen years and then entered the academy at Dublin, Indiana. On starting out in business life he engaged in farming but afterward conducted a real-estate business in northwestern Kansas, and while a resident of that state also became a director in two banks, the Oberlin Trust & Banking Company and the Western Investment & Banking Company, acting also as manager of the latter. In 1898 he went to Los Angeles, California, where he engaged in the building business for six years, and in 1899 came to Spokane, where he has since engaged in the real-estate business and the erection of homes to be sold on the installment plan, conducting this undertaking under the firm name of the Chamberlin Real Estate & Investment Company, Inc. The officers of the company are: G. L. Chamberlin, president; T. N. Wilson, vice president; E. A. Chamberlin, secretary-treasurer; F. S. Ostrander, assistant secretary; H. L. Chamberlin, cashier; E. H. Hamm, assistant cashier; E. W. Ostrander, J. C. Barline, E. A. Chamberlin, O. C. Jensen, T. N. Wilson, A. E. Gallagher and G. L. Chamberlin, directors. The company is incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. They build homes on the installment plan, affording an opportunity to merchants and other business men to secure these on easy payments. In all parts of the city the company have erected these homes which at present total several hundred. Today the company handles nothing but its own property and for the purpose of carrying on its enlarged operations a new company under the name of the Reserve Realty Company has been incorporated with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars with an issue of five hundred thousand dollars in six per cent gold bonds. All of the money from the sale of these bonds will be used for the upbuilding of Spokane, the company intending to erect apartment houses and to engage in building operations on a more extensive scale. The personnel of the Realty Reserve Company is: G. L. Chamberlin, president and manager; O. C. Jensen, vice president; E. A. Chamberlin, secretary; Dr. T. N. Wilson, treasurer; H. L. Chamberlin, cashier. The directors are O. C. Jensen, J. C. Barline, F. J. Holman, D. K. McDonald, G. L. Chamberlin, E. A. Chamberlin and A. E. Gallagher. The companies publish a vast amount of attractive literature and beside materially aiding in the progressive welfare of the city they promote a saving instinct and have the satisfaction of knowing that many of the successful men of today owe their advancement at least

in part to the Chamberlin companies whereby they have been enabled to gain homes of their own and make a start in life.

In Kansas City, Missouri, on September 26, 1873, Mr. Chamberlin was united in marriage to Miss Annie Wickersham, a daughter of J. G. Wickersham, of that city, who is a native of Dublin, Indiana, but is now living retired on his fruit ranch near Los Angeles, California. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin have become the parents of four children. Ernest A., who is secretary of both the Chamberlin companies, married Anna Hull, a daughter of C. B. Hull, a grocer of Union Park. Ina, is the wife of W. J. Ballard, president of the Ballard Plannery Company, of Spokane. Ruby is the wife of C. E. Romo, station agent of the Spokane Inland Railway at Liberty Lake, and Harry is cashier of both the Chamberlin companies.

Mr. Chamberlin votes with the republican party but has never taken an active part in politics aside from exercising his franchise in support of measures which he deems of value in good government. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World but needs no fraternal nor social connections to make him widely known. His business affairs have gained him a very extensive acquaintance and won for him a prominent and enviable position in business circles for his labors constitute an effective and valuable force in the improvement, development and adornment of Spokane.

DONALD K. McDONALD.

The reclamation of the wild lands of Washington is a question that is being rapidly solved through the initiative and enterprising spirit of such men as Donald K. McDonald, whose keen sagacity and discernment enable them to take full cognizance of the situation and develop the methods which are most effective in producing desired results. Today some of the most highly improved and productive districts of the Spokane country owe their development to Mr. McDonald, who has been a pioneer in the advancement of irrigation methods, marking out the path that others have followed. He was born in Nova Scotia, June 10, 1861, a son of Simon and Elizabeth (Kennedy) McDonald, who were also natives of that country and were of Scotch descent. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, died in 1879 and the mother's death occurred in 1910. In the family were five sons and six daughters, of whom three are deceased: Hugh D., a resident farmer of Rockford, Washington; John Henry, a farmer of Wilsoncreek, Washington; James W., who follows agricultural pursuits at Medical Lake, this state; Simon, who is similarly occupied at Edwall, Washington; Christine, the wife of Robert Carlisle, a contractor and builder at Medical Lake; Elizabeth, the wife of John Ross, an engineer of Haverhill, Massachusetts; and Catherine, the wife of W. F. Vining, an engineer of Newton, Massachusetts.

The other member of the family is Donald K. McDonald, who was educated in the Picton Academy of Nova Scotia and afterward engaged in teaching school in that country until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he went to California. For two years he worked in the woods of Humboldt county and in 1881 came to Spokane. Here he was employed on the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad as a carpenter until twenty-one years of age, when he filed on a homestead near Edwall and began farming, which pursuit he followed until 1884, when

he was elected to the office of county assessor. He continued to till the fields and at the same time performed his duties as assessor so satisfactorily that he was elected for three consecutive terms of two years each. He also has the enviable distinction of being the only assessor of Lincoln county who was ever reelected. In 1891 Mr. McDonald came to Spokane, where he entered the employ of the Oregon Mortgage Company, which he represented for about twenty years, resigning as their agent in the fall of 1910. In 1893, in connection with a partner, Mr. Edmiston, he established a state savings bank and while the period of panic and financial depression caused the bank to suspend every depositor was paid in full. Their institution was situated on the present site of the Old National Bank of today. Since that time Mr. McDonald has given his attention to the mortgage company's business and to the development of property. He was associated with R. A. Hutchinson in the ownership of a half section of land and to that fact and his own initiative the town of Opportunity came into being. Mr. McDonald made up his mind that the thing to do with their land was to dig wells and pump water for irrigation. Although others tried to discourage him, he believed that the experiment would be successful and it was, even beyond his most sanguine expectations. The results that have been accomplished in that district are marvelous considering the short space of time that the work has been carried on, the result being that this is one of the garden spots of the state and the town is well named, for it proved to be Mr. McDonald's opportunity, bringing him the success which always crowns initial effort and indefatigable energy when guided by sound judgment. After he had demonstrated the fact that he knew something of land and what it would do, he and his partner purchased other property and A. C. Jamison also entered the firm, thus adding to the capital with which they could operate. When they had secured sufficient land the Power Company agreed to furnish power and the town of Vera was established and developed, both Vera and Opportunity being furnished with power. They have recently acquired another thousand acres of land and they have over five thousand acres in Vera and Opportunity. This is a splendid showing in so short a space of time and it is only the beginning of what they plan to do. He is now developing Wilsoncreek property, comprising about thirteen hundred and seventy-six acres of swamp land, which is being drained and of which about one-half is the property of Mr. McDonald. He expects there to raise timothy hay and will experiment extensively with celery and other products. He has already introduced Canadian field peas, securing the finest crop ever grown in the north. He is enthusiastic in his faith concerning this district and its possibilities and time is proving the wisdom of his judgment. His official titles are those of secretary-treasurer of the Modern Irrigation Land Company, which owns Opportunity; secretary-treasurer of the Vera Company; a director of the Reserve Realty Company; a director of the Union Trust & Savings Bank; and a director of the Empire Life Insurance Company of Seattle.

In Spokane, on the 10th of February, 1897, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Maude Seelye, a daughter of H. N. Seelye, now deceased, who was a contractor and pioneer of Minnesota. His mother was one of the Stuarts of Scotland and Mr. Seelye was a native of New Brunswick, where he became known in business as a shipbuilder. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McDonald has been born one child, Vera, a student in the Academy of the Holy Name at Spokane. Politically Mr. McDonald is a democrat and has been active in politics, frequently attending

county conventions and using his aid and influence in support of the principles in which he believes. Fraternally he is a Mason, having attained high rank in the order as a member of the consistory and shrine of Spokane. He also belongs to the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. With faith in the country and belief in his own business powers—a belief that time has proven to be well founded—Mr. McDonald has steadily advanced in business circles and his operations have not only been a source of substantial individual success but also an element in general development, progress and improvement.

MAJOR JAMES M. ARMSTRONG.

Spokane is a monument to the business ability and enterprise of such men as Major James M. Armstrong, who came to this city in 1888 when its proportions were those of a village. He recognized, however, the possibilities for growth and development here and became a prominent factor in business circles, active in the management of business affairs which have constituted important elements in public progress.

He was born in Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1844, a son of David and Letitia Armstrong, who were also natives of that place. When a little lad of six years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Louisville, Kentucky, and six years later the family went to Washington, Iowa. It is a notable fact that much of Major Armstrong's life was spent in communities named in honor of the "father of his country," for he was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, lived for a time in Washington, Iowa, and Washington, D. C., and afterward became a resident of the state of Washington.

Following the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted on the 28th of July, 1861, as a private of Company K, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Tennessee for three years, participating in many hard fought campaigns and engagements, including the battle of Shiloh, the siege and battle of Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg. He also took part in the battles of Marietta, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, and in the last named sustained a gun-shot wound in the left leg, which necessitated the amputation of that member, so that he was honorably discharged for disability on the 21st of July, 1864. He left Iowa in 1867, going to Washington, D. C., where he occupied a clerical position in the census office of the department of the interior and also acted as chief clerk in the land office. While thus engaged he entered upon the study of law in the Columbia Law School and was graduated with the class of 1871.

The year 1880 witnessed the arrival of Major Armstrong in this state. On the 20th of April he was appointed by President Hayes to the position of register of the land office at Colfax and came to Spokane on the transference of the office to this city in September, 1888. He held that position until 1885, after which he engaged in the general practice of law for four years, but was again called to public office in October, 1889, when elected county clerk. He ably discharged the duties of that position for four years and then served as deputy until 1895, when he resigned to become treasurer of the LeRoi Mining Company, which he had aided in incorporating in 1890. At the time the mine was sold in 1898 he was treasurer



J. M. ARMSTRONG

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of the company and a heavy stockholder. He was also interested in the Sullivan group and was president of the Wonderful and other mining properties and vice president of the Miller Creek group and of the Gem. His investments in mining property brought him splendid returns and he also became interested in city property in Spokane, being half owner of the Hyde block and owner of a fine residence on the north side. He became one of the most prominent residents of this city and took high rank among the men whose enterprise and business ability developed and built up Spokane and the surrounding mining region—the great source of its wealth and prosperity.

On the 11th of June, 1878, in Washington, D. C., Major Armstrong was united in marriage to Miss Lida B. Murphy, a native of Philadelphia and a daughter of Charles and Margaret E. Murphy, the former a descendant of one of the prominent early English families of this country. Her father was at one time a resident of New Jersey and afterward of Philadelphia, becoming an editor of that city and later a prominent lawyer. Unto Major and Mrs. Armstrong was born a daughter, May Edith, who was born April 17, 1880, and is now the wife of Donald Kizer, a practicing attorney of Spokane. They have one daughter, Edith Lida Kizer.

During the last five years of his life Major Armstrong was an invalid, compelled to spend much of his time within doors, but he was a great reader and his books and the companionship of his wife and daughter made the hours pass pleasantly. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was always regarded as a public-spirited man for it was known that his aid was never withheld from all practical public projects and movements. He died September 10, 1909, after a residence of twenty-six years in the northwest. He was determined and energetic and his resolute spirit enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Socially he was known as a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, becoming a charter member of John L. Reno Post, of this city, and he was also an Elk. He never allowed the accumulation of wealth to in any way affect his relations toward those less fortunate and was always willing to extend a helping hand where aid was needed. In the years of his active career he was a strong man in his ability to plan and perform and always equally so in his honor and good name.

WILLIAM S. NORMAN.

The most lively imagination of the novelist has not pictured more interesting tales in fiction than are to be found in the lives of men who have been and are active in the upbuilding of the northwest. The opportunities here offered, the difficulties encountered, are as great as any which are to be found on the pages of literature, and conditions have called forth originality and initiative spirit together with the perseverance and determination that lead to victory. One cannot but thrill with the story of what is accomplished by resolute, energetic men who are making history in the Inland Empire, building from the crude materials that nature has furnished the great structures of wealth, intelligence and culture which constitute the strong elements in the commonwealth. In this connection more than

passing notice should be given William S. Norman, now one of the most prominent hotel men on the Pacific coast, one of the proprietors of the Spokane Hotel, the Tacoma Hotel and the North Yakima Hotel. Moreover, he has figured prominently in the industrial growth of Spokane city and is still comparatively a young man with limitless opportunities for accomplishment yet before him. Mr. Norman is a native of England, born January 8, 1859. His parents were George and Honore (Thomas) Norman, both now deceased, the former having passed away in 1875 and the latter in 1888. The father was the proprietor and editor of two newspapers published in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, and in addition to his efforts in the journalistic field he conducted a large printing and lithographing establishment.

William S. Norman's identification with the northwest dates from February, 1884, at which time he reached Spokane, this being the year of the completion of the railroad. He was then a young man of twenty-five years. He looked over the country in company with F. Lewis Clark and started to take up railroad lands but was unsuccessful in this for his claims were jumped. He afterward worked on farms on the Camas prairie and that fall entered upon stenography in the courts which were being held at Cheney—the first stenographer who ever lived there. He had learned the art of stenographic writing when in England while reporting for the papers owned by his father. In this state he reported many important cases including that of Holmes versus the Northern Pacific Railway which was one of the first damage cases ever tried in the territory, W. C. Jones and James McNaught being the attorneys while Judge George Turner presided on the bench. In February, 1885, Mr. Norman entered the employ of H. H. McCartney & Company, who had the contract for supplying all the hay, grain and produce required by the Canadian Pacific Company in the construction of its railroad between the first and second crossing of the Columbia river. Incidental to this Mr. Norman supervised the building of a steamer called the Kootenai at Little Dalles, about thirty-five miles from Spokane, hauling the engines from Lake Pend d'Oreille. These engines belonged to the steamer Katie Hallett, which had been sunk in that lake. The engines were raised and hauled one hundred and thirty-five miles by bull teams over a road which had in parts to be built before the journey could be resumed. The Kootenai was put in commission in April with Mr. Norman in charge of its financial interests as purser while Captain Pingston, one of the old Hudson Bay Company men, was in command. Joe and Marcus Oppenheimer largely financed this undertaking together with H. B. Sanborn, H. L. Pittock, now manager of the Oregonian, Jim Lotam and Harry McCartney. At that time there was only one white man on the Columbia river between The Dalles and Revelstoke, a distance of two hundred and ten miles, and this was Captain William Moore, a customhouse officer of the British government. That season the steamer was used in moving fifteen hundred tons of hay, fifteen hundred head of steers and large quantities of eggs and canned goods. This transportation project indicated in a measure what Spokane might do as the hub of the wheel covering the territory known as the great Inland Empire. All manner of difficulties were encountered in the construction of the boat, for it was necessary to build a sawmill to get out the needed lumber for the building and the ribs of the boat were brought from Portland. The Kootenai made twenty-six trips up and down the Columbia and was brought down from the Little Dalles to Marcus where the old Hudson Bay post was then located.

At that time all the old trading-house buildings were there and William Brown and Marcus Oppenheimer were conducting stores at that point, the town of Marcus being named after the latter. It was about this time that Mr. Norman wrote a series of letters to the Oregonian concerning the legendary lore of the Columbia which attracted wide attention.

In the fall of 1884 the old Dominion mine was discovered and Frank Moore put in a milling plant at the Gold Hill mine in the valley. Thirty or forty Chinese camps were washing gold on the Columbia and all this in connection with the Silver King discovery, at Nelson, British Columbia, attracted an immense amount of attention to the district. The steamer took up a great number of people to Nelson and in fact the Kootenai became a most important factor in the development of the northwest through the transportation of freight and passengers. In the year previous to this the Blue Bell mine was discovered at Kootenai Lake and this was the first great quartz mineral discovery of the Kootenais. This mine was the Indians' paint store, where were secured the cosmetic colors used to adorn and vivify the glories of the Hiawatha. In 1884 this property was acquired by the Ainsworths and it was here that Hammell, the Cornish miner, who had been put in charge of the prospect, was murdered by Sproule, who had put forth a claim in the ownership of the property. Sproule was chased by the British government in one of the most spectacular man hunts of western history and was finally caught, tried and hung in the year 1885.

After shipping had ceased for the winter Mr. Norman came to Spokane in October, 1885, and practiced stenography in the courts of Cheney, where he reported all important cases. Prominent members of the bar at that time were Frank Graves, W. C. Jones, Tom Griffiths, F. A. Bettis, John B. Allen, James McNaught, W. R. Andrews, L. B. Nash and J. J. Browne. In the following spring William S. Norman formed a partnership with A. A. Newberry, whose story of the west is one of the most interesting of the Inland Empire. They handled Northern Pacific land and Mr. Norman became assistant secretary to Messrs. Newberry & Cannon and Paul F. Moore in the organization of Spokane's first railway—the Spokane & Palouse. For a year he served as private secretary and at the same time looked after the land business, but as it developed he left the railway service and opened an office in the Hyde block on Riverside avenue. In the fall of 1886 Charles Hopkins, who had built the system of telephone lines through the Palouse country, largely to aid him in the conduct of two or three newspapers which he owned, ordered the equipment of a telephone exchange in Spokane. Unable to prosecute the scheme he sold out to Mr. Norman and S. Z. Mitchell, the latter now one of the heads of the General Electric industry of America, Burt Nichols, owner of the Nichols block on Riverside, and Lieutenant Sparling. This new company built the exchange in the front part of the real-estate office in the Hyde block, starting business with forty subscribers. In the next few months Mr. Norman bought out the other members of the company and secured an old government line from Spokane to Coeur d'Alene city and the Coeur d'Alene mountains, thus giving the mines their telephone connection with the outside world. When D. C. Corbin built the narrow gauge road in 1887 Mr. Norman equipped the line with the first copper wire used in the northwest. Mr. Norman and Mr. C. B. Hopkins bought the government line to Fort Spokane in 1887 and, in 1889, consolidated their interests

under the name of the Inland Telephone & Telegraph Company, extending lines in various directions and including connection with Portland.

Three years before the Edison Illuminating Company with a capital of sixty thousand dollars had a station at the back of the Clark & Curtis and Post mills on the site now occupied by the upper station plant of the Washington Water Power Company. At the time the president of the latter was William Pettit, and the general factotum was Frank O'Connor. Jack Fiskin, who is still with the company, was engineer and electrician, while Frank R. Moore, J. D. Sherwood, Henry M. Hoyt and Fred Chamberlin were stockholders. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Norman purchased stock at the solicitation of Frank R. Moore and became more or less actively interested in the operation. The power plant was very small and the water was often very scarce, and with the approval of his partners Mr. Norman started in to get power, which they then believed would be big enough for all time. In 1888 he secured option on all the power west of Post street and east of Monroe street at a cost of about four hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, including the Clark & Curtis and the Post mills, forming the Washington Water Power Company for the purpose of acquiring this property. There were eight members to this company and the stock was divided into eight parts. The incorporators were: Frank R. Moore, president; J. D. Sherwood, vice president and treasurer; William S. Norman, secretary and general manager; John W. Chapman, Cyrus Burns, Herbert Bolster, Henry Brook and William Pettit. They bought the property from E. C. Brickell, J. J. Brown, Clark & Curtis, the St. Paul & Spokane Water Power Company, represented by Mr. Pettit and one or two others. In the fall of 1889 the Washington Water Power Company bought out the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and made its connection with A. A. Lowe and W. A. White, of Brooklyn, New York, whose families now own the controlling interest in the Washington Water Power Company, for funds to construct the dam across the river and the station building at the foot of Monroe street. The work was well in hand when the great fire of 1889 occurred. Within two hours the entire telephone system was wrecked but the fire missed the small power station with which the Edison Company was supplying power although it burned down all the poles and the distributing system.

At that time the street railway service comprised horse cars on Riverside avenue, owned by J. J. Browne and A. M. Cannon, which ran out to the Browne addition and back around the Cannon addition. There was a partially completed electric street railway known as the Ross Park street railway and extending out Main street from Ross Park, with G. B. Dennis as the principal factor. The Spokane cable railway had partially built a cable railway including the Monroe street bridge, extending from Monroe up Boone street to Natatorium Park and to the ground across the river on which is now located the army post. Frank R. Moore, Herbert Bolster, J. D. Sherwood, Henry Brook and some of the other large shareholders in the Washington Water Power Company were promoters and shareholders of this road. The fire naturally brought on consolidation: It resulted in the formation of the Inland Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Hopkins & Norman Telephone systems being all consolidated into one holding company, and a half interest in the company was sold to the Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Company which then controlled and is still controlling the Pacific states telephone interests of the American Bell Telephone Company. The street railways, owing to their fire losses,

needed help and a plan was perfected whereby the Spokane cable railway stockholders purchased the interests of the Spokane street railway owned by Messrs. Cannon and Browne, and a program of electrifying the system was inaugurated. In the spring of 1892 the Washington Water Power Company increased its capital and having previously bought out the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, acquired also the properties of the Spokane Cable Railway Company which had extended its cable lines south on Monroe to Fourteenth street where it owned large landed interests, and the Spokane Street Railway Company was also included in this deal. At a later day the Ross Park Street Railway was taken and still later the City Park Transit Line owned by David and Chester Glass and built to exploit the Lidgerwood addition. These were consolidated and brought into the ownership of the Washington Water Power Company which then controlled all lighting and street railway business except the motor line owned by John R. Cook running south on Washington street to Cook's addition. The panic of 1893 caused the railway interests to suffer severely and in the fall of that year in a town of twenty thousand people the average gross daily earnings at times ran as low as one hundred twenty dollars or barely enough to take care of the pay roll. Values of real estate fell below the amounts of their mortgages and while the Washington Water Power Company in some measure weathered the storm and kept out of the hands of the receiver all of the original promoters with one exception virtually lost their interest in the property. Mr. Norman severed his connection with the company in 1896.

Again his ability, power of organization and initiative spirit were called into play in connection with the hotel interests of Spokane. In the bankruptcy of 1893 the Spokane Hotel had to appeal to its creditors, including the Washington Water Power Company, for help and the question was raised whether the hotel should remain open or closed. Mr. Norman, however, took over the control of the stock and refurnished the hotel. This was four months before the panic, during which the business went to pieces and the property passed into the hands of a mortgage company and the creditors. Perhaps one of the best evidences of the conditions of the times was the fact that in 1894 rather than see the hotel close the mortgage company gave Mr. Norman and his brother, Ben Norman, a lease on the property practically rent free for the first six months and then for two years at five hundred dollars per month. In 1895 the tide turned, for with the discovery of the Le Roi mine mining activity generally made times prosperous. The hotel shared in the general revival of business and in 1899 the two Normans, taking in as partner Mr. James Breen, the well known smelting operator, who at that time had charge of the Le Roi smelters at Northport, bought the real estate and building and at a later day purchased the adjoining ground from John A. Finch. In 1900 they remodeled the hotel and made it what it is today—the finest hotel of the Inland Empire. The famous Tacoma Hotel was bought in 1905 and at present the brothers with their partner are operating a string of hotels in the west under the name of the Norman Hotels, Limited.

Mr. Norman was married April 25, 1889, to Aimee L. Sherlock, a daughter of Richard and Rosetta Sherlock and a representative of an old Portland family. Her father was a pioneer and merchant there, having made the trip to Portland about 1849 or 1850. He was descended from Irish ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Norman have three children, Kathleen, Marjorie and Sherlock.

In politics Mr. Norman is a republican and has been a voter in the second ward since 1885 but his activities have been more in the line of general business development than in politics. He belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., being one of the first initiated into that organization. In 1889 and 1890 he was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and served on the committee which secured the subsidies for the Spokane Falls & Northern and the Great Northern Railways. In more strictly social lines he is connected with the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Spokane Athletic Club, Arlington Club of Portland, the Rossland Club of Rossland, British Columbia, and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York city. In a summary of his life Mr. Norman can be accorded a prominent place among the empire builders of eastern Washington, having figured most prominently in the industrial growth of Spokane and in the development of railway, telephone, telegraph and electric interests, whereby the growth and progress of this section have been materially advanced. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in the vast resources for development inherent in his country's wide domain, and specific needs along the distinct lines chosen for his life work, his has been an active career in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the things from which he himself has derived substantial benefits.

JAMES A. ANDERSON.

Farming, stock-raising, merchandising, banking, mining, real-estate dealing—all have claimed the attention of James A. Anderson, and in each field he has operated successfully. He is today a prominent figure in financial circles in Spokane, is also interested in the Division Street Hardware Company and is the owner of considerable valuable property in the Palouse country. He was born in Iowa, May 14, 1859, a son of John and Margaret (Davis) Anderson, both of whom were natives of Scotland and were descended from old and prominent Scotch families. Both are now deceased, the mother passing away in 1874. Several sons and daughters of the family are living in this country.

The removal of his parents from Iowa to Kansas in his early youth made James A. Anderson a pupil in the schools of the latter state and in the high school, where he completed his education. He was engaged in farming and stock-raising in Kansas during the period of his early manhood but came to Washington in 1889 and turned his attention to commercial pursuits, becoming a dealer in hardware, implements and grain at Rosalia. There he remained until 1906, when he removed to Spokane, and the success which he had achieved along commercial lines enabled him to become one of the large stockholders in the Spokane State Bank, of which he was elected president in 1907. This institution conducts a general banking business, with J. A. Anderson as president; H. A. Steinke, vice president; G. W. Peddycord, cashier; and H. W. Belshaw, Josh Wilson, J. M. Donovan and J. W. Bursell as directors. The bank is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars and has a surplus of twelve thousand. A general banking business is conducted and this is the only bank on the north side, its location being at the corner of Division and Nora streets. The company owns its own home, known as the Spokane Bank building.



J. A. ANDERSON

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a two-story brick structure, sixty by ninety feet, the first story being used for banking purposes, while the second is divided into apartments. The bank has a large out-of-town patronage and, based upon safe, conservative principles, is doing a good business. Mr. Anderson is also stockholder in the Exchange and Fidelity Banks, is the largest owner in the Spokane State Bank building and holds fifty per cent of the stock in the Division Street Hardware Company, of which he is the president. He has also made investment in property, owning one thousand acres in the Palouse country all under cultivation, and four hundred and eighty acres under cultivation in Alberta and timber lands in Washington. He is one of the largest owners of the Belcher Mining Company in Terry county, Washington, and is secretary and treasurer of the company.

On the 27th of October, 1886, in Dunlap, Kansas, occurred the marriage of James A. Anderson and Miss Jennie F. Webster, a daughter of Captain Webster, who commanded steamboats on the Ohio river. The two children born unto them are Bernice, now the wife of Orville Tupper, cashier of the Wilson Creek Bank; and Rex, who is now attending high school.

Politically Mr. Anderson is a republican and is an active and influential worker of his party who has served as delegate to county and state conventions and has done effective work on the county central committee. He is interested in all that pertains to Spokane's progress and upbuilding and because of this has become a working member of the Chamber of Commerce. He also belongs to the Inland Club and is well known in fraternal circles, holding membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M., in Oriental Consistory of the Scottish Rite and in El Katif Temple of the Mystric Shrine. While in Rosalia he filled all of the chairs in the local lodge save that of master. He belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the chairs and is now a past grand. He has achieved remarkable success, advancing from farmer boy to his present position as banker, merchant and landowner, and his prosperity is a visible evidence of intelligence and well directed industry, of determination, perseverance and notable ambition.

GEORGE TILTON DOOLITTLE, M. D.

Dr. George Tilton Doolittle, who in the practice of medicine has demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the physician, has based his success upon thorough preparation and continuous subsequent study following his graduation from Yale. He is one of New Haven's native sons, his birth having there occurred on the 23d of October, 1860. He is a representative of one of the oldest New England families, of English descent, his ancestors having come to America in the early part of the seventeenth century. His father, Tilton E. Doolittle, was also a native of Connecticut, becoming a member of the New Haven bar, and was very prominent not only in local affairs but also as a legislator in molding the destiny and shaping the policy of the state. Having graduated from Trinity College, he was admitted to the bar when only twenty-one years of age. Broad educational training, however, qualified him for his work for he not only pursued the law course but also the academic course in Trinity. Subsequent to

his admission to the bar he located for practice in New Haven and was accorded an extensive clientage, being regarded as one of the distinguished attorneys of the bar of that city. For seventeen years he filled the office of district attorney of New Haven county, resigning that position two years prior to his death, which occurred in 1896. He had also been chosen to represent his district in the state legislature and his prominence in the ranks of his party was indicated in the fact that he was elected speaker of the house. His knowledge of parliamentary practice and his love of justice made him a most fair and impartial presiding officer. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Cook, survived her husband two years, passing away in 1898. She was a descendant of Colonel Thaddeus Cook, of Revolutionary war fame, and also of Captain Cook, who took part in the Colonial wars. The Cook family, like the Doolittles, has been established in America since the earliest period in the colonization of the country. The children of Tilton and Mary (Cook) Doolittle were: George Tilton, of this review; John A., who is engaged in business on Long Island, New York; and Sarah D., who became the wife of Dr. P. C. Lane, of St. Louis, Missouri, and is now living at the old family home in New Haven.

Dr. Doolittle pursued his early education in the Hopkins grammar school of New Haven, Connecticut, and the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, Connecticut, and prepared for a professional career by a course in the medical department of Yale University, being numbered among its alumni of 1884. He afterward spent two years in Europe, passing much of the time as a student of medicine in Vienna and also some time in Kiel, Germany. He thus came into close touch with the advanced methods of many of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of the old world and, splendidly equipped for his chosen life work, he returned to America, practicing for a few years thereafter in New Haven. It was in 1886 that he opened an office in his native city and during his residence there he served as a member of the board of health and also as health officer. Thinking to find a still better field of labor with the rapidly growing and developing west, he came to Spokane in 1889 and here began the practice of medicine, serving on the board of health for three years and as health officer for two years, his official duties having been discharged in addition to a constantly increasing private practice, the importance of which places him in a creditable position among the prominent representatives of the profession here. He belongs to the State Medical Society and the County Medical Society and of the latter has served as president. He was also a member of the County and State Medical Societies while in New Haven, Connecticut. In 1905 he was elected a member to the state legislature and also was sitting in the city council for a term of two years.

In his native city, on the 15th of March, 1890, Dr. Doolittle was married to Miss May G. Hendryx, a daughter of Andrew B. Hendryx, of New Haven and a representative of an old New England family. They now have three sons, George H., Andrew B. and Tilton E., all of whom are in school. Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle hold membership in the Episcopal church and he is identified with several of the clubs and societies of the city. In 1909 he was honored with the presidency of the Spokane Club and he belongs also to the Spokane Country Club. While in New Haven he was a member of the Quinnipiae Club. He holds membership with the Society of the Colonial Wars and his prominence in the organization known as the Sons of the Revolution is indicated in the fact that he has been vice president

of the state society. An eminent American statesman is responsible for the statement that the strongest and most capable men of the country are those who have had their nativity in the east and have sought the business opportunities of the west, in which section of the country they use the qualities inherited from a capable ancestry in the upbuilding of a new empire. Alive to the opportunities of the northwest, Dr. Doolittle has cooperated in various projects for the general good and at the same time his liberal training at home and abroad and his subsequent study and experience in the practical work of the profession have placed him in a prominent position among Spokane's physicians and surgeons.

JAMES F. HERRICK.

Varied and important interests claim the attention and cooperation of James F. Herrick, who at different times has been identified with mining and with commercial and manufacturing enterprises. His efforts are of such a practical character as to make his work a forceful and effective factor in the promotion of public progress as well as of individual success. He was born in Greenbush, New York, December 16, 1854, a son of William H. and Maria (Faulkner) Herrick. The Herrick family is of Danish descent but was founded in New England during the early period of American colonization. One of the name served as a colonel in the Revolutionary war and Admiral Worden was directly related to the family. William H. Herrick, born in New York city, became a grain merchant and distiller. He resided for a long period in Oswego, New York, where he became recognized as a prominent and influential citizen, serving there as mayor, as member of the school board and in numerous other offices. He died in 1895 but is still survived by his wife, who yet makes her home in Oswego, New York. She was born in Greenbush, that state, and represented an old family from Edinburgh, Scotland. In their family were three sons and five daughters, the brothers of James F. Herrick being: A. Thomas Herrick, assistant to the president of the Spokane & International Railroad; and W. H. Herrick, a lumber merchant of New York. The sisters are: Mary, who is the widow of J. B. Lathrop and resides in Oswego; Louise, of Oswego, the widow of J. G. Merriman; Hettie, who is the widow of W. H. Weed and lives in Oswego; Fannie, also of that city; and Carrie, the wife of W. D. Wheeler, of New York.

In the Oswego public schools James F. Herrick pursued his education preparatory to entering college at New Haven, Connecticut. He became associated with business affairs in the employ of his father, who was a car manufacturer of Oswego, and there James F. Herrick worked at that trade until he turned his attention to the lumber manufacturing business at Fulton, New York. Subsequently he disposed of his interest to the Standard Oil Company and operated their factory for eleven years. It was then the largest box factory in the United States and is today utilizing one hundred and twenty million feet of boxes per year.

Mr. Herrick dates his residence in Spokane from 1895, at which time he engaged in mining in Rossland, British Columbia, acting as manager of the Iron Mask, a mine which has now been shipping for over twelve years. He also purchased an interest in the Buckeye Lumber Company and has since been active in

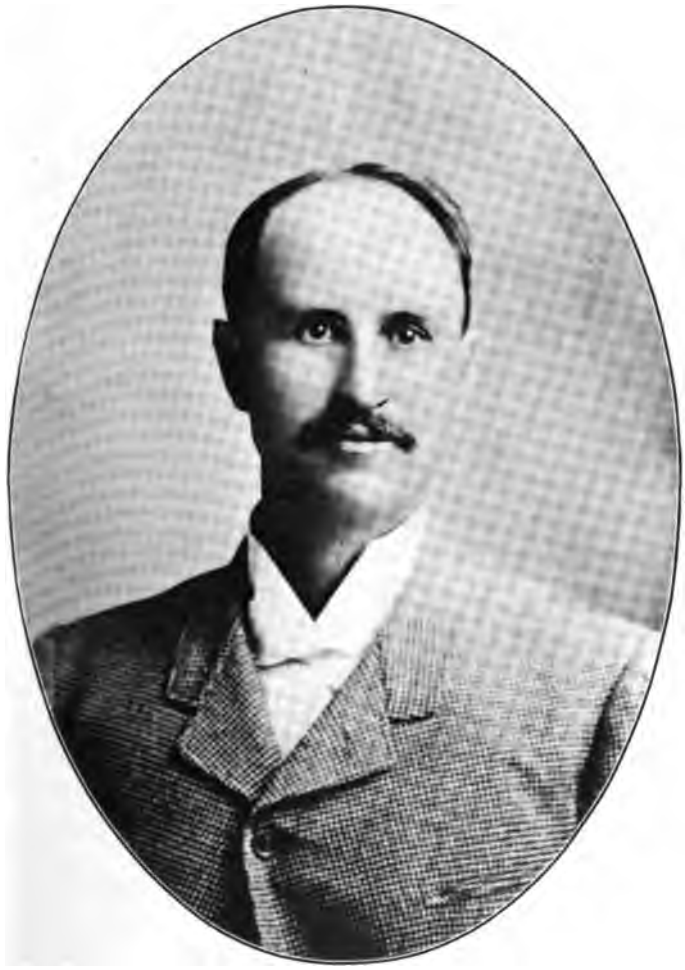
the conduct of the business. They own a sawmill, planing mill and box factory at Buckeye, Washington, and something of the size of the plant may be gained from the fact that the capacity of the mill is fifty thousand feet of lumber daily and they probably cut four million feet in a year for the box factory alone. Their principal output is fruit boxes. The company is a close corporation, with Mr. Herrick as president and owner. The business has become an extensive one and the success of the undertaking indicates the keen sagacity, sound judgment and wise control of the president.

While still a resident of Oswego Mr. Herrick was married on the 21st of December, 1878, to Miss Clara F. Fort, a daughter of Daniel G. Fort, bank cashier, collector of the port, mayor of the city and congressman, having thus in different important relations proved his worth as a business man and citizen. Mr. Herrick is prominent in Masonry, having taken the degrees of the lodge, commandery and shrine, and he belongs also to the Spokane Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In all the communities in which he has resided he has been recognized as a leader of public thought and action. In politics he is an independent republican and while in the east filled nearly all of the municipal offices. He was only twenty-two years of age when elected mayor of Fulton, New York, and he also served as a member of the city council of that place, while in Oswego, New York, he served on both the police and excise boards. Whether in office or out of it he has ever been recognized as a loyal and progressive citizen who feels that for benefits derived from the government adequate return should be made in faithful support of those interests and measures which are factors in the general welfare, safeguarding the interests of the many. In his business life his course has been marked by continuous advancement and each forward step has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. Morever, he has never regarded any position as final but rather as the starting point for the accomplishment of still larger interests.

LLOYD S. ROBERTS.

Lloyd S. Roberts, prominent in financial circles in Spokane as a dealer in stocks and bounds and general banking business, which he conducted as a member of the firm of Roberts Brothers up to the time of his death, was born in Ross county, Ohio, November 24, 1860, his parents being Albert D. and Rebecca Roberts, the former a prominent farmer of Ross county. In the public schools of that county the son pursued his education to the age of eighteen years, when he put aside his text-books to devote his entire time and attention to general agricultural pursuits, which he followed for a few years. He then engaged in the milling business with his brother in Ross county, Ohio, for a few years, after which he removed to the middle west, settling in Hutchinson, Kansas, where his business connection was that of representative for the Winfield Mortgage & Trust Company. He occupied that position for two years and in 1888 came to Spokane as representative for the same company, continuing in their employ until 1890.

Mr. Roberts then organized the Washington Abstract & Title Company, of which he was president for a year, and also became identified with the Bank of Columbia. Later he became cashier of the Brown National Bank, with which he



LLOYD S. ROBERTS

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was connected for two years, and on the expiration of that period he became one of the firm of Roberts Brothers, dealers in stocks and bonds and also conducting a general banking business. He was thus associated up to the time of his death. He did not confine his attention entirely to that line, for he also organized the firm of Powell, Roberts & Finley, of which he was president for two years. He occupied a commanding position in banking circles and his ability was recognized by his colleagues and contemporaries, who ever expressed admiration for his resourcefulness, his capable management and his executive force.

On the 25th of August, 1891, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Cora L. Belt, a daughter of the Hon. Horatio N. and Martha (Tipton) Belt, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. The children of this marriage are Dorothy L. and Marshall A., both of whom are in school.

In his political views Mr. Roberts was a republican but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him. He held membership in the Westminster Congregational church and in that faith passed away October 23, 1905. He was a home-loving man, devoted to the welfare of his family and ever loyal in his friendships. There were no spectacular phases in his life but his record was none the less useful and none the less significant than that of many a man who has been more prominently before the public eye. He was ever faithful to duty, whether of a public or private nature, and his record indicates what can be accomplished along the lines of steady progression when willingness to work, capability and recognition of opportunity are numbered among the salient traits of the individual. Desire to succeed that he might provide well for his family prompted Mr. Roberts in all of his business career and brought him eventually to a prominent position in financial circles in Spokane.

WALDO GRANT PAINE.

Waldo Grant Paine is regarded as one of the most prominent railroad men of the country, having carried through to successful completion all the projects of that character with which he has been connected. He paid his first visit to Spokane in 1885 and was so well pleased with the country that he determined to make it his future home and upon his return to the east shaped all of his plans with that end in view. His operations in the northwest have been of decided value in the development and upbuilding of the country, for no other agency does so much in the direct path of general progress as railroad building and operation. Mr. Paine is a native of St. Paul, born June 14, 1863, his parents being Parker and Roselle E. (Grant) Paine, both of whom were of English lineage. The Paine family came from Suffolk, England, during the colonial epoch in the history of this country and William Paine, the grandfather of Waldo G. Paine, was a chaplain in the Revolutionary army and also served as a private. His son Parker Paine was born in North Anson, Maine, and became a prominent banker of St. Paul, where he conducted a private bank and also organized the First National Bank of that city, in connection with Horace Thompson. He died in 1875 and was long survived by his wife, who passed away in 1903. She was born in Wapping, Connecticut, and came of a family prominent in the Revolutionary war, belonging to the same

branch of the family as did President Grant. Their only son was Waldo Grant Paine, who, however, had two half-brothers: Franklin, who was captain of sharpshooters during the Civil war, organizing a company at St. Paul and serving throughout the period of hostilities, while at the present time he is engaged in the grain business in Duluth, Minnesota; and Mark, who is engaged in the lumber business in Superior, Wisconsin.

Waldo G. Paine was educated in the public schools of St. Paul and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1878. In the same city he entered upon his business career, being connected with a wholesale grocery house from 1880 until 1889. In August of the latter year he made his way westward to Spokane. He had first visited the west in 1883, at which time he went to Glendive and Missoula, Montana. In 1885 he visited Spokane and the city with its possibilities and opportunities proved so attractive to him that he resolved that it should one day be his home, and in 1889 he returned to take up his permanent abode here. For the first year he was engaged in the real-estate business with W. O. Nettleton, after which he purchased the interest of T. P. Lindsay in the Lindsay Mercantile Company and with Philip Richmond and James F. Sloan conducted the business under the firm name of Sloane, Paine & Richmond. Later the last named retired and the business was reorganized under the name of the Sloane-Paine Company, so continuing until 1903, when Mr. Paine sold out to Mr. Sloane and turned his attention to the railroad enterprises which have meant so much in the development of the northwest. Associated with F. A. Blackwell and others, he became interested in the building of the Spokane & Coeur d'Alene Railroad and with this as his initial step in that field he has continued, his activities and interests constantly broadening and the worth of his service, therefore, constantly increasing as a factor in public benefit. He is now the second vice president and traffic manager of the Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad Company, which resulted from the consolidation of the Spokane & Coeur d'Alene Railroad, the Spokane & Inland Railroad, the Spokane Traction Company and the Spokane Terminal Company. They are now operating two hundred and forty miles of railroad and are steadily extending the system.

On the 28d of October, 1889, in St. Paul, Mr. Paine was united in marriage to Miss Louise Nettleton, a daughter of William Nettleton, of that city, who was one of the early residents of both Duluth and St. Paul, homesteading the town site of Duluth. He also became an early resident of Spokane and at one time owned half the power of the Spokane river. He also owned and put on the market the well known Nettleton's addition. He comes from one of the early New England families of English descent. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Paine have been born two sons and a daughter: William Nettleton, now a junior in Cornell University; Alan Grant, a high-school student in Spokane; and Helen Roselle, who is likewise a high-school pupil.

Mr. Paine is identified with various clubs and societies, many of which have for their immediate object the welfare and upbuilding of the city. He is a director of the Spokane Interstate Fair Association, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of its publicity committee. He is also president of the Spokane Transportation Club and belongs to the Spokane Club, the Inland Club and the Spokane Country Club. He likewise belongs to the Elks lodge of Spokane, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution, serving as the

first vice president of that society and ex-president of the local chapter. His interests and activities are wide and varied and constitute a forceful element of public progress as well as of individual advancement. He looks at life from the standpoint of a practical, energetic business man who is cognizant of the fact that opportunities are open to all and that the attainment of success depends upon the energy, determination and persistency of purpose of him who seeks it.

A. H. MYERS.

A. H. Myers, chief of the Spokane Fire Department, is one of the oldest firemen of the United States in years of continuous connection with the service. His long career in the field began in San Francisco, California, where he became a fire fighter forty-seven years ago. He was also the pioneer plumber and steamfitter of the Inland Empire, entering upon that work in Spokane in 1884. He was the second white child born in Oakland, Alameda county, California, his natal day being April 30, 1848. His father was B. K. Myers, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, and crossed the plains in 1846 or 1847. He was one of a company of seventy-five who attempted to make the journey in prairie schooners but when they reached Utah the caravan was set upon by Indians and every member of the party with the exception of B. K. Myers and a man by the name of Frank Miller were massacred. These two escaped through the brush and after enduring untold hardships succeeded in making their way to the coast. Companions in their misfortunes, they then formed a partnership and prospected in Placer and other counties, both acquiring large fortunes. They afterward went into the cattle business and were associated with the firm of Lux & Miller. Subsequently they went to the Black Hills, North Dakota, where they engaged in the work of boring artesian wells, but their labors there were without result so that they were badly crippled financially. They continued in mining in California and as far north as Lewiston, Idaho, and won two or three fortunes, but like many of the California pioneers sunk their earnings again in the attempt to develop other mining properties. B. K. Myers became widely known because of his activity in political affairs and many times did campaign work on the coast for the republican party, the last time entering the field in support of Grant and Colfax, candidates respectively for the office of president and vice president. At one time he was largely interested in real estate in Oakland and in East Oakland, California, and his death occurred in the former place soon after the memorable earthquake of 1907. In early manhood he had wedded Harriet Kelly, a daughter of Zeno Kelly, a pioneer of California and Oakland's first contracting builder. Mrs. Myers came from Augusta, Maine, in a clipper ship around the Horn and after a voyage of six months landed at San Francisco in 1847. The ship was loaded with red granite for the first custom house built in San Francisco. Mrs. Myers is now living at No. 1412 Twelfth street in Oakland in a residence that adjoins the little old home that she occupied a half century ago. In the family were two sons, one being Zeno K. Myers, who is manager and secretary of the Hawaiian Trust Company, now on the Hawaiian islands, where three branch banks have been opened, the principal one being at Hilo.

The other son, A. H. Myers, was educated in the common schools of his native city and began working on his own account when thirteen years of age. He learned

the plumber's and steamfitter's trade and a year later was following that pursuit in the state of Oregon. Subsequently he had charge of the plumbing and heating of the Napa (California) Insane Asylum for a period of five years, occupying that position by state appointment, and also had charge of similar work at the Mare Island navy yard, and left San Francisco to take a plumbing contract on the Tabor Opera House in Denver, Colorado, at that time the finest playhouse in the west. He also worked on the Palace Hotel in San Francisco from the time it was begun until its completion and has done plumbing work in connection with nearly all of the courthouses in California. He also went to Hawaii to put in the first Springfield gas machine used in that country and in Walla Walla, Washington, installed the plumbing and heating systems in the Sisters Hospital and also the plumbing, heating and lighting in Small's Opera House in Walla Walla.

Mr. Myers arrived in Spokane on the morning of Thanksgiving day of 1884, and became master mechanic for J. H. Boyd & Company. He installed the first sewage system of Spokane and a portion of the first water system, all included in Browne's addition, the western part of Cannon's addition and a small portion of that territory lying between Division and Bernard streets. After remaining with J. H. Boyd & Company for a number of years he purchased the plumbing and steamfittings from that firm and embarked in business for himself, organizing the Falls City Plumbing & Heating Company which carried on business until early in the year 1889, when his establishment was destroyed by fire with the loss of eighty-five thousand dollars. Soon afterward he embarked in business again but in a short time disposed of his interest in that connection and later opened a shop which he conducted until 1896, when the financial stress that brought trouble to so many in that year forced him out of business. On the 27th of November, 1896, Mr. Myers was appointed chief of the Spokane fire department, in which position he has since continued through all the succeeding administrations. His first experience in fighting fire was obtained in San Francisco, California, where he became torch boy with the old Tiger Company, No. 2, with its station at that time where the Palace Hotel now stands. He was then but sixteen years of age. On the removal of his parents to Oakland he there became assistant to Fire Chief D. E. La Montana, serving for a number of years in that capacity. He was one of the organizers of the Spokane Falls Fire Department, the organization being effected July 22, 1887, and hanging over his desk is the original roster signed on that evening, containing the names of A. H. Myers, James W. Young, Charles Byron, D. S. McCrea, H. G. Gillette, James Mulroy, R. A. Wilson, Harry Rosenhaupt, R. B. Dawson, Charles Blanchett, Louis Stratton, Charles Dyer, B. F. Wing, J. C. Odell, E. P. Gillette, Hank Greenberg, E. M. Powell, Gus Martin, Lee Kelly, Tom Allphin, Charles Schoin, E. L. Swartz, M. Abrahams, and Frank Gillette. The majority of these charter members have passed away and the old document remains as one of Mr. Myers' most prized possessions. Chief Myers has exemption papers from both the state of California and the state of Washington. He is a member of the International Association of Fire Engineers and for fifteen years has been treasurer of the Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs and among the fire-fighting fraternity in the west is regarded as an authority on all matters pertaining to the prevention and extinction of fires. He is held in the highest regard by insurance men and by all who know him in his home city. The Fire and Water Engineering Weekly of New York said in an article relative to him: "Chief Myers is a good mechanic and has always evidenced great interest in the various improvements in

fire-fighting machines and many manufactories today owe their improvement to the idea advanced by him. His department is conceded to be one of the best in the United States. He is a thorough disciplinarian and yet the men of his department look up to him as a child does to the kind and indulgent parent. The department consists of eleven stations, one hundred and twenty-five men, seven engines, four hook and ladder trucks, two chemicals and eleven hose wagons. Chief Myers has recently added auto apparatus, having placed an auto chassis under his eighty-five foot aerial truck." In the fire of 1889 which destroyed the business district of Spokane Chief Myers had his department working in a most systematic and effective way but because of the nature of the buildings the task was hopeless from the first. The conflagration started in an old planing mill that was occupied as a horse barn and covered about a half block. A forty-mile gale was blowing at the time and carried the flames directly across the alley to the wholesale house of the Spokane Drug Company. Mr. Myers describes this as one of the shortest and hardest fights of his career.

In December, 1898, occurred the marriage of Mr. Myers and Miss Winnifred Phillips, a daughter of J. L. Phillips, a pioneer carpenter and contractor of Denver, Colorado. His social relations have brought him a wide acquaintance. He became a charter member of Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., in which he has occupied all of the chairs except that of exalted ruler. For twelve years he has been a trustee and was especially active in the building of the Elks Temple, and on its completion the lodge presented him with a life membership card in recognition of his services. He holds membership with the Eagles, the Spokane Protective Rod and Gun Club and the Inland Club. His military experience is limited to that of McClure's Academy in California and the Emmett Guard of San Francisco, becoming one of the first members of the latter. Not all days in his business career have been equally bright, for adversity has at times overtaken him, yet on the whole he has prospered and is today the owner of considerable real estate in Spokane, besides being interested in a large tract of land known as the Kalispell Duck Preserve. His salient characteristics have ever been such as to command admiration and regard and in his public service he has ever been actuated by a high sense of duty and of efficiency that has made him one of the most distinguished and honored fire chiefs of the Pacific coast.

HARRY J. CARMAN.

Harry J. Carman, vice president and manager of the Carman Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and furniture and also conducting a wholesale furniture department, has proven his ability in the building up of an immense business which covers much of the territory of the northwest. He has been a resident of the state since 1891, arriving here when a young man of twenty years. His birth occurred in southern Illinois, June 12, 1871, his parents being Joseph Lincoln and Mercy Maria (Crane) Carman. In his youthful days he pursued a public-school education in Illinois and Kansas and, as previously stated, came to the northwest at the age of twenty years in company with his brother,

Joseph L. Carman, Jr. They settled at Tacoma, Washington, and Harry J. Carman secured a position as paying teller in the Fidelity Bank. Eventually his brother established himself in business under the name of the Pacific Lounge & Mattress Company, in Tacoma, and in 1898 Harry J. Carman resigned his position in the bank and went upon the road as a traveling salesman for his brother. After two years, or in 1895, he removed to Seattle, where he opened a branch house for the company, remaining there for six years. In 1898 the company was reorganized and incorporated under the firm name of the Carman Manufacturing Company, of which his brother, Joseph L. Carman, became president, while Harry J. Carman became vice president and manager of the Seattle branch. In 1905 the company changed its base of operations to Spokane, purchasing the plant of the Spokane Lounge & Mattress Company, which they have since operated. All of their mattresses are made in Spokane, cotton felt being the material used, and they have built up a tremendous business throughout the northwest. Their trade is continuously growing and their business is today recognized as one of the important industrial activities of this section of the country. They have also added a line of furniture and sell only to the wholesale trade.

On the 9th of November, 1899, at Seattle, Mr. Carman was united in marriage to Miss Maude Braden, of that city, and they have two children, Virginia, born August 22, 1900; and Helen, born April 18, 1902. Mr. Carman has never been interested in politics or held public office but is prominent and active in Masonry, belonging to Cataract Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and to El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Spokane and Inland Clubs. His social nature renders him appreciative of good-fellowship and his business ability has placed him in prominent connection with the manufacturing interests of the northwest. He stands as a typical citizen of his section of the country with belief in its future and active in cooperation with its affairs which are making its history and promoting its upbuilding.

HARRY GREEN.

"There's a whole lot of us that are poorer since he's gone, for he was a man whose friendship was worth more than money," was a tribute paid to Harry Green when he was called from this life. It was but one of many such expressions that were heard on every hand and among all who knew him, for he was a whole-souled, generous man, possessed of a large fund of humor and a kindly disposition.

He was born at Prenn, in the province of Poland, August 10, 1863, and was therefore more than forty-seven years of age when he passed away at the Hotel Ridpath in Spokane on the 14th of December, 1910. His parental name was Harry Gurinsky, which by due process of law he had changed to Green after coming to Spokane. After coming to America, when fifteen years of age, he spent several years in Texas, where he was engaged in various pursuits, and in 1891 he arrived in this city. From that time forward he was particularly prominent in the sporting circles of the Pacific coast as the owner of fine racing stables, as a breeder of fine dogs, as a promoter of baseball and in other ways. The element of chance in anything always awakened in him interest and yet he had the qualities, too, of a



HARRY GREEN

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conservative business man of sound judgment, as was manifest in his investments in property and valuable stocks. In October, 1900, he acquired a one-half interest in the Club cafe, being an equal partner with Messrs. Scott and Sorg, this relation continuing for ten years or until the death of Mr. Green. He owned a racing stable for several years, entering his horses for the big stakes offered by the Oakland, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle and Spokane racing associations. His horse Royalty was the winner of the Seattle and Spokane derbies of 1908. In California he was a conspicuous figure for the heavy stakes which he put upon his favorites and one of the San Francisco papers therefore called him "The Duke of Spokane," which sobriquet clung to him for years.

It was Mr. Green who took hold of the baseball team of Spokane when it was at the bottom of a long list of city teams and promoted its interests until the team became a recognized factor in baseball circles in the northwest. In 1902, long before baseball had been placed on its present businesslike basis, Mr. Green purchased an interest in the Spokane Northwestern League Club and as the result of his efforts he gave Spokane one of its best and most popular ball teams. He promoted Spokane's first aviation meet, largely financing the movement which brought Hamilton, the well known aviator, to this city. He likewise became interested in the theatrical world through his intimate friend, John Considine of Seattle, and was the owner of stock in the Orpheum and the Washington theaters of Spokane and also in Vancouver theaters. He was a promoter of boxing contests and the owner of one of the finest kennels of the northwest.

On the 18th of June, 1892, Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Emma Thatcher, of Spokane, who survived him together with three brothers, an uncle, a cousin and an adopted child, Helene J. He left his widow most comfortably provided for by reason of his well directed investments in business. He at times met heavy losses in his sporting interests but no one ever heard him complain of this.

When he passed away words of regret were heard on every hand and such tributes were paid to him as: "I knew him for twenty years and I never knew him to do a mean trick." Another said: "Harry Green was the most popular man Spokane ever had. He had a personal speaking acquaintance with thousands and always a good word for all of them." Another said: "When you say that Green was a lover of fine horses and fine dogs, you can pay him no higher compliment, for there's always a lot of good in such a man. With animals he was gentle—just as he was with his friends." Death came to him after a twelve days' illness with pneumonia and impressive funeral services were held in the Eagles Hall, which proved entirely too small to accommodate his many friends who gathered to pay their last tribute of friendship and respect to him. One of the local papers said: "Scarcely less impressive than the outpouring of friends at the funeral exercises were the floral tributes. The entire south end of the hall, the rostrum and the casket in front of it were literally buried in flowers. There were roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, lilies and smilax worked into the most elaborate designs." Judge J. Stanley Webster, president of the order, paid high tribute to him in a brief address, saying: "He was both a friend and a brother. He valued liberty, love and the truth and was just in his dealings with all men. He believed in the hereafter and in God. He did what he thought was right at all times and he has gone to his reward." His friends were found in every rank and walk of life, a

fact which indicated his intellectual hospitality. He had the faculty of putting all at ease in his presence and his whole life seemed to radiate good nature and kindliness. It is said that he was particularly the friend of the man who is "down and out"—a characteristic that is found in few and indicates a nature that is indeed commendable. He was indeed always held in high esteem for his personal integrity, his thorough manliness, his whole-hearted spirit and his generosity.

GEORGE W. LIBBY, M. D.

Dr. George W. Libby, physician and surgeon, and for twenty-eight years a resident of Spokane, was born in Hiram, Oxford county, Maine, January 29, 1850. His father, Daniel Jeremy Libby, was a grandson of Daniel Libby, whose life record covered the period from 1715 to 1804. He was a resident of Berwick, Maine, and a member of the committee of correspondence and safety during the Revolutionary war. Daniel J. Libby devoted the principle part of his life to farming. He married Mary Chase, a daughter of Gideon and Salome (Lombard) Chase, of Standish, Maine, and a cousin of Solon Chase, the greenback candidate for president. The death of Daniel J. Libby occurred in Spokane in 1906, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. He had for two decades survived his wife, who passed away in 1886. In their family were two sons, one of whom is I. C. Libby, teacher of classics in the Spokane high school. The daughter of the family is now Mrs. Samuel B. Locke, a widow residing at West Paris, Maine.

Dr. Libby attended the common schools of Cumberland county, Maine, also the Westbrook Seminary of Westbrook, Maine, and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary of Kents Hill, Maine. In early manhood he also took up the profession of teaching, teaching in the common schools both before and after his graduation from the high school and later becoming a high-school teacher. His professional training was received in the Harvard Medical College and the Bowdoin Medical College, winning his M. D. degree from the latter in 1876. He served as interne in the Maine General Hospital of Portland, Maine, for one year and then located for practice in the town of Searsport in his native state, where he continued from 1876 until 1883. During the succeeding year he was in Middletown, Connecticut, and thence came to Spokane in 1884. He has formed no professional partnerships, practicing independently, and has gained a wide recognition not only from the general public but also among the profession.

In addition to his private practice Dr. Libby is now serving as United States medical pension examiner. He was appointed to the position by President Cleveland during his first administration, was reappointed by President Harrison and has since continued in the office. For six years he served on the staff of Sacred Heart Hospital, accepting the position soon after the institution was founded. He is now a member of the board of control of the Spokane Deaconess Hospital and is medical examiner for the Germania and the Fidelity Life Insurance Companies of Philadelphia. He belongs to the county medical society, of which he has been president, has also been honored with the presidency of the state medical society, is a member of the American Medical Association and is representing the state as delegate-elect to the house of delegates of that body for 1912 and 1913.

Dr. Libby's membership relations extend to the Chamber of Commerce, which finds him a cooperant factor in all its practical and progressive movements for the benefit of the city. He likewise belongs to the Inland Club. When in Maine he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in his younger years occupied some of the chairs in his local lodge, including that of vice grand. He has attained high rank in Masonry, being now a member of the Consistory and of the Mystic Shrine. His religious belief is indicated in his membership in the First Methodist church, which his family also attend. He was married at Townsend, Massachusetts, on the 31st of May, 1877, to Miss Jacova D. Pribble, a daughter of Gabriel and Sarah Pribble, of Augusta, Kentucky, representatives of a prominent family of the northern part of Kentucky. The war records show that representatives of the name participated in the revolution. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Libby have been born two children, Elva and George W. The former was graduated from the Spokane high school and the Washington State College and for three years studied medicine in the University of Minnesota. She is now the wife of Arthur A. Young, a civil engineer of North Yakima, Washington. The son is a graduate of the Spokane high school and has completed two years' work in Whitman College.

The family are prominent socially and occupy a leading position in those circles of society where intelligence and true worth are accepted as passports. Dr. Libby has ever held to high ideals in his professional service, has utilized every opportunity to promote his knowledge and thus advance his efficiency and has the tact and ready sympathy which enables him to understand the mental as well as the physical condition of his patients. Along other lines, too, his reading has been broad and his interests are wide, bringing him into close connection with many lines of thought and various activities which are contributing to the world's progress and improvement.

H. C. SAMPSON.

In the history of Washington's educational progress the name of H. C. Sampson figures largely and, turning from professional to commercial interests, he has won notable success as general manager of the Western Union Life Insurance Company, which position he has occupied since the 1st of May, 1910. He was born in Monroe City, Indiana, November 22, 1870, the son of Hiram W. Simpson, who devoted his life to merchandising and bore the reputation of an honorable, upright business man and citizen. He was public-spirited and took an active and helpful part in civic matters and was prominent in Masonry. He wedded Mary C. Whitla, who was born in Pennsylvania and came of Irish ancestry. She died in 1874 while the death of Hiram W. Sampson occurred in 1880.

H. C. Sampson, of this review, has one brother, M. W. Sampson, now a minister in Oklahoma, and a half brother, S. W. Sampson, a merchant of Oakland City, Indiana. Like the others of the household Mr. Sampson, of this review, was accorded good educational privileges, supplementing his public-school course by study in Vincennes University of Indiana, and the University of Indiana, from which he was graduated with the B. A. degree in 1897; in 1901-1902 he was a graduate student at Harvard, holding an Austin teacher's scholarship. Before the comple-

tion of his own education, however, he had had business experience, for in his boyhood he worked on a farm for two years and when a student in Vincennes was employed in a mercantile establishment. At seventeen years of age he became a teacher and followed that profession for three years. It was subsequent to this time that he spent two years in the Indiana Universities and then, resuming the profession of teaching, was superintendent of schools at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, for two years, followed by a two-years' incumbency in the mathematical professorship at Vincennes. He next accepted the position of professor of mathematics at the Cheney Normal School of Washington and at the close of the year there became principal of the preparatory school at the state college in Pullman, where he continued for two years. He was principal of the summer school and professor of education at the state college at Pullman for six years and afterward served for two years as president of the state normal at Cheney. Each change indicated an advance and he became widely recognized as one of the leading educators of the northwest, his withdrawal from that field bringing a distinct loss to educational circles. He has spent at least one hundred and fifty weeks in lecture work with teachers in the four northwestern states, one hundred and twenty-five weeks of this time being passed in Washington. He has lectured to teachers in every county of this state and when in the normal school at Cheney established the first rural school department ever conducted in the United States. He also introduced a rural training school in connection with the normal school work. For years he carried on a propaganda for manual training, domestic economy and agriculture before those branches were taught in the northwest. He was also the first one to introduce physical, dental and medical inspection of students in the normal school at Cheney. His entire work in the educational field was characterized by a spirit of progress that found its manifestation in practical results which constantly broadened the scope of education, promoting the ability of teachers and rendering the work of the schools much more effective and beneficial as a preparation for the practical duties of life. The excellent results which he accomplished established him as one of the foremost educators of the northwest.

Following his withdrawal from the educational field Professor Sampson became general manager of the Western Union Life Insurance Company, which position he has filled since the 1st of May, 1910. This company was organized November 28, 1906, as a union of financial and business interests in the Pacific northwest for the purpose of keeping capital in this section at home. The new company was capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars, fully paid up, and now has over twelve million dollars of insurance in force. Its assets amount to three quarters of a million, its gross surplus is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, its legal reserve is over four hundred thousand dollars and it has more than one hundred thousand dollars on deposit with the state treasurer of Washington to safeguard its policy holders. The company was organized under the laws of the state of Washington and in accordance therewith is a public business. Its interests are safeguarded by the state and the business is under the direction of the insurance commissioner of Washington. Its growth has been phenomenal—far beyond that of any company of similar age in the western part of the country. The Western Union Life now operates in the four northwestern states with general agency offices at Portland, Oregon; Missoula, Montana; Ellensburg and Lewiston, Idaho; Walla Walla, Wenatchee and Seattle, Washington; while the head offices of the company are in

the Home Office building in Spokane, which is owned by the company. The six hundred stockholders include some of the most prosperous and best known agriculturists, business and professional men and bankers of the Pacific northwest, among whom are numbered prominent residents of Helena, Boise, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and most of the smaller cities of Washington. The business has been founded on a safe basis and is conducted along the most progressive lines in keeping with the modern spirit of the age and the results achieved are notable and gratifying.

On the 25th of June, 1902, at Pullman, Washington, Mr. Sampson was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Hungate, a daughter of James A. Hungate, a retired farmer and a representative of one of the oldest families of Walla Walla county, having crossed the plains before the railroad was built. Mr. Hungate served in the Washington constitutional convention. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sampson have been born four children, Alan Hungate, Donald Calvin, Mary Elizabeth and Patricia.

Mr. Sampson has always been deeply interested in civic and public affairs and his influence has ever been found on the side of advancement, and his intelligent discussion of vital questions is based upon a thorough understanding of facts and principles involved. In politics he is an independent republican and believes that the general good should always transcend partisanship and that legislation that fosters the interests of the few rather than the many is a detriment and menace to the high ideals of republican government. He is a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce, is treasurer of the Northwestern Development League, is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and a member of the Spokane Club. These associations indicate much of the nature of his interests and the lines along which he is working toward that progress which should ever be the goal of a loyal, high-minded citizen, whose interests are not self-centered but reach out to the broader activities and more significant problems of life.

EDWARD R. NORTHROP.

Edward R. Northrop, who since 1905 has been engaged in the general practice of medicine in Spokane and is also serving as chief surgeon of the Inland Empire Railroad System, was born at Seymour, Connecticut, December 8, 1870, a son of the Rev. Henry D. and Josephine L. (Merrick) Northrop. The father's birth occurred in Poultney, New York, March 10, 1836. He pursued his education at Amherst College, from which institution he was graduated in 1857. His first pastorate was the Seymour Congregational church and, although he was there but for a short time, he won the affection of all who knew him. After having a charge in New Haven, where he also attended a course of lectures at Yale University, he went to London, England, in 1862 and founded the Victoria Park Congregational church. Two years later he returned to America and served as pastor of the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian church of New York, the Fourth Congregational church of Hartford and the North Tenth Street Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, the latter being his last pastorate. Upon retiring from the active work of the ministry Rev. Northrop devoted himself to literary pursuits and became chief editor of the National Publishing Company of Philadelphia. He was the author of many well

known and highly regarded books, among them being "The Golden Manual;" "Earth, Sea and Sky;" "Beautiful Gems of Thought and Sentiment;" "Bible Stories for the Young;" and the American story "John Winslow." As a preacher he possessed great power and eloquence, and as a literary man exceptional ability, being well fitted for both of these professions because of his rare intellectual attainments. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Josephine Merrick, a member of an old New England family, and by three children: Dr. Herbert L. Northrop, professor of anatomy and dean of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia; Dr. Edward R. Northrop, of this review; and Mrs. A. S. Hatheway, of Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, New York.

Edward R. Northrop pursued his preliminary education in the public schools of Philadelphia and prepared for his professional career as a student in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1898, and the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1899. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Grand Forks, British Columbia, as chief surgeon for the Granby Smelter. After remaining in that position for six years he came to Spokane in 1905 and became chief surgeon of the Inland Empire Railroad System, a position which he still holds in addition to his general practice. He is a deep student and keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession, as investigation and research are continually broadening knowledge and promoting efficiency among the members of the medical fraternity. Aside from his professional duties Dr. Northrop interests himself in the apple-growing industry, being therein extensively engaged as the owner of large tracts in the Spokane valley and Methow districts. Another of his profitable investments is in the Silver Hoard Mines Company, a well known silver and lead bearing property at Ainsworth, British Columbia, of which company he is the president.

Dr. Northrop was married on the 1st of June, 1899, to Miss Laura Merwarth, a daughter of Sylvester Merwarth, of Easton, Pennsylvania. To their union two sons have been born: Jay Graves, whose birth occurred at Grand Forks, British Columbia; and Seymour, who was born in Spokane. Because of the extensive practice which he enjoys Dr. Northrop has had little time to engage in politics and he has never been an office seeker. He is a member of the Spokane Club, the University Club and the Phi Alpha Gamma fraternity. He maintains an office in the Paulsen building.

ROBERT JOHN DANSON.

Robert John Danson, senior partner of the law firm of Danson, Williams & Danson and a practitioner at the Spokane bar since 1890, was born in Pewaukee, Wisconsin, February 2, 1857. His father, Robert W. Danson, became an early settler of the Badger state, establishing his home in Pewaukee in 1840. There he died in 1867, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Michal Giles, survived him until 1898.

After attending the graded and high schools of Pewaukee, Robert J. Danson entered the State Normal at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and when his course there was completed he went to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he read law in an attor-



ROBERT J. DANSON

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ney's office. His last year's reading was pursued at Davenport, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar in December, 1881. He then practiced in that city until 1883, when he removed to Algona, Iowa, where he followed his profession until 1890. In that year he came to Spokane and formed a partnership with Judge Prather under the firm name of Prather & Danson, which association was maintained for four and a half years. During the succeeding year and a half Mr. Danson practiced alone and was then joined by Mr. Huneke under the firm style of Danson & Huneke, which was continued until January 1, 1905, when the firm name was changed to Danson & Williams. On the 1st of September, 1911, they were joined by Mr. Danson's son, Robert W., at which time they adopted the firm name of Danson, Williams & Danson. Their clientage is extensive and of an important character and in the work of the courts Robert J. Danson is proving himself the peer of the ablest members of the Spokane bar.

Aside from his professional activity Mr. Danson is known in business circles as one of the organizers and stockholders of the Pasco Reclamation Company and has done much to upbuild and improve that district through his efforts in connection with the company. He is also a trustee of the Washington Trust Company and of the Union Park Bank.

On the 17th of March, 1881, Mr. Danson was married to Miss Ella J. Lilly, a daughter of John Lilly, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They have five children: Ella E., now the wife of Clyde Higgins; Robert W., a member of the law firm of Danson, Williams & Danson; Michal L. and May, both at home; and Ethel, who is attending Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois.

Mr. Danson is well known in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and also crossed the sands of the desert with the nobles of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Spokane Club and the Spokane Country Club. In a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he has worked his way constantly upward and at the same time has proven his resourcefulness in his capable management of other business interests and investments.

C. FERRIS WHITE.

C. Ferris White, long engaged in general architectural and engineering work, sometimes in partnership relations and again alone, but in all connections winning that success which comes in recognition of superior ability and merit, has in this connection contributed largely to the upbuilding and improvement not only of Spokane but of other sections of the state. He was born in Chicago, August 22, 1867, and in the paternal line his ancestry is traced back to some of the oldest New England families. His grandparents, Alpheus and Lydia (Taft) White, were the founders of the Petersham branch of the family, removing to that place from Uxbridge, Massachusetts. The latter was a descendant of Robert Taft, who left his native country of Scotland and made his way to the town of Munden in 1680. After King Philip's war, when Uxbridge was cut off from London, the Taft family there resided until they removed to Petersham. An uncle of C. Ferris White was

Hon. Francis Granger White, who was identified with copper mining in northern Michigan, and lives now retired in Denver, Colorado.

Captain Lyman A. White, father of C. Ferris White, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, and was a practical man of affairs who pursued his education in Brown University and was for a time a successful teacher. Withdrawing from professional connections, however, he turned his attention to farming and in 1857 he removed to Clifton, Illinois, becoming the owner of a tract of land, but when the call came for volunteers in 1861 he put aside all business and personal interests and enlisted as a private of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry with which he served throughout the entire war under General Grant. When mustered out he was captain of Bridge's Battery. One writer says of him: "He combined with strict discipline an unusually sympathetic nature which left an imprint on the personal lives of many of his soldiers as it had previously done on his pupils." He sacrificed much to enter the army but never allowed his personal interests to stand in the way of his duty to his country and when the war was over he became a hotel proprietor, opening the Clarendon, among the first family hotels in Chicago. During the four years of his army life he visited Clifton, Illinois, the scene of his pioneer farming experience, and there formed the acquaintance of a young lady from the east, Annie Hungerford Ferris, whom he wedded after the close of hostilities, their home being established in Chicago. Mrs. White was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, and became a physician, practicing in Chicago. She was a graduate of the Hahnemann Homeopathic College of Medicine of that city, which conferred upon her the degree of M. D. She had one brother, Franklin W. Ferris, who gave his life for his country when only seventeen years of age, being killed in the battle of Chickamauga. Her uncle, William Albert Ferris, was at one time prominent in the south, serving as mayor of New Orleans. Their ancestry were Quakers of English descent and were engaged in the East India trade. Unto Captain and Mrs. White were born three sons. Frank White, born in 1878, died March 2, 1906. He was a most popular young man, beloved by all who knew him, and after his death his friends published a memorial of his life, beautifully bound, and containing fine engravings of the young man at different ages. He had studied law and was actively engaged in practice but his professional interests were never allowed to warp the spiritual side of his nature which was strongly developed and prompted him to many good deeds in his short life. The memorial volume is entitled "A Short Life Well Lived," the introduction being written by Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, and also contains many personal tributes, among them being one written by the Rev. Wilbur Chapman, secretary of the Evangelistic committee of the Presbyterian church, and another by John Willis Baer, president of Occidental College, of Los Angeles, with letters from other prominent men of the bar and church. One says: "In telling of a life which in its essence so nearly approached the one ideal Life that often the comparison was made involuntarily. . . . It was a great privilege to know Frank White. One had but to look upon his face to realize that he was a marked man, that God's seal of approval was upon his life." Another said: "He lived a great life, short as it was," and still another wrote: "He was frank and there are no men who knew him who will not declare him a man who was to the very darkest corner of his soul a white man." Still another expression in this tribute of love was: "His death caused a loss to the profession and to the city as a lawyer and a Chris-

tian gentleman." Harold White, the second son of the family, born in 1877, is now a member of the law firm of Eastman & White, of Chicago, occupying large and well appointed offices and enjoying a fine practice. He is prominent in reform politics, as was his brother Frank.

C. Ferris White pursued his education in the common schools of Chicago and his boyhood was employed in numerous ways. He took up the study of architecture in that city in 1884 and became head draftsman in the office of W. W. Meyers, and was also associated with the firm of Sprague & Newell and with W. W. Clay. He was identified with architectural work in his native city until March, 1890, when he came to Spokane under contract with Herman Preusse, to take charge of interests in his office. After a month, however, Mr. White entered the employ of C. B. Seaton, with whom he formed a partnership six months later under the firm name of Seaton & White, the firm establishing branch offices in Whatcom, now Bellingham, and Mr. White removed to that city to take charge of the work in that district, there remaining until the partnership was dissolved in April, 1892. He then removed to Everett, where he continued in business until his return to Spokane in November, 1896. Here he again became associated with Mr. Seaton but the latter died soon after the partnership was formed, passing away in December of that year. In April, 1897, Mr. White formed a partnership with W. A. Alexander, of Seattle, under the name of White & Alexander, but the junior member of the firm died in October, of the same year. In the fall of 1898 Mr. White became a partner of A. E. Permaine under the firm style of White & Permaine, and they were thus associated for one year, after which they admitted Oscar Huber and John W. Strack, Mr. Permaine withdrawing from the firm, and the firm style of White, Huber & Strack was assumed, the company doing general architectural and engineering work. Six months later Mr. Strack and Mr. Huber were appointed on important railroad work and Mr. White was again alone in business until 1904. Owing to the severe illness of his wife he took her to California, leaving Alfred Jones to look after the business as a partner. In 1905 he became the senior partner of the firm of White & Hyslop, his associate being W. W. Hyslop, but since 1906 has been alone. The work accorded him has been of a most important character and as an architect he is widely known throughout the northwest. While associated with Mr. Seaton they made the plans for the Spokesman-Review building, the old exposition building and a number of others of less importance. They also made the plans for the state normal building at Cheney and while at Everett Mr. White devoted the major portion of his time to the erection of public-school buildings and business blocks. In 1905 he was engaged by the Potlach Lumber Company as architect for the town of Potlach and in that connection designed and superintended the erection of more than three hundred buildings, consisting of working men's cottages, ranging in price from five hundred to two thousand dollars, and for the officers of the company erected residences ranging in price from two to eight thousand dollars. He also built in the town a hotel, a theater, store houses, school houses, churches and depots, and in ten months had under contract work amounting to five hundred thousand dollars. He built the entire town except the mill and when he left Potlach fifteen hundred people were in the town and all were housed.

Among the fine residences of Spokane designed by Mr. White are those of Frank H. Graves, T. W. Spencer and George W. Wooster, ranging in cost from twenty

to thirty thousand dollars. He has erected and prepared plans for over eleven hundred buildings in this state of all kinds and classes, building on an average of about fifty each year. Until a recent day he was also engaged in the decorative business but retired from that field to devote all of his attention to architecture. Since 1910 he has been secretary-treasurer of the Spokane Wrecking Company, Inc., and has done a large amount of business in this connection, razing most of the buildings on the new lines of the Milwaukee and Great Northern Railways.

In April, 1898, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Florence A. Sargent. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and in social organizations his membership is in the Athletic Club, the Inland Club and the Coeur d'Alene Boat Club. In politics he is an active republican and was the organizer of the silver wing of that party of Snohomish county. He served as a delegate to county conventions in that county and was also a member of the county central committee. His military experience covers service with the Second Infantry Regiment of the Illinois National Guard at Chicago. Mr. White comes of an ancestry honored and distinguished and is fortunate in that his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. The same qualities which made his forefathers worthy citizens and active factors in the growth, progress and development of the east have made him a valuable citizen of the northwest, his labors constituting an effective force in the material upbuilding and adornment of various sections, his well developed skill and ability gaining for him recognition as a foremost architect of Spokane.

L. B. WHITTEN.

A well spent life has brought to L. B. Whitten substantial success in a business way, and sound judgment has prompted judicious investment in real estate until he is now the owner of valuable city and farm property. Moreover, he is numbered among the early residents of eastern Washington, having for thirty-one years resided in this district, so that he is largely familiar with its upbuilding and progress, while toward its growth and development he has contributed.

He was born in Alleghany county, Virginia, November 15, 1850, and is a son of James and Sidney (Hook) Whitten, who were early residents of Pennsylvania and were descended from old families of the east. In the public schools of his native state L. B. Whitten pursued his education and then, turning his attention to the carpenter's trade, became familiar with that business in its various phases. It was his father's wish that the son should remain in Virginia and become a farmer, but this seemed to limit his opportunities, and when he had mastered the carpenter's trade he left the Old Dominion and made his way to the state of Missouri. There he conducted a photograph gallery for a short period but was still not content with his location. The west seemed to call him and he started overland with a mule team for the Pacific coast country.

Mr. Whitten first made his way to Oregon, settling at The Dalles, but after a brief period came to Spokane, where he arrived on the 3d of January, 1880. He bought a lot on Front street, where he erected a carpenter shop and worked for several years. In 1881 he purchased a lot and erected a frame building at No. 19 Howard street, there establishing a drug store which was destroyed by fire in



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1888. In the spring of 1889 he replaced this by a three-story brick building and again suffered heavy losses in the great fire which occurred in the fall of the same year. Still undiscouraged, he at once rebuilt upon that site and also erected the fine five-story Whitten block which occupied the corner of Sprague and Post streets. In 1890 he erected a brick residence at the corner of Sixth and Madison streets and in 1893 built a two-story building at 616 Front street and a two-story brick store and office building at 222 Mill street. He is now engaged on the construction of a three-story brick hotel, which he and his son Paul will conduct. His investments in realty and his building operations have brought him a substantial measure of success and in addition to his city property he is also the possessor of much fine farming land throughout the community. He is very active in real-estate circles and has also been identified with a number of mining projects in this part of the country.

On the 5th of November, 1888, Mr. Whitten was married in Spokane to Miss Georgia J. Ballou, a daughter of Ellis and Laura (Clark) Ballou, both of whom were natives of Ohio and were graduates of Hiram College in that state. They removed to Zanesville, Ohio, and afterward to Helena, Montana, Mr. Ballou becoming receiver in the United States land office. On the maternal side Mrs. Whitten is descended from an old, prominent and distinguished French family, her ancestors having settled in this country early in the eighteenth century. Mr. and Mrs. Whitten have three children, namely: Paul B., who is associated with his father in his various real-estate interests; Lester C., who is now a student in Spokane, preparing to enter Harvard College; and Virginia, a student at Brunot Hall.

Politically Mr. Whitten is a democrat but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring always to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, in which he has displayed keen foresight, sound judgment and unfaltering enterprise. His labors have been an element in the city's growth and improvement and he has also contributed to the civic welfare and development in other ways. His own success is due also to the fact that he is an excellent judge of human nature and that in all business dealings he is strictly reliable, so that his word has come to be regarded as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal.

GEORGE W. FULLER.

George W. Fuller, librarian of the Spokane public library, was born November 17, 1876, in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He belongs to one of the oldest New England families, his first paternal ancestor in America coming from England in 1670, at which time he made settlement at Lynn, Massachusetts. The birth place of Mr. Fuller's mother was Ballymore, Ireland, where her father was extensively engaged in farming. The family removed to the vicinity of Albany, New York, when the children were very young.

In a private school in Charlestown, George W. Fuller began his education and subsequently pursued his studies in the Boston Latin School and Tufts College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901. He then entered the Unitarian ministry and for one year held a joint pastorate with B. Fay Mills at Oakland, California. Later he was pastor of the Unitarian church at Pomona, California,

for three years, and was then called to Spokane, where he spent four and a half years in charge of the First Unitarian church. He resigned that pulpit to accept the position of librarian in the Spokane public library. He had previously been a member of the board of trustees for several years and his insight into the affairs of the library which his service had given him, made him well qualified for the responsible duties that have devolved upon him as head of this public institution. His business activity also covers three years' experience as night editor of the Bangor (Maine) Daily News, and while in the ministry he also engaged extensively in editorial writing for various newspapers. He has ever reached out along constantly broadening lines of thought and interest, has kept thoroughly informed concerning the significant and vital questions of the day and is conversant with the best literature of the ages, so that his work in the library is eminently satisfactory.

In 1902 Mr. Fuller was united in marriage to Miss Genevieve Forrest, of Medford, Massachusetts, and in the social circles of Spokane they occupy a prominent position.

JOHN SENGFELDER.

The question of street paving has become an important one throughout the length and breadth of the land, and original methods and invention have brought forth valuable paving materials. It is to a business of this character that John Sengfelder is now devoting his energies and attention, being president of the Spokane Bitu-Mass Paving Company, which represent the Bitu-Mass paving process as sales agent in the west. His birth occurred at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1859, his parents being John and Elizabeth Sengfelder, of that city, where his father engaged in business as a building contractor. Having mastered the branches of learning which constituted the curriculum of the public schools there, John Sengfelder, Jr., began learning the bakery and candymaker's trade, which he followed for a time in Philadelphia. Attracted by the opportunities of the west he went to Leadville, Colorado, in 1879, and during the five succeeding years was there engaged in business. His next abode was Eagle City, Idaho, in the Coeur d'Alene district but after passing a short period there he came to Spokane in the spring of 1884. Here he followed his trade for a few years in the employ of others and then, with a capital derived from unfaltering industry and careful expenditure, he established a business on his own account in 1887, opening a store at No. 9 South Howard street, where he remained for twenty-three years. During that time he enjoyed a large trade that made his undertaking a profitable one. In 1904 he organized the Spokane Bakery Company and continued as its president until 1908, when he sold the business and turned his attention to the real-estate business. While thus engaged he recognized the necessity, as never before, of well paved streets and at length withdrew from the real-estate field to enter the paving business, organizing in 1911 the Spokane Bitu-Mass Paving Company, in association with C. G. and R. S. Betts. This company was formed as a sales agent of the Bitu-Mass paving, which is a bituminous cement and there is every evidence that they will do a mammoth business throughout the northwest as soon as the new undertaking is thoroughly organized and plans perfected whereby they can get

into direct touch with the trade. Of this company Mr. Sengfelder is the president, with C. G. Betts as treasurer and general manager and R. S. Betts, secretary. Mr. Sengfelder also has other interests, being now vice president and one of the directors of Hayden Lake Interstate Irrigated Land Company and vice president of the Warehouse Realty Company of this city. With aptitude for successful management and a belief in his business and in the future of the country, he has directed his labors so energetically that he is winning substantial success and is recognized as one of the prominent business men of Spokane.

On the 11th of July, 1888, in this city, Mr. Sengfelder was married to Miss Elizabeth Stevens, a daughter of James Melvin and Maria Stevens, and they have two children, Vera S. and Helen A. In 1907 Mr. Sengfelder erected a family residence at No. 1321 Ninth avenue. He is well known in fraternal and social circles of the city, holding membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M.; Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; Spokane Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.; Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E.; and Imperial Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F. In the Masonic bodies and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks he holds life memberships. He belongs to the Spokane Club and the Inland Club and has a host of friends in this section of the state, their kindly regard having been won by reason of his cordiality, his reliability and enterprise in business, his support of progressive measures of citizenship and his loyalty to the ties of home and friendship.

MICHAEL C. KING.

Michael C. King, attorney at law, with offices in the Rookery, in Spokane, was born in Scotland, August 10, 1868, and is a son of James and Anna (Farrell) King. The father died in 1904, having for six years survived his wife, who passed away in 1898. In the public and high schools of Maquoketa, Iowa, the son pursued his early education and afterward attended the State University at Iowa City, being graduated therefrom in 1887. He then began preparation for the bar and was graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University with the class of 1890. The same year he was admitted to the bar and removed to Sulton, Nebraska, where he practiced for nine years, gaining the practical training and experience which well prepared him to enter upon the work here when he came to Spokane. He has won a good clientage, connecting him with much important litigation, and his work in the courts has been successful, his efforts winning for his clients many favorable verdicts. In addition to his law practice Mr. King has other interests in the northwest, being the owner of eighty acres of irrigated fruit and hay land in Idaho, while of the Bornite Mining & Smelting Company he is the secretary and treasurer.

On the 19th of June, 1893, Mr. King was married, in Edgar, Nebraska, to Miss Julia R. Reynolds, a daughter of J. B. and Prudence Reynolds. They have three children: Alys, who attends the high school; and Harold and Wallace, who are yet students in the grades. Mr. King belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also to the Independent Order of Foresters, of which he is high counsel of the high court of the state of Washington, and the Royal Highlanders. He is now financial secretary for Spokane Lodge, I. O. F., but has largely given his time

and attention to his profession, conserving his energies for the benefit of his clients and therefore acquiring a large and representative business in the field of law practice.

HERMAN ALLENBERG.

Herman Allenberg, who was manager of the largest life insurance agency west of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, attained this position by reason of enterprise, indefatigable energy and unfaltering determination. His life record indicates clearly what may be accomplished in America by a poor boy of foreign birth, who is not afraid to work and whose labors are prompted by laudable ambition. In Wilkowyschken, Russia, in 1865, Herman Allenberg was born, his parents being Baer and Rachel Allenberg. The father was considered one of the leading bristle merchants of Russia and furnished the material for cleaning the naval guns to the Russian government. His wife was the granddaughter of a Prussian military officer very high in the ranks of the Prussian government. Both parents have now passed away, one dying in Germany and the other in Russia.

Herman Allenberg spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native land and as the Jews were denied participation in the education dispensed in the public schools in that country, all the training which he received was that which he could obtain in private schools. In 1882, however, he sailed for America—the land of opportunity. He could not speak a word of the English language when he arrived here and, as it was necessary for him to provide for his own support, the only way he could obtain an education was by studying at night. He first located in Massachusetts and started in life by selling goods throughout the country. For a year he remained in that state and then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, after which he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Allenberg arrived in Spokane in 1889, just before the great fire of that year. Soon afterward he became interested in life insurance and took a position as agent with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which at that time was almost unknown in the Inland Empire. In spite of all the handicaps he had built up a large volume of business and in the next three years it was estimated that the Equitable wrote sixty-five per cent of all the life insurance written in the territory. His agency was quoted everywhere as a model and Mr. Allenberg became one of the best known insurance authorities in the United States. For eighteen years he engaged in the life insurance business, eventually becoming manager of the largest agency west of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He closed personally more than one-half a million of insurance in a single year. He was manager for the Equitable Life for Washington, Oregon, British Columbia, Alberta, Alaska, a part of Idaho and Montana, and at one time maintained an agency force of from seventy-five to one hundred men. In the last year of his connection with the business, 1905, his agency wrote over five million of insurance. Mr. Allenberg was called upon to deliver addresses on the subject of insurance before learned bodies of the leading men of the country and also before the student body of various universities. He is now secretary of the Trustee Company of Spokane and manager of its sales

department. Step by step he has advanced to a prominent position in financial circles, where he controls interests of magnitude and importance and is recognized as one of the foremost business men of the northwest.

On the 20th of December, 1891, in Spokane, Mr. Allenberg was united in marriage with Miss Flo Barmon, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Barmon, of this city. Her people were among the early residents of Spokane, where the father followed merchandising up to the time of the fire, after which he retired. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Allenberg have been born two children, Ruth and Jack. Fraternally Mr. Allenberg is a Mason and has attained high rank in that order, being a member of the consistory and also of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of two Jewish churches, and he belongs to the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and to the Progress Club. He has not only won success but has gained many friends during his residence in this part of the country, his present worth being recognized by those who have met him and know aught of his career. He has never allowed difficulties nor obstacles to bar his path but has regarded these rather as an impetus for renewed effort, and the energy and determination demanded in surmounting these has carried him forward to a prominent position among the leading residents of the northwest.

EUGENE A. SHADLE.

Eugene A. Shadle, treasurer of the Spokane Dry Goods Realty Company and a trustee of the Spokane Dry Goods Company, has made for himself an enviable position in the commercial and financial circles of the city. A son of Jacob D. and Mary A. (Means) Shadle, of Bellevue, Iowa, he is a native of that city, in which his father engaged in business as a building contractor until the boy was a year old, when the family removed to Algona, Iowa, where Jacob D. Shadle continued in the building business.

It was in the public schools of that city that Eugene A. Shadle pursued his education, supplementing his work in the grades by a course in the high school, from which in due time he was graduated. He then made his official step in the business world by entering the employ of J. M. Comstock, who at that time was proprietor of a general dry-goods store in Algona. Mr. Shadle remained in Mr. Comstock's employ at Algona until November, 1891, when he came to Spokane to join him in the same line of business here, and the association between them has ever since been maintained. Gradually he has worked his way upward and now has important financial interests in the business of the Spokane Dry Goods Company and also the Dry Goods Realty Company, the latter assisting in handling all of the property and buildings owned by the former. As treasurer of the Dry Goods Realty Company Mr. Shadle does much in shaping its financial policy and has a large voice in its management. The other members of the two companies are: J. M. Comstock, R. B. Paterson and J. L. Paine. These gentlemen are stockholders and the officers of each company and their business ability is manifest in the substantial success which is enjoyed by each organization.

On the 11th of December, 1901, Mr. Shadle was married to Miss Josie Comstock, a daughter of J. M. and Elizabeth (Annis) Comstock, her father being Mr. Shadle's

associate in business. They reside in an attractive residence at No. 1112 Ninth avenue, which he erected in 1910. He is a man of pleasing personality, recognized as one of the substantial business men of Spokane, who concentrates his attention upon his individual interests and takes an active interest in the political situations and club life of the city. His strict integrity, business conservatism and judgment have long been recognized and he enjoys public confidence to an enviable degree.

J. GRIER LONG.

In the life history of J. Grier Long is found a refutation of the too generally accepted statement that American business men are so engrossed in the spirit of commercialism that no time nor opportunity is left for cooperation in the broader themes and more vital activities which touch the interests of society at large. While president of The Washington Trust Company and therefore one of the most prominent factors in financial circles in Spokane, Mr. Long has done equally effective work for the moral and social uplift of his fellowmen, holding ever firmly to the theory that each individual should be given the opportunity of bettering himself. It is due to the fact that he has wisely used his time and opportunities, that he has reached his present position. He was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1861, and is a son of John F. G. and Frances (Gallagher) Long. The father, who devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, died in 1903, while his wife passed away in 1900.

J. Grier Long pursued his education in the Tuscarora Academy of Pennsylvania, and in the Washington and Jefferson College near Pittsburg, being graduated from the latter with the A. B. degree in 1887. In the interval between these academic and collegiate courses he engaged in teaching in the public schools of his native state for five years and following his graduation again engaged in teaching for three years. In 1891 he arrived in Spokane and has since been a representative of financial interests here, becoming identified originally with The Pennsylvania Mortgage Investment Company, of which he was made manager in 1896. In 1902, associated with Messrs. Webster and Connelly he organized The Washington Trust Company of which he has since been the president and active manager. This is today one of the most progressive of Spokane's banks and is growing rapidly. The same gentlemen also organized the Union Park Bank and the Union Savings Bank in 1902, and of these Mr. Long is likewise the president. He is also the president of the Washington National Life Insurance Company which has been recently organized. His success is attributable in no small measure to the fact that he has ability to coordinate forces and bring seemingly diverse elements into a harmonious whole. He seems to see from the outset the possibilities for accomplishment and ever sets his mark high, striving constantly to bring his institutions to that level.

Mr. Long is also a very active republican and is now serving for the third term as a member of the school board. He was one of the committee of fifteen appointed to prepare the new city charter that was adopted at the time the city took on the commission form of government. He is always loyal to his obligations of citizenship, recognizing the duties as well as the privileges of each individual in



J. GRIER LONG

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this connection, and his efforts have ever been of the practical and resultant form, which has characterized his business activities.

On the 10th of October, 1895, Mr. Long was united in marriage to Miss Maude G. Sorter, a daughter of Albert and Louise Sorter of this city. They have three children, Lloyd, Frances Louise and James Grier, the eldest being now a high-school pupil. Mr. Long is well known in fraternal and club circles of this city, belonging to the Knights of Pythias and to Spokane Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M. He likewise holds membership in the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the University Club, and is in hearty sympathy with the progressive movements of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is also a representative. He belongs to the First Presbyterian church and for twenty-one years has served as an elder. Twice he has represented his church in the general assembly, in the meeting held in Minneapolis, in 1899, and again in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1910. He is a director of the San Francisco Theological Seminary and has been very actively associated with every movement to better social conditions in Spokane, feeling that every man and woman should be given an opportunity for advancement. He realizes, as few men have done, the obligations and responsibilities of wealth and is ever ready to extend a helping hand to one who is willing to help himself. In his investigation of political, economic and sociological conditions he keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age, striving to promote even-handed justice and recognizing the principle which is the basic element of modern civilization—the brotherhood of man.

SPENCER E. CARR.

Spencer E. Carr is president of the S. E. Carr Company, Inc., proprietors of a large department store at the corner of Riverside avenue and Post street. This establishment which is one of the most successful commercial enterprises of the northwest had its inception October 4, 1908, at which time the line of trade was confined exclusively to women's goods. In September, 1910, however, they added men's goods, making this a regular department store. In May, 1910, a restaurant was opened in the basement and they are today making this one of the strong features of their enterprise. The S. E. Carr Company, Inc., operates today forty-eight stores throughout Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, being perhaps the most important factor in the commercial interests of the northwest. These stores are all operated under different names but are all financed by Mr. Carr. He is one of the most extensive advertisers of the northwest and that this bears its results is indicated by the fact that the company's sales of candy for the year 1910 amounted to nine carloads. The Spokane establishment has furnished meals to as high as six thousand people in one day in its restaurant. The store bears the reputation of being the fastest in growth in the northwest and Mr. Carr has secured the leases on property which will allow him to increase the establishment with two hundred and twenty-five feet frontage on Riverside avenue.

His business plans are like himself, large and well proportioned. Sound judgment passes upon every idea that occurs to him but when his plans are once perfected they are carried forward rapidly to successful completion. The business en-

terprises which he has financed set the standard of trade in this part of the country. Being an excellent judge of human nature he has been enabled to surround himself with an efficient corps of assistants and he always demands that great care shall be exercised in the selection of the personnel of the house, and that the plans and methods pursued shall be of a most worthy and progressive character.

DARIUS MASON, M. D.

On the eightieth anniversary of his birth—April 1, 1910—Dr. Darius Mason retired from the active practice of medicine, in which he had been engaged for almost sixty years. Within that period he had advanced to a foremost position in the ranks of the medical fraternity, his work frequently exciting the attention and admiration of his colleagues and contemporaries. Because of his success and the value of his service his rest in the evening of life is well merited. He was born at Swansea, Massachusetts, April 1, 1830, a son of Olney and Lillie (Pierce) Mason, and a grandson of Noble Mason. After attending the common schools and the Friends' Academy of New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he pursued his studies from 1847 until 1850, he entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Lyman Bartlett, of New Bedford, who was physician for the Mason family. He attended a course of lectures at Harvard University but on account of the climate of Boston not agreeing with his health, he went to New York city and attended two courses in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, graduating from this institution in 1853. His reading was later directed by Dr. Robert Watts and Dr. Willard Parker, of New York city. He then received appointment to the position of physician to the Randall's Island Hospital, where he remained until 1855, when he located for practice in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, there successfully following his profession for twenty-two years, or until 1877, save for a period which he spent at the front as a Union soldier during the Civil war. On the 25th of September, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and did active duty on the field until December 27, 1863, when he became draft surgeon for the board of enrollment for the third district of Wisconsin.

Following the close of the war Dr. Mason removed from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and when the medical department of the University of Wisconsin was organized, he accepted the professorship of gynecology in the university there. He continued his work as an educator and practitioner in that city until 1886, when he came to Spokane, continuing his professional duties here to the time of his retirement on the day on which he reached the age of eighty years. Sixty years of his life had been devoted to preparation for and in practice of the science of medicine and within that period he always held to the highest ideals concerning his profession, endeavoring to promote scientific knowledge and to make his understanding of the practical work of the profession as comprehensive and thorough as possible. It had been his custom to keep full memoranda of the cases which came under his observation and he had some very interesting records. These, together with his library and instruments, were destroyed during the great fire of 1889. The Doctor has performed many laparotomies and other difficult surgical operations, often with truly marvelous success. His contributions to medical literature include reports on the

vesico-vaginal fistula and reports of famous medical and surgical cases met in his extensive practice. Throughout his professional career Dr. Mason has stood high with his brethren of the medical fraternity and while in Wisconsin was honored with the presidency of the State Medical Society. He is an honorary member of the Northern Iowa Medical Society; a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; of the American Medical Association, of which he has been an officer; the Rocky Mountain Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of Washington, of which he was president in 1895; and of Spokane County Medical Society. He aided in organizing the last named in 1888 and during the first two years of its existence was its president.

In 1861, while yet a resident of Wisconsin, Dr. Mason was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide Brisbois, a native of that state. In 1886 he wedded Miss Ella J. Bean, who was also born in Wisconsin, and who holds a prominent position in social circles of Spokane. Dr. Mason has never had any children of his own, but some idea may be had of his intense love for his fellow beings from the fact that he and his wife have raised and educated five children, all of whom are happy and prosperous.

Fraternally Dr. Mason is well known as a member of Spokane Chapter, R. A. M., and Cataract Commandery, No. 2, K. T., of Spokane. He has long been prominent in the order and in his life has exemplified its beneficent spirit. He is likewise a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and has identified himself with many learned scientific bodies. He is the last of the Mason family and the last surviving member of his college class of 1853. To him has been accorded the prize of keen mentality in the evening of life. His has not been an old age of retrospection. He lives in the present and hopes for the future of his city and his country. He keeps in close touch with the important events of the day and gives out of the rich store of his wisdom and experience for the benefit of others.

D. LAURENCE SMITH, M. D.

In a history of the medical profession of Spokane, mention should be made of Dr. D. Laurence Smith, who has engaged in practice here constantly since 1888. In the intervening years, covering almost a quarter of a century, he has kept pace with the progress that has continually promoted the efficiency of the medical fraternity, and his ability has brought him a large business. He was born in New York city, July 24, 1849, a son of Joshua and Mary (Kelsey) Smith, who were residents of the metropolis. His father also won the M. D. degree, having been graduated from the College of London, but he never engaged in practice. After coming to America he carried on business interests for a time in New York, but in 1849 removed to San Francisco, California, where he was engaged in the importation of English goods.

Dr. Smith pursued his early education in the public schools of San Francisco, the Jesuit College of Santa Clara, California, and afterward attended the New York University, where he completed an academic course in 1883. He then began preparation for his chosen life work, pursuing his medical course in the New York University, winning his professional degree in 1887. He practiced there for one

year and in 1888 came to Spokane. He was en route for Seattle, intending to make that city his home, but an accident held up the train at Spokane, and utilizing the period of enforced waiting by taking a drive around the city, Dr. Smith was so well pleased with the district, that he decided to locate here. For twenty-four years he has practiced in Spokane, and his ability has kept him in the front ranks of the medical profession of the Inland Empire. He keeps in touch with what is being done by eminent members of the profession throughout the country and his perusal of the best medical literature has brought him wide knowledge of scientific principles. He has held the position of county physician and of county health officer, and also served as county coroner from 1902 until 1904. He is now president of the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital, and has done considerable and important hospital work in addition to his private practice.

In October, 1902, Dr. Smith was united in marriage to Katherine Hays at Portland, Oregon, a daughter of Isaac Hays of that city. Dr. Smith is connected with various fraternal organizations, and is now surgeon-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, of the Patriarchs Militant, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a life member of Lodge No. 228. He is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and with the Royal Highlanders and the Tribe of Ben Hur. In the strict path of his profession his membership relations are with the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. In his practice he is always careful in the diagnosis of his cases, and conscientious in the performance of his professional duties. His colleagues recognize his worth and ability and that public opinion is favorable to him is indicated in the liberal patronage accorded him.

A. G. GRAY.

Although one of the younger representatives of the Spokane bar, A. G. Gray has established himself in a creditable position as a representative of the legal profession here. He was born at Preston, Minnesota, on the 23d of January, 1876, his parents being A. D. and Emma (Seeley) Gray, the former a leading lawyer of Preston where he is now filling the office of district judge.

Through the period of his boyhood A. G. Gray largely devoted his attention to the acquirement of an education in the public and high schools of his native city. Whether an inherited tendency, natural predilection or environment had most to do with his selection of a life work, it would perhaps be difficult to determine. At all events he resolved that he would become a member of the bar, thus following in his father's footsteps, and to this end pursued the law course in the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. He then located for practice at Ada, Minnesota, where he remained for four years, and in 1904 came to Spokane, where he opened an office and has since engaged in practice, the number of his clients annually increasing while his work is becoming of more and more importance. He is strong in argument and his deductions follow in logical sequence. He never neglects to give a thorough preparation and is thus well fortified in his position, being able to defend his case by a correct citation of principle and precedent. In the field of politics he is also active, being identified

with the insurgent republicans. While he has never sought nor desired office for himself, he successfully managed the campaign of United States Senator Poindexter when he was a candidate for congress.

On the 12th of November, 1901, Mr. Gray was married to Miss Frances Washburn, a daughter of W. W. and Mattie (Horton) Washburn, of Preston, Minnesota. Their three children are Douglas, Horton and Elizabeth. The family attend the First Congregational church in which Mr. Gray holds membership. They reside at No. 1006 Woodfern avenue where, in 1908, he erected a pleasant dwelling. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in more strictly social lines he is connected with the Altamont and Civic Clubs. He has the happy faculty of winning friends and of retaining them and his circle of acquaintances in Spokane is constantly broadening.

GEORGE MUDGETT.

George Mudgett, a pioneer of Spokane and the Inland Empire, was born in Jones county, Iowa, December 25, 1856, and is a son of Gilman Clifford and Rebecca (Haymaker) Mudgett, of that place. His father was a farmer and attorney and was at one time the county judge of Jones county. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the call for troops to aid in the preservation of the Union, having organized Company L, Third Iowa Cavalry, of which he was made captain, serving with that rank for three years and later being mustered out as major of his regiment. In 1874 he removed westward with his wife and two of his sons, R. M. and George, establishing his home in Humboldt county, California.

Previous to that time George Mudgett had been a pupil in the public schools of Iowa and was a youth of eighteen at the time he left his native state for the Pacific coast. He was associated with his father and brother in farming and in the timber business in Humboldt county until October 1879, when he resolved to enter upon an independent business career and made his way north to Walla Walla, and there he remained in that vicinity until March, 1881, when he came to Spokane and entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under Engineer Harry McCartney, between Spokane and Pend d'Oreille Lake, after which he embarked in business on his own account, furnishing live hogs and poultry to the Chinese construction crews, numbering about ten thousand men, along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, between Sandpoint, Idaho and Drummond, Montana, covering a period of two years. Prosperity attended him in this undertaking, enabling him to purchase a ranch in the southeastern part of Whitman county, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In the fall of 1887, however, he returned to Spokane, where he engaged in the live-stock and butchering business. He thus continued actively in trade until the fall of 1894, when he was elected county treasurer on the people's party ticket for a term of two years. He was reelected and at the end of four years was out for one term to comply with the state statutes, after which he was again chosen, on the democratic ticket, for the same office which he held for two more terms, making a total of eight years' service in the office of county treasurer of Spokane county. His next public office was that of commissioner of streets and police of the city of Spokane, in which position he continued up to the time the

present commission form of government was instituted in the spring of 1911. His record in office was most creditable, characterized by fidelity to duty and business-like dispatch of the work of his office. He has been very prominent in the democratic party and is recognized as one of its leaders throughout this part of the northwest.

On the 10th day of June, 1885, at Genesee, Idaho, Mr. Mudgett was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Miller, a daughter of John B. and Marguerite (Phipps), Miller, of Whitman county, who were pioneers of the northwest. Mr. and Mrs. Mudgett have two children, Gilman Clifford and Sylvia Marguerite, both of this city. The family residence is at No. 1480 Mission avenue and was erected by Mr. Mudgett in 1908. He holds membership with the Woodmen of the World and has many sincere friends throughout the city and this section of the state. His ability is recognized by those who called him to office. His record as county treasurer is, indeed, a commendable one, which is indicated by the fact that he was four times elected to that position. Business men have confidence in him and entertain for him the warm regard which one man gives to another when he feels that he has had proof of his worth.

ELMORE F. BOYLES.

Great have been the obstacles and difficulties which Elmore F. Boyles has overcome in winning his way from a most humble and prosaic position in the business world to a place of affluence. Today he and his brother are the owners of Granby Court, one of the finest apartment buildings in the city and a monument to one of the best pieces of financiering ever done in the northwest. His life record is another illustration of the old adage that, "Where there is a will there is a way."

Iowa numbers Mr. Boyles as one of her native sons, his birth there occurring February 20, 1864. His parents, Edward F. and Nancy (Rowland) Boyles, were both natives of Ohio and the former was of Irish descent. He was born in 1825 and his life, which was devoted to the carpenter's trade, was terminated in death in 1885. He had for thirteen years survived his wife, who passed away in 1872. In their family were three sons and two daughters, the brothers of our subject being: Page, who has always been associated with Elmore F. in business projects; and John, who is connected with the Washington University at Seattle. The sisters are: Alice, the wife of Walter Reynolds, of Los Angeles, California; and Emma, the wife of Tom Gray, one of the first commissioners under the commission form of government in Keokuk, Iowa.

After acquiring his education in the country schools of his native state Elmore F. Boyles went to Arizona where he was employed as a miner and engineer in connection with the mines and afterward became boss of the company boarding house at Tombstone, Arizona. He there continued from 1886 until 1891, and in the latter year came to Spokane, bringing with him five thousand dollars which he had saved from his earnings. Soon all of this was lost and in 1896 he went to the mines on a prospecting trip, there continuing until 1899. He then returned to Spokane with his brother Page and their combined capital consisted of about



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five cents. The two brothers have never been separated, have had but one bank account and have ever worked and shared together in a rare example of brotherly love and devotion. Elmore F. Boyles has always taken the initiative, but Page Boyles has the executive ability, and thus the labors of each forms a complement to the labors of the other. They have shared together almost untold hardships and difficulties, and it was an arduous fight to gain a start after their return to Spokane, but in April, 1899, they established a diamond drill business under the name of the Inland Empire Cooperative Mining Company. The original members were to take interests in property and drill prospect holes, assessing their own stock for the purpose of paying for the work. By the 1st of August, they had ten thousand dollars in bank subject to check. After two years of failure to develop anything of value, the stockholders decided to put up no more money and the Boyles brothers turned to contracting with their outfit. They have since engaged in this undertaking and have built up a large business, bringing them in about eighteen thousand dollars annually. Operating under the name of the Boyles Brothers, they are known throughout this section of the country as men of marked business calibre and enterprise, resourceful far beyond the majority.

The process of the business development of Elmore F. Boyles and his brother is most interesting. As previously stated, he takes the initiative and his brother the executive management. In 1891 he sold some stock for A. L. White in the Old Ironsides mine, receiving as his commission two thousand shares. He regarded it practically as worthless but held it until 1900, in which year it became valuable. At the solicitation of Page Boyles, who has the utmost faith in the ability of his brother to accomplish whatever he sets out to do, Elmore F. Boyles in 1908 decided to erect a building. His cash capital, consisting of only fifty dollars, was put up in an option on part of lots 4, 5 and 6, block 25, Glovers resurvey addition to Spokane on Madison street, a half block south of Riverside. The price of the property was four thousand dollars. He sold Old Ironsides stock for twenty-five hundred dollars and at that time was drawing a salary of fifteen hundred dollars as manager of the Diamond Drill Mining Company. He paid for the lot and with seventeen hundred dollars which came to him from his wife he immediately contracted for the building of the basement of the property for twelve hundred dollars. It seemed that luck was with him and yet it was because those who became his associates in the business project felt faith in his ability and indefatigable industry. About that time through the agency of Andrew Shaw he met a man from the Pacific States Investment Company who decided to put up the money for the Boyles Brothers for the erection of a two-story brick building covering part of the ground, the cost to be sixteen thousand dollars. Through George Braley they were enabled to obtain furniture from the Grote Rankin Company to the amount of seven thousand dollars, Mr. Braley standing his security. The rental of the building and the wages of the brothers enabled Mr. Boyles to develop the property until it is one of the finest apartment buildings of this city, known as Granby Court, so named in compliment to the Granby Company, whose stock was really responsible for the building. This is now a three-story and basement structure, containing seventy-five rooms, with all modern improvements, representing an outlay of forty-two thousand dollars for the building and fifteen thousand dollars for the furniture. In this enterprise Elmore Boyles has justified the faith of his brother as to his ability. He and his wife are conducting the house, which

is one of the most desirable apartment houses of Spokane. Thus from comparative poverty and obscurity Mr. Boyles has steadily worked his way upward until he is now well known in the business circles of the northwest.

On the 24th of May, 1904, Mr. Boyles was united in marriage to Mrs. E. A. DeVol. In politics he is a republican, active in the work of the party and liberal in its support. The day on which he attained his majority he signed a petition for admission to the Masonic fraternity which was acted upon that same night in Clayton county, Iowa. A committee was immediately organized and in thirty days he was accepted and initiated. He has since been a loyal representative of the craft and is now affiliated with Spokane Lodge, No. 84, F. & A. M. He is also a life member of the Spokane Athletic Club, of which he became an early representative. He is a contributing member to the Chamber of Commerce and is also a steady and liberal contributor to charity, accomplishing much good in this way. Moreover, he is ever ready to extend a helping hand to those who are attempting to make their way upward. He remembers his own struggles and is quick to encourage and assist young men of enterprise, determination and honorable purpose.

FRANK ROSENHAUPT.

The real builders and promoters of a country are not those who formulate the policy of government or even keep in running order the governmental machinery, but those who make practical demonstration of the resources of the state and utilize its opportunities in the upbuilding of important business enterprises. In such connection Frank Rosenhaupt is well known, and is not only closely associated with manufacturing and commercial interests in Spokane but has also given practical demonstration of the advantages which the state affords for the cultivation of apples in nonirrigated districts. He was born in La Salle, Illinois, November 10, 1872, the son of Joseph Rosenhaupt, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. He came to Spokane in March, 1887, and completed his studies here. He entered upon a course of mining engineering but abandoned this in order to associate himself in business with his father shortly after the big fire of 1889. Theirs was a mercantile enterprise, located at the corner of Howard and Riverside streets, in the old Ziegler block, which at that time was the most prominent corner of the city. He has been continuously connected with the trade since that time, the business being now conducted under the firm name of the Chicago Clothing Company, Inc. After the fire they resumed business in a tent, where the Jamieson block now stands, and later secured a lease on the Eagle building, which was the first brick block erected in Spokane after the big fire, its location being the corner of Stevens and Riverside streets. The business outgrew, its quarters there and the company leased the Hyde block, which they occupied for eighteen years, removing thence to their present magnificent quarters in the Paulsen block on Riverside, in April, 1899.

While an extensive business in the clothing trade has been developed, the firm remaining as leaders in this field in Spokane, Mr. Rosenhaupt has not confined his attention solely to that line, but in other fields of activity has proven his business discernment as sound and his methods as practical as in commercial fields. Associated with his father he purchased six hundred and forty acres of land fifteen miles

southeast of the city on the line of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, and planted it to orchards which he has since been cultivating and improving. Twelve thousand trees have been set out under the personal supervision of Frank Rosenhaupt, whose labors have transformed the district, entirely wild and undeveloped, into not only one of the most beautiful but also one of the most valuable fruit-raising properties of Washington. Four thousand trees are now bearing and the orchard is noted as one of the finest commercial fruit-raising properties in the district. Their land is a nonirrigated section and in developing the property Mr. Rosenhaupt had the soil tested and made a study of the varieties of apples which could be best raised here. At the national apple show in Spokane he exhibited ten boxes of apples on which he received a deserved diploma, the judges assuring him that he had the best keeping and best flavored apples raised on nonirrigated land in the exhibit. Having faith in his own judgment and that of experts concerning the adaptability of the soil to apple-growing, he has proven the correctness of his views in this connection and the result has been truly gratifying. The task which he understood was a most arduous one, requiring the removal of timber, the breaking of the ground and the making of all kinds of tests as to what kind of apples should be planted, but the splendid orchard is today the visible evidence of the labor and sound judgment of Mr. Rosenhaupt, who is one of the pioneers in the nonirrigated apple business from a commercial standpoint. He has had full charge of the work and has made his one of the show places of the county. For eight years he has been assiduously studying the apple and fruit-raising business and has sold much stock to nurseries, having recently supplied to the Washington Nursery Company at Toppenish the scions for two hundred and fifty thousand apple trees. Since his trees have come into bearing Chicago commission merchants have offered him splendid prices for his crop, offering to take all that he has raised. While Mr. Rosenhaupt has been in active charge of the business from the outset, his father is financially interested in the undertaking and they also have irrigated lands on the Snake river, where they expect to put in fruit in 1912 if they find that soil and other conditions there are favorable.

Frank Rosenhaupt is a member of Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., but has little time for social interests, concentrating his energies upon his business which is constantly growing in volume and importance, his labors contributing to general prosperity as well as to individual success, inasmuch as he proves what can be done in apple-raising in nonirrigated districts and thus sets an example which others may follow.

WILLIAM H. MACFARLAN.

William H. Macfarlan, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Spokane, was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 28, 1856, a son of Dr. Ebenezer and Clemenia E. (Holley) Macfarlan. The father's birth occurred in New York city, where he practiced medicine for fifty-one years. He was of Scotch descent, his ancestors coming from Scotland in 1810. The mother was a direct descendant from John Holley, who was one of the early settlers of Connecticut, locating at Stamford early in the seventeenth century. Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlan, both of whom are

now deceased, were the parents of three children : William H., who is the subject of this review; Frederick T., who is residing in New York city; and Charles A., also of New York.

When William H. Macfarlan was but a child, his parents removed from Brooklyn to New York city, and in the latter place he acquired his education. After finishing the course of study offered by the public schools he entered the banking business with the Bank of America, where he remained for eleven years. Subsequently he engaged in the real-estate business until 1889, in which year he came to Spokane. Upon his arrival here he again engaged in the real-estate business, making a specialty of city property. In addition to this he also conducts a fire insurance business. He has been prominently identified with various mining interests and is at present secretary and treasurer of the East Hercules Extension Mining Company of the Coeur d'Alene district. He is also a director of the company. For more than twenty years Mr. Macfarlan has been actively interested in the development of this city, and has had much influence in its extension and growth.

Politically Mr. Macfarlan is prominently identified with the democratic party, and for a number of years was a member of the county central committee. He holds membership in the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. Loyal in his friendships and honorable in his business relations he stands on a firm footing in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

JOHN J. HUMMEL.

John J. Hummel, president of the Multitype Machine Company of Spokane, is by birth a Hollander, possessing in a marked degree the practical qualities of mind and tenacity of purpose for which this people are noted. His birth occurred at Nithinsen, Province Groningen, Netherlands, June 5, 1876, his parents being John H. and Peteke (Drent) Hummel. The first eleven years of his life were spent in his native land, and in later years, when the cares and seriousness of life grow oppressive, he relaxes for a moment and indulges in reminiscences of his home by the sea, where were the long low sand dunes and the dykes to protect the town from the ruthlessness of the ocean but over which the music of the waves traveled.

In 1887 John J. Hummel came with his parents to America and settled in Muskegon, Michigan, where the father engaged in agriculture. In the public schools of that city John Hummel acquired his education, which was supplemented by much home study, and during this time he also assisted his father in his agricultural pursuits. For a period of ten years following his school course in Muskegon he continued to work on the home farm, also learned the printer's trade, and developed, from the natural bent of his mind, a great interest in sociological, economic, philosophic, theological and scientific problems. Subsequently he went to Chicago and later to Davenport, Iowa. In 1907 he came to Spokane, and during his five years' residence here has, by his progress, proven what can be accomplished by conserving all energies and expending them in the special work where lies one's greatest ability.



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Mr. Hummel is now numbered among the inventors of the land of his adoption. When a youth battling with and trying to solve the mysteries of typesetting, the idea of inventing a machine to fill a very evident need originated, and since its birth he has devoted much time to the study of typesetting and typecasting machines, and the result is the multitype, which many printers believe to be the ideal typesetting machine of the immediate future, it differing from the linotype and monotype in that it accomplishes by machine work what has heretofore been done by hand in most printing establishments. The multitype machine promises to be of great commercial value. It has a field of its own and is demonstrating how thousands of dollars can be saved annually with also great economy in time and labor. When the inventor realized the worth of his product he interested prominent printers and machinists in the invention and a company was formed and a trial machine built. Subsequently the Multitype Machine Company was incorporated for one million dollars with John J. Hummel as president, but the capital stock has since been increased to ten million dollars. The experimental shop which the company now operates was installed in 1910, but plans are now being made to expand their works in order to facilitate the manufacture of their larger machines. Remarkable certainly has been the evolution of the printing industry since the epochal day Laurens Coster dropped his hand-carved letter on the sand and by its impression gained the first idea of reproducing manuscripts with movable type.

Mr. Hummel has kept his mind and time so occupied he has found no opportunity to affiliate with any lodge or club. He is unmarried, his parents at present making their home with him. He holds membership in the First Presbyterian church of Spokane. In his political views he is a near socialist, his naturally analytic mind being impressed with the problems of the capitalist's oppression of the laboring man and his consequent resistance. His vote is always given to the party working for the betterment of social relations.

Although still a comparatively young man he has made good use of his years, depending upon no outside aid or circumstances but exerting his powers to the utmost, always on the alert for improvement, never regarding any attainment as final but rather as a starting point for further achievement.

CHARLES M. CREGO.

Charles M. Crego, secretary of the William Musser Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Montgomery and Pearl streets, Spokane, was born in Woodstock, Illinois, August 24, 1855, a son of George and Adelaide Crego of that place, his father devoting his energies to farming in that district When he had mastered the course of instruction in the public schools of Woodstock the son was sent to Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Illinois, but did not complete the full course there. After leaving college he entered the lumber business in southern Iowa and, acquainting himself with the trade in all of its departments, has since made continuous progress in that field of activity. In 1880 he became secretary and manager of the Lewis Lumber Company with headquarters at Centerville, Iowa, and his identification with the lumber trade of Spokane dates from January, 1908, at which time the

William Musser Lumber & Manufacturing Company was organized. He has been the secretary and general manager of the business since that time and has contributed in substantial measure to its success. On the 21st of August, 1910, their plant at Spokane was destroyed by fire, since which time they have dealt principally in timber, handling large properties. In addition to his lumber interests Mr. Crego is president of the Washington Land & Irrigation Company which has developed a tract of fruit orchards covering about twelve hundred acres. He is also the secretary and manager of the Cameron Lumber Company, Limited, and a trustee of the Roach Timber Company. All these profit by his energy and determination, which are ever a stimulus to any enterprise with which he became connected.

In June, 1908, Mr. Crego was united in marriage to Miss Lydia E. Aholtz, of Spokane. He has never been active in politics. He is a Mason and has attained high rank in the fraternity as is indicated by the fact that he now holds membership in El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Spokane Club and during the years of his residence here has made consecutive progress along business lines which will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. His efforts have at no time been such as required disguise for he has ever followed constructive measures in the conduct of his business and is willing to meet fair competition and win his success through merit.

LEWIS R. STRITESKY.

Among Spokane's architects who have been prominently connected with the building interests and improvement of the city during the past decade, is Lewis R. Stritesky, who arrived here in 1892. He is now practicing his profession as a partner of Francis P. Rooney, a connection which has been maintained since 1909. He was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, February 24, 1866, and is a son of John and Katherine (Dostal) Stritesky. His father was a farmer of Wisconsin, and in the public schools of his native county the son pursued his education. He afterward attended the University of Illinois, remaining a student there during the years of 1889 and 1890, his time being given to the mastery of the architectural course. He afterward went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he put his theoretical training to the practical test in two years' service in the office of the leading architects of that city. In 1892 he arrived in Spokane and for some years was connected with W. A. Ritchie as a follower of his profession. He also spent several years in British Columbia, where he engaged in mining operations and in 1902 returned to Spokane, where he practiced his profession alone until 1904. He was then joined by R. C. Sweatt, in a partnership relation under the firm name of Stritesky & Sweatt, and they were accorded a large clientage that made their business a very successful one. Among some of the principal buildings which they designed was the Schade Brewery, the Shoshone county courthouse at Wallace, Idaho, and the Westminster apartments of Spokane. In 1906 this firm was dissolved and Mr. Stritesky practiced his profession alone until 1909, when he formed a partnership with Francis P. Rooney which exists at the present time. They have a large clientele and their business gained for them recognition as leading architects of the city. Mr. Stritesky is also secretary of the Schade Brewing Company, which position he has occupied since its organization in 1908.

Fraternally Mr. Stritesky is connected with Spokane Lodge, No. 84, F. & A. M. His home relations have been of a most pleasant nature until in May, 1908, death deprived him of his wife. It was on the 22d of August, 1906, in Spokane, that he married Miss Meldora Ice, a daughter of James K. Ice, of Champaign county, Illinois. Mrs. Stritesky was also an architect, having graduated from the architectural school of the University of Illinois, and devoted her attention to the profession after coming to Spokane. She died in May, 1908, leaving a daughter, Mildred Nellie. Mr. Stritesky resides at No. 2024 West Ninth avenue, which residence was erected by him in 1906.

JOHN M. GLEESON.

John M. Gleeson, attorney at law, with office in the Lindelle building, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, April 4, 1871, a son of John and Margaret (Reil) Gleeson of that city. His father was a prosperous farmer of Iowa, but during the early boyhood of his son John he disposed of his interests in that state and removed to Chamberlain, South Dakota, where he still resides, while Mrs. Gleeson passed away in 1907. He has been somewhat active in public life there, serving at one time as judge of the municipal court.

In the public schools of Chamberlain, John M. Gleason pursued his education until graduated from the high school, when he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for a short time. He came to Spokane in 1890 where he engaged in school teaching for a few years and during this period devoted his leisure hours to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1894 and in 1896 opened offices himself and has successfully followed his chosen profession since.

In politics Mr. Gleeson is a progressive republican but has never sought nor held public office. In June, 1899, he was married to Miss Maude M. Nolan, a daughter of James and Susan Nolan, of Spokane, and they have two sons: Harold, who is a pupil in the public schools; and William.

ALGERNON O. COLBURN.

Algernon O. Colburn, engaged in the practice of law in Spokane, came to this city in June, 1910, and is yet a young man who has won recognition as one of the rising and progressive attorneys of this city. He was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 4, 1884, and is a son of Chester J. and Annette (Osmer) Colburn. His father was a grain merchant who operated elevators and conducted important transactions in connection with the grain trade. In his native city the son entered the public schools, mastered the work of the various grades in the high school and subsequently entered the University of Minnesota, where he pursued both an academic and law course, being graduated in 1908 with the degree of B. L. When taking his university course he was a member of the inter-collegiate debating team and as such represented his school with honor on various occasions. He was then admitted to the bar and engaged in practice for two years in his native city but believed that the rapidly growing Pacific coast country offered better opportunities

to young men and in June, 1910, arrived in Spokane, where he has since made his home. During the two years of his residence here he has continuously progressed in his profession and his ability has won him recognition as an able attorney.

Mr. Colburn is a republican in politics but has never aspired to public office. However he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, regarding it as the duty as well as the privilege of every man to exercise his right of franchise. He is associated with the Delta Chi fraternity and belongs to the Spokane Bar Association, the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and the First Presbyterian church, associations which indicate the nature of his interests and his activities.

ISAAC CHASE LIBBY.

Isaac Chase Libby is a teacher of ancient languages and head of the department in the Lewis and Clark high school of Spokane, in which connection he has contributed much toward maintaining the high standard of education which has given to this city a school system of which her residents have every reason to be proud. He was born at Cornish, Maine, March 1, 1852, and is a brother of Dr. George W. Libby, in whose sketch on another page of this work is given something of their ancestral history. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Cumberland county, Maine, and when eighteen years of age he entered the Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Maine, where he completed his college preparatory work. He then entered the old Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated three years later with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He made his own way through college, his labors during vacation periods largely providing him with necessary funds. He afterward engaged in teaching school and then accepted a position as assistant superintendent of the Maine State Reform School at Cape Elizabeth, Maine. After three months' service in that position he returned to the Wesleyan University and finished that year in post-graduate work in the classics and in physics. In 1876 he was elected vice principal of the high school of Middletown, Connecticut, where he remained for two years, and in 1878 became principal, also serving in that capacity for two years. In 1880 he accepted a position as principal of the high school of Great Falls, New Hampshire, serving during 1880 and 1881. His family continued to reside in Middletown, Connecticut, to which place he returned in the latter year and engaged in private tutoring for about a year. During that period he was also pastor of the Methodist church in West Rocky Hill, Connecticut, a suburb of Hartford.

During his college days Professor Libby became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and in 1878 his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. In the summer of 1882 he was directed by the late Bishop E. G. Andrews to come to Spokane and take the presidency of the old Spokane College, which was then in the process of construction. While serving there he was also pastor of the First Methodist church, acting as its first pastor after it became a separate charge. For two years, from 1884 to 1886, he and his wife conducted the Spokane English and Classical School, a private institution. Owing to the failure of his health he then resumed farm life, in which he continued from 1886 to 1897, but in the meantime served as superintendent of schools of Spokane county for two years, from 1889

to 1891. In 1887 he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in the northeastern part of Spokane, including what is now known as Hay's Park and Broadview addition. In 1897 he accepted the position of teacher of Latin and Greek in the Spokane high school. On the 1st of January, 1902, he was elected teacher of Latin, German and history in the State Normal School at Cheney, serving through the remainder of the year, after which he was elected for the coming year. However, at the request of the city superintendent of schools of Spokane he returned to this city and was made head of the department of ancient languages of the high school, which position he holds today.

Professor Libby was married July 25, 1877, to Miss Martha E. Libby, of Westbrook, Maine, a daughter of C. Edwin and Anne (Cobb) Libby. They have four children: Mary L., the wife of Rev. John L. Carpenter, of Spokane; Ruth R., an accomplished pianist, now of Anaconda, Montana; Laura M., the wife of John W. Corliss, of Walla Walla; and Paul T., of Spokane. Professor Libby has never been identified with politics in any way except as county superintendent of schools, as above stated, and does not belong to any clubs. He is, however, a member of Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M.; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Phi Nu Theta, a college fraternity more commonly known as the Eclectic; and the Spokane branch of the Archaeological Institute of America, of which he has been secretary-treasurer since its establishment in 1909. He is a member of the Union Park Methodist church and a member of the official board in the capacity of steward and local preacher. In 1896, as a lay delegate from Spokane, he attended the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church held in Cleveland, Ohio. His life has been a serviceable one in the world. He has ever been actuated by high purposes, has always striven to reach lofty ideals and in the profession of teaching has contributed much to the intellectual progress of the communities in which he has labored.

CHARLES A. FLEMING.

A city official as popular as he is efficient is now serving as city clerk, which position he has filled continuously since 1908, or for a period of eight years. He was born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, March 21, 1868, his parents being Michael and Catherine Fleming, of that city, both of whom were pioneer residents of the Badger state. His father had removed from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Wisconsin when the latter state was a territory and the mother was born there during territorial days. For a number of years Michael Fleming engaged in the lumber business, becoming one of the representative and prosperous merchants of Eau Claire. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

Charles A. Fleming is indebted to the educational opportunities offered by the public-school system of Wisconsin for his early mental training. He attended the graded and high schools of his native town and later took up the study of law in the office of a local attorney. His reading was thorough and a retentive memory gave him such an adequate knowledge of the law as to secure his admission to the bar in 1896. He remained in practice for only a brief period in Wisconsin and in the spring of 1897 came to Spokane, where he engaged in active law practice until

appointed city clerk in 1908. No higher testimonial of his efficiency could be given than the fact that he has been annually reappointed since that time and remains the present incumbent in the office, the duties of which he has carefully systematized and discharges with marked ability. While a democrat in principle and formerly an active worker in the party, he has done no campaigning since he entered his present position, nor is he connected with any outside business, but concentrates his whole time and attention upon the duties which devolve upon him and which are constantly increasing owing to Spokane's rapid growth. When he was first appointed city clerk there was a population of less than forty thousand while today the inhabitants of the city number more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

On the 27th of December, 1898, Charles A. Fleming was married at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, to Miss Cora Thompson, a daughter of G. Taber Thompson, of that place. They now have two sons, Albert Thompson and George B. Mr. Fleming belongs to the Elks lodge of Spokane but is not a club man. He possesses rather a retiring disposition, his interest centering in his home, yet he has many friends whom he has won through his gentlemanly and courteous treatment of all with whom he comes in contact either in the discharge of his official duties or in the social affairs of life.

HON. HORATIO N. BELT.

Among the builders and makers of Spokane Horatio N. Belt was numbered, and that he enjoyed the confidence, honor and good will of his fellow townsmen was manifest in his election to the mayoralty of the city, in which office his administration was extremely beneficial, holding in check restless and unlawful elements and promoting many valuable projects along the line of general improvement.

A native of Illinois, he was born in Jersey county, October 1, 1841, and traced his ancestry back to one of two brothers who came from England soon after the Revolutionary war. The family has since been prominent in the new world. The father of Horatio N. Belt was a soldier of the war of 1812 under General Jackson and died in 1869, on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

Horatio N. Belt had the usual experience which fall to the lot of the farm boy who divides his time between the work of the fields and the acquirement of an education. He afterward engaged in teaching school for five years but thinking to find greater profit in commercial enterprises, he then engaged in the conduct of a flour mill and general mercantile establishment in Jersey county, Illinois, success attending him in this venture by reason of his well directed energy and his unfaltering determination. He continued in business there until 1882, when he removed to Bunker Hill, Illinois, where in connection with other interests he engaged in the banking business under the firm style of Belt Brothers & Company. In 1887 he came to Spokane and invested largely in real estate, purchasing an interest in the Ross Park addition and building a home there. He was one of the promoters of the Ross Park Street Railway Company, the first successful



H. N. BELT

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electric line west of the Missouri river. In all business affairs he displayed sound judgment that had its root in a close study of the situation and of its possibilities.

Mr. Belt was also prominent in the public life of the city and in 1891 was chosen as a member of the city council. In 1895 he was honored with the highest gift that his fellow townsmen could bestow upon him, election to the mayoralty for a term of one year, and was again elected to the same office for two years in 1896. He was Spokane's chief executive during the most trying period in the history of the city, when the panic, Coxey's army, the American Railway Union strike and other things conspired against peace and prosperity. His popularity among the working people saved many riots and prevented bloodshed. In 1896 he was prominently mentioned for governor at the Ellensburg convention and would have been almost the unanimous choice of the delegates had not the question of location defeated him. Spokane then had the congressman and attorney general, and the party could not place him on the ticket. He was very popular with the silver republicans and those making the fusion party of the state. He was a close and discriminating student of the questions of the day and gave earnest consideration to the position and possibilities of his party relative to the best interests of the majority.

On the 16th of December, 1869, in Jersey county, Illinois, Mr. Belt was united in marriage to Miss Martha Tipton and they have three children: Cora L., who is now the widow of L. S. Roberts and has two children, Dorothy L. and Marshall A. Roberts; William L., an expert accountant now residing in San Francisco; and Horatio C., an attorney of Seattle.

Mr. Belt belonged to the Masonic order and held membership in the First Presbyterian church, to the teachings, of which he was ever loyal, its principles dominating his life in all of its varied phases. He died in that faith August 22, 1900, and thus passed from life one who had had an important part to play in the history of Spokane, in molding its destiny and shaping its policy as well as in promoting its business activity. The same spirit of advancement which actuated him in all his private relations was manifest in his public life and any movement with which he became connected was benefited thereby.

SIDNEY H. WENTWORTH.

Sidney H. Wentworth, practicing law at the Spokane bar since 1908, was born at Brewer, Maine, July 28, 1877. His parents, Benjamin and Annabelle (Wakefield) Wentworth, came to this city in 1889 from Thomaston, Maine, and the father was for a time employed in the C. & C. mills, while later he entered the service of the Washington Water Power Company and is now with the Exchange National Bank.

Sidney H. Wentworth pursued his education in the public schools of Spokane and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1896. He then entered Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts, as a member of the class of 1900 and when his course there was completed, and liberal education qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties, he returned to Spokane and was employed by Jones & Dillingham for about a year. At the end of that time he too became con-

nected with the Exchange National Bank but, thinking to find a professional career more congenial and hoping also to find it more profitable, he returned to the east in 1904 and pursued a law course in Harvard University. He was graduated with the class of 1907, at once returned to the Pacific coast and that year was admitted to the bar, since which time he has engaged in practice here. He is now one of the referees in bankruptcy for the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Washington and aside from this he has a good clientage, which indicates that he is making steady progress in his chosen profession.

Mr. Wentworth resides with his parents at No. 1049 Eleventh avenue. His political support is given to the republican party. He is not a member of any secret order or society but belongs to the University Club and in its membership has many friends.

JOHN L. DIRKS.

John L. Dirks, for twenty years a practitioner at the Spokane bar, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 81, 1866, a son of Leonard and Maria (Greenwood) Dirks. The father was for many years in charge of the cabinet work of the J. G. Brill Car Company. When a boy he had come from Holland, his native country, to America and settled in Philadelphia, but passed away many years ago.

In the public schools of his native city John L. Dirks pursued his education and in 1882 when a youth of fifteen years he came to Washington, settling at Ellensburg, where at one time he filled the position of assistant postmaster. For eleven years he resided at that place and during the latter part of his residence there he took up the study of law, largely mastering the principles of jurisprudence and thus qualifying for admission to the bar. He was licensed to practice in the courts of this state in September, 1902, and came at once to Spokane where he has since followed his profession.

Mr. Dirks was married in Ellensburg, Washington, September 27, 1892, to Miss Hattie C. Scott, and unto them have been born two children, Donald and Dorothy. He has never sought public honors nor office, preferring to give undivided attention to his professional duties.

GEORGE M. FERRIS.

Among the law firms practicing in the courts at Spokane is that of Cannon, Ferris, Swan & Lally, which was formed on the 1st of August, 1910. For a number of years previous to this, however, Mr. Ferris had been associated with the senior member and had been a representative of the legal profession here from October, 1903. He was born at Sterling, Illinois, July 24, 1878, his parents being George Joseph and Katherine (Ryan) Ferris, the former an engineer on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. When a lad of six years he became a pupil in the public schools of his native city and afterward had the benefit of instruction in Beloit College, at Beloit, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the

class of 1898. He afterward attended the Northern Illinois Law College at Dixon, Illinois, and was graduated therefrom in 1902. During his college days he became a noted ball player and supported himself while pursuing his studies by playing on the Rockford, Illinois, team and later with the Omaha team of the Western League. In 1902 he came to Spokane and played professional ball with the Spokane team during the sessions of 1902-06, inclusive, while the winter months were devoted to his law practice. He was admitted to the bar here in October, 1903, and remained alone in practice for a time but later became associated with Mr. Cannon, and on the 1st of August, 1910, the present law firm of Cannon, Ferris, Swan & Lally was formed. In the courts Mr. Ferris is an advocate of power and influence and both judges and juries hear him with attention and deep interest. His thought is always clear and logical, his deductions sound, and the zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession and the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct.

In February, 1904, Mr. Ferris was united in marriage to Miss Renick Gimble, a daughter of John S. and Carrie (Carpenter) Gimble, of Spokane. They now have one child, Martin E., six years of age. Mr. Ferris was manager of the Spokane baseball team in 1906. He is very popular in this city and has made hosts of friends by his ability as a ball player and his gentlemanly conduct at all times. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus but has never taken active part in politics or held public office.

JOHN H. FEATHERSTON.

John H. Featherston was one of the founders of the business that is now conducted under the name of the Imperial Coffee & Tea Company. Of the company he is now vice president and manager and his labors have been a strong element in the development and expansion of this business, which is today the largest of the kind in the Inland Empire. His record does not display any unusual factors, yet the fact that his insight and sagacity enabled him to recognize an opportunity and his laudable ambition prompted him to its utilization. In legitimate lines of trade he has won his prosperity and his history shows what may be accomplished when industry and determination form the basis of success.

Mr. Featherston is a native of Montreal, Canada, his birth there occurring October 20, 1870. His parents were William Ralph and Julia Richie (Macalister) Featherston, and the father was a merchant of that city. Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, John H. Featherston pursued his education in public and private schools there and in McGill University, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the degrees of B. A. S. Recognizing the fact that the trend of emigration and of business activity was westward, he at once made his way into British Columbia, where he devoted his energies to mining until 1897. In that year he came to Spokane, having noted its business conditions and its opportunities. Here he opened an office as assayer, and soon afterward entered into partnership with A. W. McMorran, under the firm name of McMorran & Featherston. His partner was a drug chemist and together they began the manufacture of druggist's

sundries, afterward extending their line to include extracts and spices. About a year later H. E. Curtis purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business under the name of the Spokane Extract & Spice Company. In 1903 the business was incorporated under that name, Mr. Featherston remaining as vice president and manager. On the 1st of January, 1908, the McClintock-Trunkey Company purchased the Curtis interest in the business and in February, 1911, the name was changed to the Imperial Coffee & Tea Company. Their trade in tea and coffee is today the largest in the Inland Empire. In 1910 they roasted about a half million pounds of coffee and the present year will considerably increase their sales. They have the most complete facilities for roasting and grinding coffee and spices to be found in the Inland Empire and their business is being developed along progressive lines, every effort being put forth to make the house known to the trade and to insure an increased patronage. They base their success upon the quality of their goods, the personnel of their house and their service to their customers.

On the 1st of January, 1900, Mr. Featherston was married to Miss Edna Lee Perrine, a daughter of Mrs. Josephine Perrine, of Spokane. Mr. Featherston takes no active part in politics and belongs to no fraternal orders or clubs. However, he holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce and seeks the development, growth and improvement of the city through that avenue. He is also a member of the Westminster Congregational church, of which he has served as a trustee. His life, at all times upright and honorable, is in harmony with his professions and commends him to the confidence and good-will of his fellowmen.

RUDOLPH DORN.

Rudolph Dorn, manager at Spokane for the Aetna Life Insurance Company, was born February 28, 1852, at Würzburg, Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of Paul and Katherine Dorn of that city. His education was acquired in the public and high schools there, after which he joined the Fifth Bavaria Infantry Regiment and served through the Franco-German war. At the battle of Woerth, on the 6th of August, 1870, he was wounded. He participated in the siege of Paris and at length was mustered out because his physical condition rendered him unfit for field service, but he was recommended for commissary duty, which, however, he declined to accept. After regaining his health he went to Vienna, Austria, where for some years he followed an insurance brokerage business, representing a number of German companies. Attracted to America in 1888, he first made location in Bloomington, Illinois, where he became treasurer of the Mason Air Brake & Signal Company, with headquarters in Chicago, until 1893. In that year his recognized ability led to his appointment to the position of general agent for the Aetna Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Helena, Montana. He discharged his duties in that connection so capably and promptly that in 1899 he was made manager for Washington, Idaho and Montana, with headquarters in Spokane. His long experience has made him thoroughly qualified for the onerous duties that devolve upon him in a position of large responsibility. He is today recognized as one of the foremost representatives of insurance interests in the northwest.

On the 19th of June, 1872, at Sinbach, Bavaria, Mr. Dorn was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Sturney, a daughter of Christian Sturney of that city. They have one son, Siegfried A. G. Dorn, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Dorn is identified with several societies, including the German War Veterans of 1870-1, the Elks Lodge, No. 228, of which he is a life member, the Knights of Columbus, in which he has attained the fourth degree, and the Spokane Club. He is a man of pleasing personality whose life experiences have counted much in the development of character and he has made many friends here.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL.

John M. Campbell is the vice president of the Spokane Title Company, whose financial rating places it on a high plane of the business interests of this character in Washington. He had liberal educational advantages to serve as the foundation for his success but no financial aid at the outset of his career. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, December 2, 1876, and came of distinctively honorable and representative ancestry, his parents being Professor John and Esther (Bradshaw) Campbell. His father devoted much of his life to study. He died at the age of sixty-five years. His widow long survived and passed away in 1901.

John M. Campbell acquired his early education in the public schools of Detroit and afterward attended the Orchard Lake Military Academy prior to entering the University of Michigan, in which he was a student for about two years. He left the university before finishing his course in order to come to Spokane in the spring of 1889, here joining an older brother, A. D. Campbell, who was manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city.

John M. Campbell worked with his brother for a time and then sought employment in the mines in this vicinity. His ability and resourcefulness enabled him to advance rapidly and he filled the position of superintendent of some of the best mines in this part of the country. In 1896-7 he was in Alaska, going by way of the overland trail into Dawson. He met the usual experiences of such a trip and of life in that unsettled and undeveloped region. Not meeting with the success that he anticipated, he returned to Spokane and here entered the abstract business, which in time led him into other fields. In 1901 he organized the Realty Abstract Company and was its president until 1908, when this company, with eight others, consolidated under the name of the Spokane Title Company, of which Mr. Campbell has since been the vice president. It has a fully paid-up capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and ranks as one of the strongest financial concerns on the coast. Mr. Campbell's previous experience in the abstract business and his thorough knowledge of realty values constitute him an important factor in the management and control of the business in which he is now engaged.

On the 17th of March, 1911, occurred the marriage of Mr. Campbell and Miss Juanita Hinckley, whose father came to Spokane from California in 1879 as division superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railway. He was thus identified with railway interests until he met his death by accident about 1895.

Mr. Campbell votes with the republican party and is an ardent advocate of its principles but has never aspired to office. His name is on the membership roll of

Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. and he is well known as a popular member of the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He believes in that progress which is tempered by a safe conservatism and therefore takes no unwarranted risks. In every possible manner he safeguards the interests of his clients and at the same time develops his business along substantial lines which make it a constantly growing force in the financial circles of the city.

WILLIAM J. HARRIS.

William J. Harris, a Spokane capitalist interested in many paying mining propositions and also in hotel properties in Spokane, was born in Halton county, Ontario, on the 17th of August, 1859. His parents, William Wellington and Hannah (Aikins) Harris, were pioneer residents of that section of Canada, to which the father removed with his parents from Pennsylvania about 1815. William Wellington Harris was a young lad at that time and in the ensuing years he experienced all of the hardships and privations of frontier life and aided in all the arduous labor incident to the establishment of a home and the development of business interests in a new district. Both he and his wife have been dead many years. Of their family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, four of the brothers came to the west and are well known as business men in the various sections where they reside. John Harris owns and operates a large stock farm on the Salmon river. Daniel Harris, who was one of the pioneers of the Rossland mining camp of British Columbia, now lives in Vancouver, British Columbia, with his four sons and one daughter, who have the distinction of being the discoverers of the Nine Mile mountain near Hazelton, British Columbia, and who are owners of the American Boy group and the Silver Cup mine of that section. Thomas Harris, another brother of the family, now living at Creston, British Columbia, was the discoverer of the White Grouse Mountain district, near the headwaters of the East Kootenai river, and is the owner of several group claims, the most prominent of which is the Bonshaw mine. Of the two brothers who remained in the east, Joseph Harris still lives on the old farm in Ontario, while Hugh Harris, also a farmer, resides about sixteen miles from the old homestead.

William J. Harris received such educational advantages as his native county afforded. The schools, however, were mostly little log buildings and the methods of instruction were quite primitive. As soon as old enough to handle the plow William J. Harris began work in the fields and did other labor incident to farm life. He was quite young when his father died and he afterward left home, coming to the United States when but twelve years of age. For a time he was employed on a farm near Osage, Iowa, and, accumulating a little money, he worked his way all over Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, finally settling in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. In the fall of 1884, when the Coeur d'Alene mining excitement broke out, he disposed of his interest in Sioux Falls and made his way to that district, where he arrived with about four thousand dollars in cash. He had no experience in mining and after sixty days found himself entirely without capital. He did not become discouraged, however, and the next five years of his life he spent in mining and doing any kind of honest work that he could secure. He was one of the first men to work on the

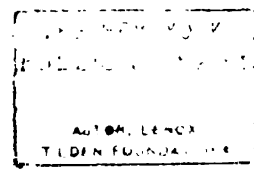
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WILLIAM J. HARRIS



MRS. WILLIAM J. HARRIS


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famous Sullivan & Bunker Hill mine, which was his first experience in hard rock mining. As Mr. Harris states, his five years were not a success as far as money was concerned. It was all hard work and very little reward; but he gained much valuable experience which proved the foundation for his later success. However, it is a long lane that has no turning and his way at length led him into more prosperous fields.

In the spring of 1889, Mr. Harris determined to come to Spokane with the intention of entering into business in this city. At the time of his arrival he had but thirty-five cents in his pocket. He had learned, however, that industry and determination go far toward securing success and he resolved that those qualities should constitute the basis for advancement. He first took a position as manager of a restaurant that was conducted by a Mr. Wolf, whom he had known in the Coeur d'Alene district. A few weeks later he secured a restaurant that was being conducted in a tent on the present site of the Young Men's Christian Association building by two men from the Palouse country. In a few months he had realized seven hundred and fifty dollars above all expenses and this sum he invested in an interest in a hotel on the present site of the Empire State building. By the following spring he had accumulated enough to purchase an interest in the Merchants Hotel on Riverside avenue and it was while conducting that hotel that he became interested in the LeRoi mine, in which several of the prominent men of Spokane made their fortunes. A complete history of the LeRoi appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Harris was a director from the time the company was incorporated and was its general manager at the time the property was sold to the British Syndicate. He was also one of the committee of four to select the site for the Northport smelter. There have been but few intervals during the entire period of his residence in the northwest that he has not been connected in greater or less degree with mining interests, and at the present time he is a director of the June group of copper mines on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and also of the Good Friday Consolidated Company of Red Mountain, British Columbia. He is the sole owner of the Quartz Creek placer mine in Clearwater county, four miles from Pierce, Idaho, and also of the Waldo dredging property which is in Josephine county, forty miles west of Grants Pass, Oregon.

Mr. Harris was married at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in June, 1882, to Miss Caroline Hanson, a native of Decorah, Iowa, and they had one daughter, Louise, who was born at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, May 6, 1883. His wife and daughter accompanied him to the Coeur d'Alene district and in all of his wanderings they were together. In the Coeur d'Alene district, at the Argentine gulch about two and a half miles from Wallace, Mr. Harris built a cabin and there the little daughter received her first education. Schools at that time were not very numerous in the district, so the father would mark the letters on the door of the cabin with chalk in the morning, and when he returned at night from his work, the little one would copy the examples set her. Later excellent educational privileges were accorded her, her studies being pursued in Brunot Hall, an Episcopal school of Spokane, and later in Los Angeles, California. She was regarded as one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies on the Pacific coast and in addition to her intellectual and social graces she displayed great musical talent. In January, 1904, she left Spokane for a visit in Victoria and was one of the passengers on the ill-fated steamship Clallam, which sank in the straits near Port Townsend

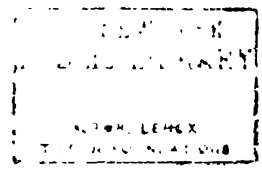
on the 8th of January, on which occasion Louise Harris and fifty-one other people lost their lives. After speaking of the storm which brought disaster to this ship and death to Miss Harris, one of the local papers said:

"Miss Harris was one of the most popular women in Spokane. She was beautiful, amiable and sole heiress to a fortune estimated at about two hundred thousand dollars. She had many accomplishments and had the faculty of making and retaining friends. Miss Harris would have been twenty-one years old next May. She was born at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on May 6, 1888. When she was less than a year old her parents emigrated to Idaho. Her father carried her in his arms on horseback into the Coeur d'Alene mining district to Murray during the stampede of 1884. In 1889 her parents removed to Spokane and her father engaged in business here. The child, then six years old, was educated in the public schools of this city and at Brunot Hall, the local seminary for girls conducted by the Protestant Episcopal church. The last seen of Louise Harris in life, she was in the lifeboat bravely seeking to comfort and cheer the frightened women and children who shared the boat with her. Then the lifeboat disappeared from the sight of those on the doomed steamer Clallam. Apparently the others in the lifeboat had been washed out by the great waves or blown from their places by the heavy gale. When the lifeboat was found the body of the brave and beautiful Spokane girl was found lying lifeless under the seat. The water which had swept into the boat more than covered her body. Whether she succumbed to the chill and exposure or was drowned in the boat will never be known. Survivors of the wreck remember Miss Harris well. They were able to do this through her absolute composure and self-assurance. They say she was the bravest person on the boat and that while she undoubtedly was frightened she would not show it for a single moment. While the small boat was being filled with women and children, Miss Harris did everything in her power to assist and cheer them. She would take little babies from the arms of their mothers and hold them until the women were safely seated in the boat. At all times she talked encouragingly to those who were among the last to leave the Clallam for the smaller crafts. Men were found who stated that they felt like cheering Miss Harris to the echo for her bravery and composure. It is said that she was the calmest and most self-possessed person on the boat and that had it not been for her the chances are there would have been a serious panic among the women. Miss Harris was well known in Seattle and was a favorite with all who knew her. Two funeral services were held, one from All Saints' Cathedral, Spokane, and at the same hour the friends of the dead girl and her mother in Los Angeles, California, where they spent several winters, held memorial services in the First Presbyterian church of that city. The music at the two services was identical."

Death again entered the Harris household when on the 29th of September, 1911, Mrs. Harris was called from this life. She died very suddenly, after an illness of two days, at Quartz Creek, near Pierce, Idaho, where she had accompanied her husband on a visit of inspection to the extensive placer diggings he owned in that section. Mrs. Harris had been a resident of Spokane since shortly after the great fire and was thoroughly familiar with the pioneer history of this section of the country. She had personally become a large property owner, although, like other pioneer women, knew the hardships and difficulties of frontier life in the mining camps. She accompanied her hubsand to the Coeur d'Alenes

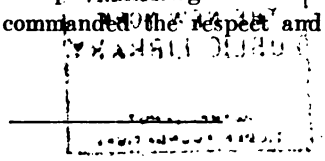


LOUISE HARRIS



during the boom on the north side in the middle '80s and when the mines proved disappointing and conditions were such that work for men was exceedingly difficult to obtain, she herself established a business in Murray. Again she engaged in business after the removal of the family to Mullan. Soon after their return to Spokane, Mr. Harris made a fortunate investment in the stock of the LeRoi mine, and her share of the profits Mrs. Harris invested in property that eventually made her one of the wealthiest women in Spokane. About twelve years prior to her death they purchased the Aberdeen Hotel and four years later built the Victoria and five years ago the Westminster, which they designed themselves. In addition they had minor realty holdings having a valuation of between three hundred and fifty and five hundred thousand dollars. It is said that Mrs. Harris was not only the brightest business woman in Spokane but also one of the most beloved women of the city. She was sympathetic, kindly and cordial and the innate refinement of her nature was manifest in the tact with which she met every individual, no matter in what station in life. Her death was a great blow to many friends as well as to her husband.

In political affairs Mr. Harris has never been deeply interested nor has he held public office. He belongs to Corinthian Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Rossland, British Columbia, but has largely concentrated his efforts upon his business interests and is numbered among those whose perseverance, faith, courage and industry have at length been crowned by substantial reward. His efforts, too, have been of a character that have contributed to the development and upbuilding of the northwest and in the capable management and enterprising, honorable control of his interests he has commanded the respect and enjoyed the confidence of all his associates.



CHARLES T. GOODSELL.

Charles T. Goodsell, a Spokane attorney, who in his practice has specialized in law work involving land titles and mining patents, was born at Watkins, Schuyler county, New York, June 16, 1880, a son of Samuel J. and Adelia Goodsell. The father came to Spokane in 1881 and the following spring was joined by the mother and their son Charles. Samuel Goodsell engaged in farming in Spokane county and in merchandising in this city for a few years, afterward turning his attention to real-estate operations. His well directed activities at length brought him a comfortable measure of success and with a substantial competence he is now living retired. He has been quite prominent in political circles here as a member of the people's party and at one time served as deputy sheriff of Spokane county.

Less than two years of age when brought to the northwest, Charles T. Goodsell pursued his education in the public schools of Spokane and afterward read law in the office of William M. Ludden and several other prominent attorneys, his thorough preparatory work at length winning him admission to the bar upon passing the required examination in May, 1905. Since 1900, however, he has practiced before the department of the interior, making a specialty of land cases, mining patents and legal work of a similar character. To this field he still directs his efforts and is particularly successful in that department of the law. He has never been actively

identified with politics nor aspired to public office, preferring to concentrate his energies largely upon his professional duties.

Mr. Goodsell, however, takes an active and helpful part in the Young Men's Christian Association, being much interested in its plans and its work. He belongs also to Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M., and to Spokane Camp, No. 99, W. O. W. His pleasant home life had its inception in his marriage on the 24th of December, 1902, to Miss Theresa Ethyl Leathers, a daughter of John and Myra Leathers, of Vancouver, Washington.

SAMUEL M. WHARTON.

What has often seemed to be irreparable disaster has frequently proven to be opportunity. The feeling of hopelessness and horror that swept over Spokane with the great conflagration of 1889 soon lifted and in its place came a spirit of determination and resolution which has builded the city upon a larger, better plain than before. Samuel M. Wharton became a resident of Spokane in that year—1889—and was thereafter to the time of his death closely associated with the business development and progress of this section of the northwest.

He was born December 11, 1847, in Charleston, South Carolina, and although he passed away at the comparatively early age of sixty years, his death occurring June 25, 1908, he had accomplished much within his life's span. His parents were George C. and Louisa Wharton, who were natives of South Carolina, where the father became prominent as a contractor and builder. He had the contract for the building of Fort Sumter, taking his men across each day in boats from Charleston to the island on which the fort was located.

Samuel M. Wharton pursued his education in the schools of Charleston and when he had mastered the branches taught in the graded and high schools there he spent several years in college in that city. When his education was completed he became an apprentice under his father and there learned the trade of a brick-mason, which he followed for four years. He afterward took up contracting and building on his own account, removing to Baltimore, where he remained for three years, and during that period he erected several fine buildings there. He next went to New York city, where he remained as a contractor for several years, and then spent a number of years in Georgia and in Texas. In the former state he was interested in the old Calhoun mines, the first gold mines which were opened in the United States. In Texas he began ranching and engaged quite extensively in buying and shipping horses, living at different times in Dallas, Belton and San Antonio. In the last named he became widely known as an extensive and prosperous horse buyer and shipper and also owned a large ranch near the city, which he afterward sold.

As previously stated Mr. Wharton was numbered among Spokane's pioneers of 1889. Following his arrival here he established a brick-manufacturing business, which he continued for a year, and then sold his plant. He next engaged in mining in the Slocan country of British Columbia. He became one of the original owners of the famous Reco mines, the first mines located in that country, and also discovered and located several mines of the Reco group. He likewise erected the



SAMUEL M. WHARTON

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first sawmill in that country, hauling the material into the interior for a distance of twenty-two miles. Throughout his remaining days his time and energies were given to mining and real-estate operations. Several years before his death he sold his interest in the Calhoun mines but retained the ownership of valuable property in the northwest.

It was on the 15th of July, 1870, in Dallas, Texas, that Mr. Wharton was united in marriage to Miss Marion C. Crumpton, a daughter of John A. and Caroline Lucy Crumpton, who were natives of South Carolina, where her father carried on general agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Wharton gave his political allegiance to the democratic party and was a valued and exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. He attended and gave liberally to various churches but was a member of none. He could well be termed a pioneer for often he blazed the path which others followed. He was always searching the vast wilderness and interior for opportunities and developing the country as he saw a chance to utilize its natural resources. His labors were indeed an element in progress and improvement, counting for much in the history of the northwest. Those who knew him personally found him a most congenial companion. He was fond of outdoor life and was familiar with nature in its various phases. He also loved music and travel but most of all he loved his home and the companionship of his friends and at his own fireside was a most hospitable and genial host.

WALTER G. MERRYWEATHER.

Quiet and retiring in manner, Walter G. Merryweather is withal popular in social and business circles and his ability in the management of important industrial and financial affairs places him in a creditable position among the business men of Spokane. Here he is perhaps best known through the operations of the firm of McCrea & Merryweather, real estate, insurance and rentals, with offices at Howard and Sprague streets. Mr. Merryweather was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 13, 1871, his parents being George Neave and Ellen L. (Beaman) Merryweather, who were pioneer residents of Cincinnati, where the father engaged in the wholesale and retail tea and coffee business, being proprietor of the oldest house in that line in the city. For a long period he occupied a leading position in commercial circles but both he and his wife have now passed away.

In the public schools of Cincinnati Walter G. Merryweather mastered the common branches of learning and then started in business life with an elder brother in the wholesale grocery and sundries trade, Walter G. Merryweather acting as bookkeeper. In 1889 he decided to try his fortune in the west, of the opportunities and advantages of which he had received favorable report. He came to Spokane to join another brother, William G., in the lumber business. In 1891 he formed a partnership with W. S. McCrea in the real-estate, fire insurance and loan business under the firm style of McCrea & Merryweather. They are today leaders in this field with a business that probably exceeds that of any other firm or individual in this line in the city. They are also joint owners, on equal shares, of the Washington Safe Deposit & Trust Company, of which Mr. Merryweather fills the office

of vice president and secretary. In other connections Mr. Merryweather is a director of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, of the Grote-Rankin Company, Inc., of the Prairie Development Company and the Spokane Savings & Loan Society.

Appreciation of his personal worth has gained for Mr. Merryweather the popularity which he now enjoys among his many friends and his close associates in fraternal and club circles. He has attained high rank in Masonry and is a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., and holds membership in the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club.

On the 9th of December, 1901, Mr. Merryweather was united in marriage to Miss Cleora M. Amsden, a daughter of Charles and Lilla Amsden, of Windsor, Vermont. They reside at 1525 Eighth avenue and their home is a hospitable one, which fact is attested by all who know them. Mr. Merryweather is a bright-minded business man who accomplishes what he undertakes. Forceful, sagacious and resourceful, he is recognized as a member of the circle of those who are most closely connected with the business and financial interests of the city and have therefore most largely conserved its growth and progress.

ROBERT W. BUTLER.

Robert W. Butler bears the peculiar distinction of being one of the few men in the state of Washington, who have been elected to political position without opposition when four political parties have had tickets in the field. This remarkable result is due to the personality of the man, whose courteous treatment of all, in both business and private life, has made him one of the most popular residents in the county. His conduct of the office meets with general approval, for he employs there the same business sagacity and forms that insure success in the commercial world. He believes that punctuality is one of the first attributes of success and a comparison of the records of the various auditors' offices in the state proves beyond all question of doubt that his ideas are not simply theories.

Mr. Butler was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 9, 1859, a son of Daniel and Margaret Butler, who were prominently connected with the history of that state. He acquired a common-school education in Boston and when sixteen years of age removed westward to Champaign county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In the fall of 1888 he became a resident of Spangle, Washington, and for twenty-three years has made his home in Spokane county. For five and a half years after his arrival in Spokane he engaged in farming and then entered the mercantile business, with which he was connected for nine years. Selling his interest in the store, he became receiving clerk in the office of the county auditor, on the 12th of January, 1903, and held that position for four years. He was then appointed chief deputy, in which capacity he remained for twenty-seven months and upon the resignation of Auditor Greene on the 1st of May, 1909, he was appointed to the office of auditor. So ably did he administer the affairs of the position that the republican county convention in 1910 placed his name upon the ticket and there was no opposing candidate, although the democratic, socialist and labor parties all had tickets in the field. None named a candidate for the office of auditor and

therefore the election of Mr. Butler, on the 8th of November, was unanimous. It is said that figures are more powerful than words and those of the 1910 report of the Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices, tell an interesting tale of the ability of Spokane's auditor. Statistical information from that report shows the following per cent of expenditure of every dollar received in auditors' offices: King county, Washington, 96.17 per cent; Spokane county, Washington, 73.48 per cent; Pierce county Washington, 101.10. This deals with the operating expenses of the offices named and further comment is unnecessary.

At the sixth annual meeting of the Washington State Association of County Auditors, held in Walla Walla, in June, 1910, Mr. Butler was elected president and the address which he made before that body was most widely and favorably commented upon. On that occasion he said in part: "An auditor should give the same time and attention to the duties of the office as is expected of a like position in commercial life and by so doing not only gain the confidence and respect of his deputies and the public at large, but also cause to remove the feeling which largely prevails that a public office is a snap and a place for graft." In the conduct of his office, Mr. Butler demands that his deputies and other employes give the best that is in them and when credit accrues to the office they all share in it alike.

On the 1st of January, 1882, occurred the marriage of Robert W. Butler and Miss Hattie Deere, of Sydney, Champaign county, Illinois, a daughter of Moses M. and Harriet (Thomas) Deere. Her father was a pioneer and well-to-do farmer of Champaign county, where he was held in high esteem. His birth occurred in Henry county, Kentucky, but much of his life was spent in Illinois, where he died about twelve years ago. Mrs. Deere, who still survives, is a representative of one of the early families of Champaign county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Butler have been born four children: Ella, the wife of Van N. Murphy, bailiff of Judge Hinkle's court; Olla A., wife of F. M. Boyce, of Spokane; Orie D., who is employed by the Chicago Clothing Company; and Edmond H., a student in the Bryant school.

Mr. Butler's social nature finds expression in his membership in several fraternal organizations. He holds membership with the Woodmen of the World at Spangle; is a member and past grand of Samaritan Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., of Spokane; and for three consecutive terms has been treasurer of Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. Wherever he goes he wins friends, because of the sterling traits of his character, his high principles and his fidelity to duty.

WILLIAM DAVID VINCENT.

William David Vincent needs no introduction in financial circles, for he is widely and favorably known among colleagues and contemporaries in the banking world, his present position being that of cashier of the Old National Bank. He was born at Macon, Missouri, December 3, 1866, a son of Joseph and Augusta (McLaughlin) Vincent, the former a railroad contractor and coal operator of Macon. In his youthful days the son was a pupil in the public schools there but when only twelve years of age left the schoolroom, desirous of making for himself a place in the

business world. He first obtained employment in a grocery store where he remained for four years, and later was connected with a wholesale and retail drug business. His identification with banking interests dates from April, 1885, at which time he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Macon as individual bookkeeper. Promotion followed and he was serving as assistant cashier at the time he resigned to come to Spokane in 1891. He at once became identified with the banking business here and aided in obtaining the charter for the Old National Bank, for which he acted as bookkeeper and teller until 1894, when elected assistant cashier. The following year he was called to his present position as cashier and in this connection has proven a most popular and obliging official, who at the same time has carefully safeguarded the interests of the institution which he represents. He is indeed one of the best known figures in the Inland Empire and his courteous treatment of the bank's patrons has won him many friends.

Mr. Vincent was married twice. On the 14th of September, 1898, he wedded Mary Allen Speidel, of Wallace, Idaho, whose death occurred in Spokane, June 1, 1907. She is survived by two children, Josephine and Allen. On the 20th of September, 1910, Mr. Vincent was again married, his second union being with Miss Neen Hawley McVey, of Chillicothe, Missouri. Society in its usually accepted sense of the term has little attraction for him and yet he has a keen appreciation for friendship which he ever holds inviolable. His leisure time is largely given to work for the benefit of his fellowmen in various lines. He is now a member of the Associated Charities and has taken a great interest in that organization. He also belongs to All Saints Episcopal church and is a member of the Library Board. He is likewise interested in the business development of the city to a large extent and cooperates heartily in the projects and plans of the Chamber of Commerce. He is likewise loyal to the teachings of Masonry and has attained high rank in the fraternity. His right of franchise is exercised in support of republican principles but his political activity is only to the extent of his use of the ballot. He has certainly won the proud American title of a self-made man, having started out in life on his own account when but twelve years of age and demonstrated his worth and ability in various ways, developing character and well earned reputation, as well as winning success.

KIRTLAND KELSEY CUTTER.

Kirtland Kelsey Cutter, an architect of national reputation and a member of the firm of Cutter & Malmgren, enjoys the distinction of having contributed more freely than any other man to the architectural beauty of Spokane,—a city generally acknowledged to be without a western superior in the artistic beauty of its homes and the metropolitan appearance of its business buildings. Coming to Spokane, as he did, in its earliest formative days, over twenty-five years ago, Mr. Cutter established an architecturel standard that inspired his professional brothers who came later, and has resulted in the present civic standard of artistic architecture. Mr. Cutter brought with him to the then young Pacific northwest an intense love of nature, trained to expression by an extended visit to art centers of Europe.

In his early youth he enjoyed the opportunity of close association with his distinguished great-grandfather, Professor Jared Potter Kirtland, M.D., LL.D., for whom he was named, a man of great learning and peculiar personal magnetism; an early member of the National Academy of Natural Science, a great lover of nature, and an authority upon ornithology. He was a warm personal friend of John J. Audubon, who named two species of birds in his honor. He was also an authority on horticulture and his country seat near Cleveland was famous for its gardens. To this early influence is doubtless due, in appreciable measure, Mr. Cutter's love of the beautiful in nature and in art.

Mr. Cutter was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 20, 1860, his parents being William Lemen and Caroline Atwater (Pease) Cutter, both members of families intimately connected with the early history of the Western Reserve. His father was for many years connected with the Merchants' National Bank of Cleveland, while his grandfathers on both sides,—Orlando Cutter and Charles Pease, were among the early New England arrivals in the far west of Ohio. Spending his boyhood days in Cleveland, Mr. Cutter attended Brooks Military Academy, and later entered the Art Students League of New York, subsequently spending several years traveling in Europe and continuing the study of drawing, painting and sculpture in Dresden and Florence. With a love for art intensified by his experience in the old world, and after selecting architecture as his life work, he returned to his native country, and giving ear to the call of the west, finally settled in Spokane in the days when its natural beauty had been little marred by civilization and several years before the state of Washington was admitted to the Union. Since then the history of Mr. Cutter has been the history of the upbuilding of one of the most prosperous cities of the west and on every hand,—in beautiful home, in smaller cottage and in imposing business edifices,—the touch of his artistic sense has been indestructibly interbuilt. To enumerate his architectural efforts would be but to number a large proportion of the splendid buildings that constitute the setting of the Falls City, and which have raised it in two decades to metropolitan stature. The homes of ex-United States Senator George Turner (erected in 1890 for the late Frank Rockwood Moore); Patrick Welch (erected for James N. Glover); D. C. Corbin; Austin Corbin II; F. Lewis Clark; Patrick Clark; John A. Finch; A. B. Campbell; J. D. Sherwood; Jay P. Graves; L. M. Davenport; and a hundred others, testify to the versatility of his art. Of the more important buildings of the city in which his handiwork is shown, it is but necessary to mention the Spokane Club and Western Union Life Insurance buildings and the Silver Grill and Davenport's restaurant, —the two latter creations of striking originality and of widely different types. Some years ago Mr. Cutter was called upon by Mrs. Carnegie to design a group of camp buildings at Racquet Lake in the Adirondack mountains and by the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College to prepare plans for Kirtland Hall, presented by his relative Mrs. William H. Boardman of New Haven, Connecticut, and named after the great-grandparent, from whom Mr. Cutter absorbed his early love of the artistic and who had graduated from the medical department of Yale in 1813. He also designed the Idaho State building at the Chicago World's Fair for which he received a diploma and medal, and a country house in the same style of architecture which was built in the New Forest in England. Evidences of Mr. Cutter's commanding position in his profession are also found in the Rainier Club of Seattle, the beautiful Seattle Country Club overlooking Puget Sound and in the residence of Chester

Thorne at American Lake, near Tacoma, one of the finest country homes on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Cutter is a member of the Spokane Club, Spokane Country Club and Rainier Club of Seattle; a member of the executive committee of the Architectural League of the Pacific coast; third vice president of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of The Archeological Institute of America. He has been married twice—to Mary Corbin, by whom he had one son, Kirtland Corbin Cutter and, in 1906, to Katharine (Phillips) Williams, of Spokane.

H. F. SAMUELS.

In H. F. Samuels, Wallace has a citizen of marked determination, and to this characteristic may largely be attributed his success. It was this quality that enabled him to obtain a liberal education in the face of difficulties and obstacles that would have utterly discouraged many others and which has enabled him to continue on and on toward the goal of prosperity until he now ranks with the capitalists of this city. Moreover, he is entitled to distinction and honor from the fact that he is the only man who, after making his fortune from the mines about Wallace, has used his capital to develop and promote the business activities and upbuilding of the city. He was at one time prominent as a practitioner of law but later retired from the bar to concentrate his energies upon mining and banking interests. His birth occurred in Washington county, Mississippi, on the 4th of April, 1869, his parents being H. Floyd and Isabelle (Jenkins) Samuels. Representatives of the family were among the earliest settlers of Virginia and later took up their abode among the pioneer residents of Kentucky, while subsequently they joined the first settlers of Indiana. The mother of the grandfather of our subject was thirteen years of age when the Revolutionary war broke out and lived to be one hundred and six years old. His grandmother White, on the maternal side, was a descendant of the White that came to America on the Mayflower. The father of Mr. Samuels of this review, who was living in Kentucky at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, enlisted in the Federal army as captain of Company E, Twelfth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, while his brother joined the Confederate ranks, the family thus becoming divided. He participated in fifty-two battles and his company was part of the command that pursued and finally captured the celebrated General Morgan. At the present time he is living in Indiana and has attained the age of seventy-seven years. Representatives of the Jenkins family enlisted with the northern troops, and four uncles of our subject laid down their lives on the altar of their country.

To the subject of this review the name of Henry Floyd Samuels was given but he has always been known as H. F. Samuels in order to distinguish himself from his father and his son, who bear the same name. He was but three years of age when the family removed to Crawford county, Indiana, where the father engaged in farming, so that H. F. Samuels was reared amid rural surroundings, early becoming familiar with the various tasks incident to the development and cultivation of the fields. He also attended the public schools of that district and was a pupil



H. F. SAMUELS

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in the high school at Leavenworth, Indiana, walking a distance of five miles to and from the school each day—a fact which indicated his resolute spirit and ambition. He was graduated with the class of 1887 and after leaving school went to Butler county, Nebraska, where he spent the summer at work in the fields as a farm hand. In the succeeding fall he entered upon a course of study at Ulysses College, working his way through that institution until his graduation with the class of 1890. His own resourcefulness, labor and ability also enabled him to pursue the law course in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and he was admitted to the bar at Leavenworth, Indiana, in February, 1892.

The opening of the Coeur d'Alene reservation attracted Mr. Samuels and on the 1st of April, 1892, he settled at Medimont, Idaho, where he entered upon the active work of his profession; but clients were comparatively few and during the succeeding winter he engaged in teaching school at Saint Maries, Idaho. In the spring of 1893 he went to Grangeville, Idaho, where he continued in the practice of law for two years, and in August, 1895, he arrived in Wallace, where he followed his profession until his mining operations demanded his entire attention. From 1896 until 1898 he served as city attorney and in the latter year was elected the first county attorney of Shoshone county, Idaho, occupying that position for two years. He next returned to the east for post-graduate work in law in the Columbian University, now the George Washington University of Washington, D. C., which in 1902 conferred upon him the degree of Master of Law. During that period he was under the instruction of the late Justice Harlan and Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court.

With the settlement of the northwest came the development of its rich mineral resources and like a great majority of the residents of this section of the country, Mr. Samuels turned his attention to mining, hoping that in the rich mineral fields he might lay the foundation of a fortune. He was one of the original owners of the Hercules mine when the rich strike was made but sold his interest therein in 1905. He also developed the celebrated Stewart mine, which was owned by the Stewart Mining Company, of which Mr. Samuels owned the controlling interest and which he later sold to F. A. Heinze. In February, 1905, Mr. Samuels purchased the Granite mine, which was then thought by all to be worked out and useless. He changed its name to the Success mine and began further development. The ore chute had been missed in the original mine but after drifting a short distance the main chute was struck at a lower level. Mr. Samuels then installed the machinery necessary to extract the zinc from the lead and silver, and the Success is today rated as one of the great mines of Idaho. Mr. Samuels was thus the first to make of zinc in all the Coeur d'Alene district a profitable commercial product and is referred to as "the father of the zinc industry of Idaho." The mill of the Success mine was completed at a cost of over one hundred thousand dollars and in the year 1911 its output of zinc was more than eight million pounds in addition to its yield of silver and lead. Mr. Samuels is the president, general manager and the principal owner of the mine. He certainly deserves much credit for the fact that as he has prospered he has utilized his financial resources largely in developing Wallace and promoting its upbuilding along business lines. Many of those who have successfully operated in the mining regions of this district have gone to Spokane, Portland and other cities to make investments, but he has remained and Wallace has greatly profited by his efforts. In January, 1908, he became identified with the

Wallace Bank & Trust Company, which at that time was a state bank. He purchased a controlling interest, was elected its president and at once took the necessary steps to convert this into a national bank, which was accomplished in April, 1908, at which time the name of the Wallace National Bank was assumed. Mr. Samuels acted as its president until he sold his stock in June, 1911, and retired from the office. In 1907 Mr. Samuels erected the Samuels Hotel at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It was opened on the 1st of May, 1908, as the finest hotel in the state of Idaho and is now the most up-to-date hostelry in the Coeur d'Alene district.

Mr. Samuels has been twice married. On the 25th of December, 1892, he wedded Miss Iona Snyder, of Medimont, Idaho. They had a daughter, Amzel, whose natal day was November 6, 1893. On the 27th of February, 1905, Mr. Samuels was again married, his second union being with Miss Ada Jenkins, of Denver, Colorado, by whom he has two children, namely: Helen, whose birth occurred on the 12th of July, 1906; and Henry Floyd, who was born on the 14th of June, 1909. Mr. Samuels is a prominent Mason, belonging to the following organizations: Shoshone Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M.; Wallace Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M.; Coeur d'Alene Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; Coeur d'Alene Consistory, No. 5, S. P. R. S.; and Lewiston Shrine. He is also a member of Wallace Lodge No. 331, B. P. O. E., and is now past chancellor commander of Wallace Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Samuels is preeminently a representative of that class of men who in advancing individual interests also promote public progress and prosperity. His life record displays many admirable elements. His future success was foreshadowed in his determination to obtain an education at the sacrifice of physical ease and comfort. Always recognizing that the present and not the future held his opportunity, he utilized each passing moment to the best advantage and has never allowed obstacles or difficulties to brook his path if they could be overcome by determined, persistent effort. This quality has enabled him to advance steadily on the high-road to success until today he stands among the capitalists of the Coeur d'Alene district, the possessor of a handsome fortune and an honorable name. Moreover, few men have the high sense of personal obligation and responsibility that is manifest in Mr. Samuels. Recognizing the chance to make his life work of benefit to the district in which his fortune was won, he has wisely and judiciously invested in business projects here and his efforts have been of almost inestimable benefit in the upbuilding of Wallace, of which place he may be termed without invidious distinction the foremost citizen.

JUDGE HENRY LAURENS KENNAN.

Henry Laurens Kennan, judge of the superior court of Spokane county, department No. 3, has spent much of his life on the bench in the state of Ohio and in Washington. His record is absolutely clear and his standing as a representative of the judiciary of this state is second to none. Moreover, he is a prominent figure in Masonic circles and it seems evident that the highest offices within the gift of the order in Washington will be conferred upon him.

In one of his witty after-dinner speeches Chauncey Depew paraphrased Shakespeare by saying: "Some men achieve greatness, some men are born great and some men are born in Ohio." The first and last are applicable to Judge Kennan. A native of Norwalk, Ohio, he was born April 11, 1852, his parents being Jairus and Charlotte (Gardiner) Kennan. The father, a native of the state of New York, became a member of the bar and in 1829 removed to Norwalk, Ohio, where he was engaged in the active practice of the law. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and at one time he served as mayor of Norwalk, where his death occurred in 1872. He traced his ancestry back to Elder Brewster, who came to the new world in the Mayflower. Representatives of the Kennan family served in the Revolutionary war and the great-grandfather of Judge Kennan, who held the rank of colonel in the Continental army, was a prominent citizen of Waterbury, Vermont. The mother of Judge Kennan was Charlotte Elizabeth (Gardiner) Kennan, who was born at Millstone Point, Connecticut. The family was a prominent one during the early settlement of Connecticut. Her father operated a granite quarry for many years and furnished many of the granite blocks used in building and paving in New York. The mother of Mrs. Kennan died when she was young and she removed to Ohio with an uncle, traveling by stage and canal boat. On the 3d of October, 1837, she became the wife of Jairus Kennan and her death occurred in May, 1888. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Kennan there were two daughters and seven sons. Charlotte Gardiner, who was the eldest, died in 1907. Julia Alice became the wife of George F. Burton, who died in Springfield, Ohio, two years ago. Thomas William, who served in the Eighty-fifty Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, is now married and resides at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, where he is general manager for the American Car & Foundry Company. Jairus died at the age of five years. Courtland Latimer, an attorney who is married and lives in Norwalk, Ohio, was colonel of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American war. He is a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and also of the school board. Jairus Raymond, who is married and resides in Medina, Ohio, was for twenty-two years superintendent of the public schools there and in 1909 was elected probate judge of Medina county, which position he is still filling. Asa Brainard, who is married and resides at Newport, Rhode Island, is chief clerk in the government engineering office in charge of harbor improvements. Dr. John Gardiner Kennan, the youngest of the family, was a practicing physician of Springfield, Ohio, and was serving as lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment of Artillery of the Ohio National Guard at the time of his death.

The other member of the family is Judge Henry Laurens Kennan, who completed his public-school course by graduation from the high school of Norwalk, Ohio, in 1869. He afterward attended the Western Reserve College at Hudson, that state, now the Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland. He was graduated in 1873 with the B. A. degree and took third honors in the class and in 1875 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. When his college days were over he entered upon the study of law in the office of his brother, C. L. Kennan, and was admitted to practice in Norwalk in 1875, forming a partnership with his brother. His advancement was rapid because his equipment was unusually good and he added to his knowledge of the law, a firm purpose and laudable ambition, that prompted him to prepare his cases carefully and to present them before the court with great care and pre-

cision. He was first called to public office when elected township clerk of Norwalk and at the age of thirty-two years he was elected probate judge of Huron county, of which Norwalk was the county seat. This was in 1882 and he had continued successfully in private practice up to that time. He served for nine years as probate judge, retiring from office in 1891, and in August of that year he came to Spokane. Here he entered into a law partnership with E. H. Belden, under the firm name of Kennan & Belden, and in 1898 he was elected justice of the peace and appointed police judge of the city. In November, 1902, he resigned that position to qualify as judge of the superior court, having been elected to that office on the republican ticket. In 1901 an additional judge was created and the election of 1902 was only for two years while succeeding elections were for four years. He was reelected in 1904 and again in 1908, and no better testimonial of his standing as a representative of the judiciary could be given than the fact that his fellow townsmen for three terms chose him for the office. At present he is presiding judge of the superior court of the county, department No. 8, having charge of the docket, delinquency, probate and ex-parte matters and the jurors. The first four years he had charge of the probate and equity department and during the last term had charge of the criminal department. His decisions show thorough mastery of the questions involved, rare simplicity of style and a remarkable directness and clearness in the statement of principles upon which the opinions rest.

Interesting military experience came to Judge Kennan in his connection with the Ohio National Guard. He enlisted in 1877, the year of the big railroad riots, and gradually advanced from the ranks, becoming second lieutenant in 1886, first lieutenant in February, 1889, and captain on the 14th of November of the same years. He thus commanded his company until August, 1891, when he resigned preparatory to removing to Spokane. For fourteen years he and his brother, C. L. Kennan, were widely recognized as tacticians and authorities upon the subject of military organization and drill as represented by the National Guard.

After coming to Spokane in addition to engaging in the practice of law Judge Kennan served as a director of the Spokane Building & Loan Association for two or three years, after which he declined reelection. In politics he has always been a republican and his unfaltering belief in the party has led to active effort on his part toward promoting its success. Since serving upon that bench, however, he has withdrawn from participation in politics and holds himself free from every entangling alliance that might seem in any way to bias his judicial opinions. Judge Kennan's loyalty to any cause that he espouses is a recognized factor in his life. When fourteen years of age he became a member of the Sons of Temperance at Norwalk, when that organization was an active force in northern Ohio. In college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and served for one term as presiding officer. In 1884 he became a Mason and advanced through the various departments of the York Rite. In 1889 he was elected master of his lodge and also eminent commander of his commandery, and following his removal to Spokane was chosen as high priest of Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., filling that position in 1893-4. In the succeeding year he became master of Spokane Lodge, No. 34, A. F. & A. M., and was also appointed a member of the committee on grievances in the grand lodge, which position he filled for two years. In 1897 he was appointed senior grand deacon of the grand lodge, serving for one year;

in 1898 was elected junior grand warden; in 1899, senior grand warden; in 1900 deputy grand master; in 1901, grand master; and in 1902 was appointed a member of the committee on jurisprudence, since which time he has acted on that committee, and during the last five years has served as its chairman. In the grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons, he started as grand orator in 1902 and has been advanced until he is now grand scribe. In the grand council he was elected grand master, at the time the grand council was organized in 1895, and since 1902 has been serving as grand treasurer. He was the first thrice illustrious master of Spokane Council, No. 4, and has been its treasurer since 1899. In the grand commandery he was appointed grand captain of the guard in 1903 and at the present time is deputy grand commander, and he is also a past potentate of El Katif Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and was representative of the imperial council in 1896. In 1897 he served as patron of Electa Chapter, O. E. S., and in the same year was elected associate grand patron of grand chapter, while in 1898 he was elected grand patron. He is likewise a member of Oriental Consistory, No. 2, A. A. S. R., and in February, 1880, he joined the Royal Arcanum and was elected collector on the night of his initiation, serving thus until he came to Spokane. His membership is now with Spokane Council, No. 1371, R. A. Since 1901 he has been a member of Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., served as chaplain one year, as esteemed lecturing knight one year and as exalted ruler in 1906, while in 1907 he was elected representative to attend the grand lodge. He was then appointed district deputy for eastern Washington and at the session of the grand lodge in Detroit in 1910 was appointed a member of the grand forum for a term of five years.

On the 13th of June, 1877, at Sandusky, Ohio, Judge Kennan was married to Miss Fanny Amelia, a daughter of Lorenzo D. and Martha (McDowell) Anthony. Judge and Mrs. Kennan have two children, Ralph Anthony and Alga Arvilla, the latter residing at home. The son, who married Lillian Vogle, of Seattle, where they now reside, is a civil engineer. He was resident engineer at Plummer for the Milwaukee railroad and also was with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company as resident engineer at Seattle. Judge and Mrs. Kennan hold membership in the First Presbyterian church and he cooperates in the movements for the benefit of Spokane that are instituted by the Chamber of Commerce, in which he holds membership. The record of his service in connection with the judiciary and with the Masonic fraternity covers a most extended period and in every connection he has been faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation. Thus his name has became an honored one in fraternal circles and has been inscribed high on the keystone of the legal arch of Washington.

WILLIAM T. HORR.

William T. Horr has been the promoter of an extensive lumber business, and as the executive head of the Holland-Horr Mill Co., is managing its interests with headquarters on North Monroe street. He was born in Douglas county, Kansas, on the 6th of June, 1862, his parents being Harry and Mary (Tutcher) Horr, the former of whom passed away on the 20th of April, 1880. The father was for many years a prominent member of the state militia of Kansas.

William T. Horr continued to live in Kansas until he was twenty-four years of age, at which time he came to Spokane. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Kansas, but at the age of seventeen years found it necessary to earn his own livelihood and also to assist in the support of the family. The death of the father left the burden of support resting largely upon him and he at once proved his sense of responsibility by becoming his mother's able assistant in managing the home farm. On the 19th of March, 1887, he arrived in Spokane, and until 1892 was employed by a lumber company where he laid the fundamentals of the business which has since been his work. In 1892 the present company was formed by Mr. Horr and he has been its manager and president ever since. The Holland-Horr Mill Co. is manufacturing lumber according to the most modern methods and has attained a foremost place as operators, and the development and success of the business is attributed in a large measure to the enterprise and unflagging efforts of Mr. Horr.

On the 10th of October, 1894, Mr. Horr was married at Spokane to Miss Clara Ellis, a daughter of Samuel and Rhoda (Kennedy) Ellis. To this union one child, Harry, has been born, and is at present attending the public schools at Spokane. Mr. Horr gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has served as its representative on the city council for one term. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in which organization he has passed through all the chairs. He likewise holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Loyal Order of the Moose. Mr. Horr's business ability won recognition at the time the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was erecting the Odd Fellows' temple and he was chosen one of the trustees of the association. He attends the Congregational church. The secret of his rapid advancement from an obscure position to the prominent place which he now holds is due to the fact that he has done one thing well, throwing all his energies into it. He has also tried to make all his actions in commercial moves the result of definite discrimination and sound judgment, based upon integrity in business methods and upon energy and good system.

FRANK W. HILSCHER, M. D.

As educator and practitioner through the period of his connection with the medical profession, Dr. Frank W. Hilscher has gained distinction. The scope of his professional service has embraced all branches of the practice of medicine and surgery, but at the present time he limits his practice to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In that department he specializes and the concentration of his energies upon that line of practice has given him power and ability that places him with the foremost representatives of his specialty in the northwest. It is not alone as a physician, however, that Dr. Hilscher is known to the public. His efforts for the development of an irrigation system in the Yakima valley constituted an initial step in drawing federal attention to that district and gaining the cooperation of the government for the solution of a difficult, but most important, problem there. He is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the northwest and has put forth effective and earnest effort for its advancement.



DR. F. W. HILSCHER

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Most of his life has been spent west of the Mississippi river, his birth having occurred in Leavenworth, Kansas, October 15, 1867. His father, Charles Hilscher, was born in Germany but came to the United States in early life and devoted his energies to the occupation of farming. He was one of the pioneers of Dickinson county, Kansas, locating there during the period of the border warfare and living through some exciting experiences of that epoch. With the outbreak of the Civil war he responded to the call for aid and joined Company K of the Thirty-seventh Infantry Regiment of Ohio Volunteers which was recruited at Hamilton, Ohio, where he was then living, but after the close of hostilities he removed to Leavenworth, and later to Dickinson county, Kansas, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1895. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susanna Yauch, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, and died in 1900. The two brothers of Dr. Hilscher are C. M. and Harry L. Hilscher, residents of Kansas City, Missouri. An only sister, Mrs. Phoebe Van Scoyoc, is living in Talmage, Kansas.

A public-school course constituted the initial educational training which prepared Dr. Hilscher for the work done in Beaumont Hospital Medical College, now the medical department of the St. Louis University, from which he received his professional degree in 1895. In the meantime he had had varied experience in business life. He left home in 1881 when but fourteen years of age and was apprenticed to a druggist. He was employed in connection with that business in various places but spent most of the time in Leavenworth, Kansas, and in St. Louis, Missouri. His work awakened his interest in the medical profession and following his graduation from the Beaumont Hospital Medical College he entered upon active practice in St. Louis, where he remained for a number of years. He also at once became assistant professor of otology in the school from which he had just graduated and had charge of the ear clinic of the college for a year. Later he joined the faculty of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in the capacity of assistant professor of ophthalmology, remaining one of the instructors in that school until he came to Spokane in 1899. His ability as an educator and practitioner was recognized by the profession and the St. Louis Medical Society, to which he belonged, honored him with the secretaryship, which position he was filling at the time of his removal to Spokane. In St. Louis he was also connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons as chief of the eye clinic, was oculist to the Merchants and Manufacturers Hospital, to the Baptist Hospital, the Amelia Children's Home, the Visitation Convent and other institutions. His marked ability had gained him prominence and the high reputation which he bore in St. Louis has also been accorded him during the period of his connection with Spokane.

Since coming to this city Dr. Hilscher has limited his practice to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and for the past four years he has conducted a private sanitarium limited to the treatment of those diseases. It is pleasantly located at the entrance of Rockwood boulevard and has splendid equipment for that department of practice. He keeps in touch with the advanced work of the profession through the proceedings of the Spokane County and Washington State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, in all of which he holds membership.

What Dr. Hilscher has accomplished along professional lines would alone entitle him to representation in this volume. His work in other fields, however, is equally interesting and important. Since coming to Spokane he has invested quite

largely in property in this city and in the Inland Empire and has promoted a number of corporations, chief among which were the Yakima Land & Live Stock Company, of which he was the secretary; the Yakima Development Company, of which he was one of the trustees; the Yakima Land & Development Company, of which he was president for many years and is now secretary; and the Wenatchee Farms Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer.

The Yakima Land & Live Stock Company was organized about April, 1902, by Dr. Hilscher, M. N. Kuppenberg, J. W. Oakes, G. W. Frost and George W. Stoltz. They purchased thirty-seven thousand, seven hundred and twenty-one acres of land in Yakima in the Moxie valley from the railroad company for one dollar and five cents per acre on the six-year payment plan. In this Dr. Hilscher had a third interest, which he turned over to the company and after the company was organized an assessment of eight thousand dollars was made to cover the first payment. Within four months they sold a half interest in contracts for twelve thousand dollars, thus recovering all the money expended and half as much again. Inside of six months they were offered two dollars and a half per acre but declined this. They then employed a corps of engineers to examine the irrigation possibilities of the land, the first survey including what is now known as the Titeton project. They filed appropriation notices on the water of that district. Arriving at the Yakima river, however, with the proposed canal, the engineers found that it would be a very expensive matter to cross the river to the other side where the lands were located. They then employed another engineer, who in connection with the first, made more surveys, which finally culminated in the proposal to dam the three lakes at the head of the Yakima river—the Kachess, Keechelus and Clealum, impounding the water therein and bringing the high line canal down on the east side of the river. This would command approximately two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land. The plans made were practically identical with the ones now known as the Kittitas project of the United States government, which will probably be carried out in the next few years.

The immensity of this project necessitated the incorporation of a promoting company called The Yakima Development Company, which was then organized and was headed by the distinguished Judge Whitson, who was then a practicing attorney of North Yakima. The filing of water appropriations of this company and its plans aroused a good deal of local feeling in the lower Yakima valley, which was then suffering from a dearth of sufficient water to extend the existing canals, especially those at Sunnyside. The company soon found itself involved in a fierce fight with the previous water claimants and there were many meetings of commercial clubs in various parts of the Yakima valley, both in the interests of and against the project. In the meanwhile information requested by the company of F. H. Newell, chief of the reclamation service, resulted in surveys being made for the waters of the Yakima river and all its tributaries for a whole year, together with measurements for water actually used by the existing irrigators. Under the supervision of Professor O. L. Waller, of Pullman, a final report was made which showed to the people of the Yakima valley that many times the amount of water available had already been appropriated and each succeeding claimant was more or less at the mercy of previous claimants. The agitation resulting is now a matter of history and culminated in unanimous appeal of those interested in the valley to the United States government to take over the existing

water rights of most of the claimants and make an equal apportionment. This is how the government first became interested in the Yakima valley. Thus the aims and objects of The Yakima Development Company passed out of existence and the benefits of the many thousands of dollars spent there by the two companies have thus become the property of the public.

The lands of the Yakima Land & Live Stock Company were finally sold at various figures, netting on an average of no more than four dollars per acre, although much of the land has since been sold for prices as high as one hundred dollars per acre. This company has also gone out of existence. The Yakima Land & Development Company planted one hundred and fifty acres of orchard on irrigated land near Hayden Lake, Idaho, in 1907, and all has since been sold. The same company has bought and sold lands in Yakima valley near Kennewick and on the Quincy flats. The company is now engaged in retailing about thirteen hundred acres in the latter district and land which originally cost the company about five dollars per acre is now being rapidly disposed of at from twenty-five to fifty dollars per acre. The Wenatchee Farms Company, in which Dr. Hilscher is also interested, owns a small body of land on Rock creek in Whitman county, of which one hundred acres is now irrigated and they are planning to supply another hundred acres with water. The company is doing the actual selling of the Yakima company's Quincy land.

In 1889 Dr Hilscher was married and has three children, Schuyler, Earl Durand and Aubrey L., all now in school. Dr. Hilscher attends the Unitarian church and in politics is an insurgent republican. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Highlanders and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He is a broad and liberal-minded man, whose purposes of life are high, whose ambition is commendable and whose labors have been resultant for good in all of the different fields in which he has put forth his effort.

HARRY J. HIBSCHMAN.

Harry J. Hibschman, a member of the Washington bar since 1908 and an active representative of the legal fraternity of Spokane since June, 1909, was born at Washington, Kansas, March 14, 1879, his parents being Jacob and Rebecca (Bomberger) Hibschman, both of whom are still living. In the public schools of Pennsylvania he pursued his early education and afterward attended Perkiomen Seminary at Pennsburg, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. He formerly followed the occupation of teaching and later took up the practice of law. He was a resident of Minnesota from 1897 until 1908 during part of which period he did good work at the bar, gaining the initial experience which has constituted the foundation for his present success. He arrived in Washington in 1908 and continued in the practice of law at Wilbur from 1904 until 1907. In the latter year he removed to Davenport, where he followed his profession for two years when, seeking the broader field of labor offered in a larger city, he came to Spokane in June, 1909, and is now well known as a representative of the bar here.

On the 1st of November, 1901, at Balaton, Minnesota, Mr. Hibschman was married to Miss Maude Murphy, a daughter of John and Mattie Murphy, and they now have one son, Maurice, who is in his fourth year. Mr. Hibschman served with the Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers during the Spanish-American war. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He held the office of city attorney at Wilbur from 1905 until 1907, and for one term he served as school director at Davenport. He is identified with a number of fraternal organizations, including the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. He maintains pleasant relations with the boys in blue as a member of the United Spanish War Veterans and the Bolo Club.

GEORGE C. BECK.

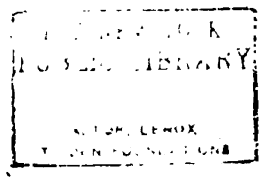
George C. Beck, owner of the San Marco apartments, among the most beautiful and modern of Spokane's apartment buildings, was born at Little York, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1843, and was one of a family of two sons and five daughters, whose parents, George and Margaret (Cook) Beck, were natives of Worms, Germany. The father was a member of a prominent German family and died at the age of fifty-seven years. Mrs. Beck's father was a leading wine merchant and vineyardist of Germany. She survived her husband for some time, passing away in 1890. Their children were: Conrad, now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Worley, of Pasadena, Calfornia; Mrs. Elizabeth Combs, also living in Cleveland; Mrs. Louisa Straus, who is connected with the Evangelical Association paper of Cleveland; Mrs. Margaret Spring, whose husband is bishop of the Methodist church of Cleveland and editor of the Evangelical Assocation paper of that city; and Mrs. Catherine Gardner, the wife of a retired Chicago millionaire.

The other member of the family is George C. Beck, whose name introduces this review. The removal of the family from Little York, Pennsylvania, to Cleveland, Ohio, enabled him to pursue his education in the public schools of that city, which he attended until he enlisted for the Civil war as a member of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. He served with the Army of the Cumberland and was mustered out at the close of hostilities. He afterward engaged in the pork packing business, which he followed in Cleveland and in Indianapolis until he retired from that pursuit in 1902.

Removing westward to Spokane, Mr. Beck here erected the beautiful San Marco apartments, a three-story structure and basement, containing forty apartments. It is an ideal location at the junction of Sprague and Riverside avenues, with a frontage of four hundred feet on two streets. This is one of the finest of the high-class apartments of Spokane and scarcely has an equal in the city. It is built of white pressed brick, in Renaissance style of architecture, with a foundation of sandstone brought from the vicinity of Portland. It is heated with a hot water plant and oil burners will probably be used for heating the water. Mr. Beck intends to keep the San Marco thoroughly modern in its equipments and appointments and thoroughly satisfactory in its service. Aside from this he is interested in the Ware Brothers Company and owns land in Canada to the extent of six thousand acres.



GEORGE C. BECK



Mr. Beck was married in 1865, in Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Amelia Berger, a daughter of Frederick Berger, of Tallmadge, Ohio, who was a burgomaster in Germany and a fine musician, connected with one of the prominent families of his native land. In 1909 Mr. Beck was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 14th of July of that year. They were the parents of three daughters: Bessie, now the wife of George Roberts, an electrician of Omaha, Nebraska; Mayme, the wife of Archibald F. Rigg, an architect of Spokane; and Edith, the wife of Dr. Charles F. Rigg, a physician of this city.

Mr. Beck is a member of the Spokane Club and the Spokane Athletic Club and he also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. While he has resided here for only a comparatively brief period, he has become thoroughly identified with the northwest and its interests and is an enthusiastic supporter of Spokane, doing everything in his power to further its welfare and promote its upbuilding. His life has always been a busy and useful one and he has ever worked toward high ideals and utilized practical methods in the attainment of substantial results.

WILLIAM E. CULLEN, JR.

William E. Cullen, Jr., is a practicing attorney of Spokane and a representative of various important corporate interests, being connected with lumber companies and with land and irrigation projects which are now regarded as essential features in the development of this section of the country. He is a western man by birth, training and preference and is imbued with the spirit of enterprise which is so characteristic of this section of the country.

His birthplace was Helena, Montana, and his natal day August 7, 1872. His father, William E. Cullen, Sr., was for many years one of the distinguished lawyers of the northwest, prominently connected with litigation and with legal interests that did much toward shaping the destiny of this part of the country. A sketch of him appears elsewhere in this volume. The son pursued his college preparatory course in the Shattuck Military Academy of Faribault, Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1889. He then pursued a three years' course in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1892, and he is also a Harvard man, having spent two years in the study of law within the classic walls of that institution. Following his graduation in the spring of 1894 he was admitted to practice at the Montana bar in July of that year and entered the office of his father, who at that time was division counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in addition to conducting a large mining practice. The son became a partner of the firm and so continued until the removal of the family to Spokane in 1899. He remained a resident of Helena and was afterward associated in practice with Mr. Day until 1905, when the partnership was dissolved and William E. Cullen, Jr., also came to Spokane. He then joined F. M. Dudley and they became attorneys for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. This partnership was terminated in July, 1910, upon the removal of Mr. Dudley to Seattle to become general attorney for the company. William E. Cullen then formed a partnership with A. B. Lee and W. H. Foster, under the firm name of Cullen, Lee & Foster. On the 1st of January, 1912, the firm of Happy, Cullen, Lee & Hineman was

formed and they are local attorneys for the Milwaukee Railroad Company. They also conduct a general law practice and now have a clientage that is large and of a distinctively representative character. Mr. Cullen has been connected with F. Augustus Heinze since 1897 and conjointly with his father was interested in the Butte litigation, the father acting as general attorney for the Heinze interests. William E. Cullen, Jr., has also represented Mr. Heinze as general attorney, supervising the legal phases of his business in the Coeur d'Alenes and also in his successful contest with the Amalgamated Company. He is likewise representative of different lumber companies and other corporations and his professional work is of a most important and extensive character, indicative of his high standing as a leading member of the Washington bar. As opportunity has come to him for judicious investment he has become connected with various important interests and now owns considerable land and extensive stock in irrigation projects in Idaho and Montana. He is connected with the Stewart Mining Company of Coeur d'Alene and was formerly one of the owners of the mines at Radersburg, Montana. He is secretary and a large stockholder in Powell & Sanders wholesale grocery company of Spokane, of which his father was one of the organizers and founders. His varied experience and his study have acquainted him with the possibilities of this part of the country and he is an enthusiastic advocate of the northwest and its opportunities.

In Spokane, in September, 1908, Mr. Cullen was united in marriage to Miss Genevieve Bell, a daughter of Henry Bell, a prominent pioneer citizen here, and a sister of Mrs. D. W. Twohy. The children of this marriage are two daughters, Corlin and Genevieve. In politics Mr. Cullen is a conservative republican. He does not believe in the revolutionary movements which upset the established order of things but rather in the gradual working out of progressive plans which have for their object the welfare and benefit of the majority. He belongs to the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Spokane Athletic Club and the Montana Club. He is popular among his friends, who are many, and his position, socially and professionally, is established. It is true that in the practice of law he had the benefit of association with his father and yet in no calling does advancement depend more largely upon individual merit and ability. In this field wealth or influence availeth little or naught and success results from broad knowledge intelligently applied to the points in litigation. Mr. Cullen recognized this fact at the outset of his career and in his cases has never failed to give a thorough preparation and to fortify for defense as well as for attack.

JOHN JOSEPH MARISCHAL.

John Joseph Marischal, whose operations in the lumber business have been most advantageous, constituting the source of his success, belongs to that class of men to whom difficulties and obstacles serve as an impetus rather than a deterrent. His qualities of perseverance, determination and energy have formed the foundation upon which he has built his prosperity, and the methods he has pursued in business have gained for him the regard and respect of his fellowmen. He was born in Friedensau, Nebraska, on the 26th of April, 1877, and is a son of Alexander J. and Constance (Henry) Marischal, both of whom were early settlers in Nebraska, where the father is still residing and the mother's death occurred in 1905.

The early days of their son John Joseph were passed in Nebraska and in the public schools he acquired his education until he was fourteen years of age. At that time he assisted his father in his work on the farm and for two years assisted in the operation of a stone quarry owned by the family. During this period he engaged in the cattle and stock-raising business to some extent, and subsequently took a trip through the west, looking for an advantageous place to start in business. Finding nothing to his liking he returned home and worked for one year, at the same time taking a course in bookkeeping in a night school. Ambitious to carry on his business course he went to Omaha, and during the winter of 1895 was a student in a business college of that city. After he completed that course he accepted a position with the Omaha Stove Repair Works and was in their employ for several months. During the following years he worked in various offices in that city, but at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he joined the Seventh Regular United States Cavalry and remained in service until 1898. That winter he spent at home but in the spring returned to Omaha, where he entered the office of the Adams & Kelly Company, remaining there until 1907. When he entered their employ he was engaged as a stenographer, but so quickly did he learn the details of the business that by the time of his resignation he was sales and office manager. After he left this concern he came to Spokane and was at once made secretary of the Overland Lumber Company which company he organized. He remained associated with this company for one year, but at the end of that time returned home for a short visit before engaging independently in the lumber business in Spokane. He is still connected with this undertaking and has built up a large patronage and proven himself to be thoroughly fit to handle lumber and to deal with the public. In his offices in the Lindelle block he transacts a business which is commensurate with the energy and labor which he is constantly expending. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Western Casualty Company, of this city.

On the 5th of February, 1909, in Omaha, Mr. Marischal was married to Miss Mary Shackleford, a daughter of Clark B. and Anna Shackleford. In politics Mr. Marischal gives his allegiance to the democratic party. After a careful study of the platforms offered by the different political parties he has become thoroughly convinced that the democracy offers policies which will be most conducive in establishing good government. He holds membership in the Inland Club and is one of its most influential members. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been recorded due recognition of labor, and today he is numbered among the successful citizens of his county. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of his section of the state, and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and cooperation to any movement calculated to benefit this region or advance its wonderful development.

PROFESSOR A. VAN HOLDERBEKE.

Professor A. Van Holderbeke, a recognized authority on horticultural questions and who for four years occupied the position of commissioner of horticulture for the state of Washington and has done more for the advancement of fruit culture in the state than any other individual, was born in Belgium, March 18, 1862. His father, Johan Van Holderbeke, was a farmer and horticulturist and when his son

Professor Van Holderbeke was but eight years of age made him a present of a farm, largely devoted to the raising of fruit, and which the new owner afterward used exclusively for the cultivation of fruit and flowers. In the meantime as a boy he had pursued his education in the normal school until graduated therefrom and had then entered the University of Ghent in Belgium, where he was graduated from the horticultural department in 1888. While pursuing his university course he engaged in teaching school and afterward for several years lectured throughout his native country on horticultural topics. In 1896 the agricultural yearbook of the United States recognized the horticultural schools of Belgium as the most advanced in that field in the world.

Professor Van Holderbeke carried on various experiments upon his farm in Belgium in addition to the production of fruit and flowers until 1892, when he turned his property over to his brother and came to the new world, since which time he has been a resident of the state of Washington. He first located in Tacoma, where he engaged in flower culture for two years. For a time he was proprietor of splendidly equipped greenhouses in that city, in which he raised all of the flowers which he handled and in that direction built up a reputation second to none in the northwest. He afterward removed to Snohomish and began the raising of garden products, being the first to raise tomatoes by the acre on a commercial basis in western Washington. He published his method of maturing tomatoes in western Washington and now hundreds of acres are devoted to that vegetable according to the plans and ideas set forth by Professor Van Holderbeke. He also raised celery as a commercial proposition and each year he did some pruning and also carried on horticultural pursuits in Snohomish. In 1898 he was appointed horticultural inspector of Snohomish county and occupied the position for three years. In the meantime his ability was becoming widely recognized as his knowledge was put to the practical test by others and it was seen that his methods would produce excellent results. His constantly growing reputation naturally suggested him for the position of state horticulturist, to which he was appointed by Governor Rogers on the 1st of April, 1901, and in that year he received his certificate as horticulturist from the Washington State College at Pullman. As commissioner of horticulture it was his duty to investigate horticultural possibilities all over the state and in consequence he came into contact with and gained a knowledge of all varieties of fruit and localities, so that he knows by practical experience and observation which are the most successful varieties in their adaptation to locality and soil. Professor Van Holderbeke has organized every county horticultural society in the state of Washington and transformed the Inland Horticultural Society into the State Horticultural Association of Washington. This was largely accomplished through his individual efforts at the time when he was state horticultural commissioner. He made it his duty to visit every county in the state twice a year and to closely examine the possibilities of fruit production. For three years he acted as judge of all the fruit for all the county and state fairs. He is thoroughly conversant with every kind of apple grown and has learned the "signs" of trees and how to treat and develop them under all conditions. He continued as state horticulturist for four years, or until 1905, when he came to Spokane, where he entered the service of L. M. MacLean as horticultural instructor for the Spokane Canal Company, and for three years was busily engaged in developing their orchards.

On the expiration of that period Professor Van Holderbeke embarked in business on his own account, establishing the Van Holderbeke Nurseries, and was at the same time engaged in looking after the holdings of prominent capitalists. He represented three companies in his supervision of eleven sections of land on the Milwaukee railroad, about twenty minutes ride from East Columbia, and at the present writing he is engaged by several companies as horticultural adviser. In addition to the interests already mentioned Professor Van Holderbeke has a few private projects in Idaho at Kennewick.

On the 13th of November, 1900, occurred the marriage of Professor Van Holderbeke and Mrs. Emily Dumas. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Chamber of Commerce and cooperates in various projects for the general welfare and improvement of Spokane as well as along the lines in which he has always been especially interested. From the outset he has been a close student of all the scientific principles which underlie his work, has kept in touch with the investigations and reports that are being made in all parts of the country, and his sound judgment enables him readily to discriminate between the essential and the non-essential in the development of Washington as a fruit-raising district. His work is of inestimable value to the state and through the dissemination of knowledge he has indirectly contributed thousands of dollars—a sum which will naturally increase—to the wealth of Washington.

DAVE E. ZENT.

The firm name of Dave E. Zent & Co., Inc., is a familiar one in real-estate circles in Spokane. Its president is Dave E. Zent, of this review, and his associate officers are George Yokom, vice president and treasurer, and Edgar E. K. Schmitt, secretary. Their operations cover the entire northwestern country extending into Montana, British Columbia, Oregon, Idaho and Washington. Close application and indefatigable energy have developed Mr. Zent's business powers and placed him in a creditable position in real-estate circles although he is yet a young man, having only passed the twenty-eighth milestone on life's journey. He was born in Jefferson county, Washington, February 11, 1884, and was one of a family of ten children whose parents were Daniel J. and Lottie (Woodruff) Zent, the former born in Buffalo, New York, and the latter in Pennsylvania. The family had its origin in France and the grandfather was with Napoleon in his wars and campaigns and was taken prisoner at Moscow. He became the founder of the family in the new world and his son Daniel was born at Buffalo, New York. He served for four years as a soldier in the Civil war with the Second Cavalry of Colorado Troops. He was one of the trail blazers of the west, crossing the plains in 1874 and settling at Walla Walla. He afterward removed to Pendleton, Oregon, where he suffered heavy losses by fire started by the Indians under Chief Joseph on one of his raids. At different times in his life he followed various kinds of business, including farming and merchandising. He died in November, 1908, and is still survived by his widow, who lives at Pasco. She was descended from General Hyde, of Revolutionary fame, and belonged to a family of English origin. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Zent were born five

sons and five daughters: Dave E., of this review; Frank P., deputy collector of customs, stationed at Everett, Washington; Daniel W., an attorney of Gooding, Idaho; Judge W. W. Zent, practicing law in Spokane; George W., a resident of Pasco; Ida, the wife of T. F. O'Leary, of Oak Harbor, Washington; Carrie, the wife of James Kerr, of Midway, British Columbia; Kate, who married Robert Riggs, of Pasco; Etta, the wife of Thomas Wood, of Walla Walla county, Washington; and Lottie, who wedded E. T. Dell, of Usk, Washington.

Dave E. Zent has always been a resident of the northwest, pursuing his education in the common schools of Colville and in the high school of Ritzville. He afterward studied law in the office of Judge Zent for two years and then entered the abstract business as manager of the Adams Abstract Company of Ritzville, with which he continued for three years. Upon coming to Spokane he began dealing in real estate in connection with the J. H. Tilsey Company and in July, 1909, he started in business on his own account, opening an office in the Paulsen building. In the early part of 1911 he removed to 115 Wall street and is now operating under the name of the Dave E. Zent & Co., Inc., with the officers previously mentioned. They conduct a general real-estate business, handling land all through the western country, their operations extending not only into Montana, Oregon and Idaho but also into British Columbia. Mr. Zent is interested in several additions to the city of Spokane and has also made investment in irrigation projects which are doing much for the development of this part of the country.

On the 7th of June, 1905, Mr. Zent was married to Miss Myrtle A. LeMaster, a daughter of W. A. LeMaster, of Tacoma, a contractor and builder who belongs to one of the pioneer families of the west and is of French descent. Mr. Zent holds membership with the Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, the Inland Club and the Chamber of Commerce, associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and activities outside of the field of business. He has recognized that unfaltering industry is the basis of success and is winning his advancement along that line.

PAUL A. PAULSON.

The life history of Paul A. Paulson is in miniature the history of the northwest with its periods of progress and development, its difficulties caused by financial panics, its efforts to resume activity and its ultimate success and triumph. Mr. Paulson is now numbered among the capitalists of Spokane and is largely interested in the mineral resources of the northwest.

He was born in Denmark, June 18, 1855, the son of Mads and Mary (Krag) Paulson, who were also natives of Denmark, the mother dying there during the boyhood of her son Paul. The father served in the war of 1848-1850 between Denmark and Prussia as an officer in the Danish army and aided in winning the victory for the Danish troops. In the early '60s he came to the United States, settling in Wisconsin. He was prominent in his home community and served for several terms as county commissioner. While in Denmark he had followed the business of carriage manufacturing and brought with him some means when he



P. A. PAULSON

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came to the new world. This he invested in farm lands in Wisconsin and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits to the time of his death, which occurred in 1904.

Paul A. Paulson has one brother living in Green Bay, Wisconsin, and there are also four half-brothers, two of whom are in Tacoma, where they are engaged in business under the name of the Paulson Brothers Company. A sister, Mrs. Carrie L. Hathaway, is the wife of the general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for California, Nevada and the Hawaiian Islands. A half-sister, Miss Mary Paulson, is residing in Tacoma.

Paul A. Paulson was quite a young land when the family crossed the Atlantic and in the public and high schools of Wisconsin he pursued his education, to which he has added since leaving school by reason of his broad reading. He was reared upon a farm and in early life learned the carpenter's trade. In the latter part of 1876 he left his home in the middle west and at the age of twenty-one years traveled over the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, which was then in its palmy days. The Comstock and other famous mines were large producers and stock speculation was a large part of the business, stock speculators being very numerous there. There was great excitement caused by the manipulation of stocks by the large holders and it was seldom on receiving the morning papers that one did not see accounts of one or more suicides of men and women who had been unsuccessful in their investments in mining stock. Mr. Paulson, however, did not have the mania for stock speculation but began work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a few months in San Francisco. He had previously read much concerning Oregon, however, and regarded that state as his destination, leaving San Francisco for Portland in 1877. The city then claimed a population of ten thousand but had considerably less, and what is now the heart of Portland was then covered with a dense forest. He became well acquainted with many prominent old residents who figured in the history of the northwest.

Early in the spring of 1878 Mr. Paulson with two young companions followed the tide of emigration from the Willamette valley to what was called "east of the mountains," in Washington Territory. Some of the Willamette people sold their farms and in prairie schooners traveled east of the mountains to where there was less rain. In Portland Mr. Paulson frequently heard mention of Lewiston and Walla Walla, which were already good-sized towns, and also of Colfax and Spokane Falls, which were just springing into being. He made his way to the district east of the mountains, with a view to looking over the land, journeying by boat from Portland to the Lower Cascades, at which time the Oregon Steamboat Navigation Company, composed of W. S. Ladd, Sim Reed, Captain J. C. Ainsworth and R. R. Thompson, controlled the boat traffic. This was a good strong company, very prosperous, and their boats were well built, modern river steamers. Between the Lower and Upper Cascades a short portage railroad had been built which transported passengers and freight around the Cascades where are now found government locks. At the Upper Cascades freight and passengers had again to be transferred by boat to The Dalles. Mr. Paulson ferried across the Columbia at The Dalles and walked over the hills between the river and the Klickitat valley to the present site of Goldendale, where was located an Indian camp. He and his companions each bought a pony there and then rode in a northeasterly direction to Yakima. At that time there was nothing at the town but the Indian reservation, the agency having a flouring mill there.

There were a few stock-raisers scattered through the county and on the present site of Bickleton they came across a stock-raiser named Dodge, who had lived there for several years like a hermit. He was the owner of fifty fine brood mares but there was no market for horses and cattle, save what could be driven to the Columbia river and transported to Portland or points on the Sound. However, while at Dodge's place Mr. Paulson met a cattle buyer from Chicago, named Lang, who was buying up several hundred head of steers for which he paid twenty dollars per head. His plan was to drive them to Cheyenne on the Union Pacific and thence transport them by rail to Chicago. The stockmen of the northwest believed he would never reach his destination but were glad to sell their steers at twenty dollars per head. Mr. Lang, however, prospered in his venture and returned for more cattle, becoming the first cattle shipper to eastern markets and the pioneer of a great and growing industry.

Mr. Paulson continued on his way to Spokane Falls, looking for good land. Accustomed to the black prairie soil of the middle west, the timber, volcanic rock and gravel around Spokane did not appeal to him from an agricultural standpoint. He could not see how settlers who had taken up land would ever make a living. The people of Spokane seemed somehow to be dependent upon water power for the development of the city but there was no railroad and none in contemplation, and when Mr. Paulson asked what they could do with their water power, the only answer was that it would drive a sawmill. He did not like the rolling hills of Palouse county and returned to Portland but was there only a short time before the Nez Perce Indian war broke out. On the trip to Spokane Falls he had frequently met Indians and noticed that they seemed surly and cross, and the few white settlers whom he encountered said that they feared that the Indians were going on the warpath. With the outbreak of hostilities the militia company of Portland was called out and Mr. Paulson relates that many of the young men of the company employed as clerks or in other positions in Portland were very scared when they found that they must go out against the red men.

For a time Mr. Paulson was employed in the car shops of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Kalama. Coal had just been discovered at Wilkeson and a road was being constructed from that point to Tacoma. The company built two hundred coal cars, in which work Mr. Paulson was actively engaged. He then returned to Portland and with a partner took contracts for and built several houses. He was afterward employed in the sash and door factory of J. C. Carson, with whom he remained three years. He then engaged in business on his own account, forming a partnership with Sylvester Pennoyer, afterward governor of Oregon, and who at that time owned a lumber mill in the south part of Portland. After two years Mr. Paulson sold his interest to his partner and removed to Tacoma, where was situated a small town that was, however, growing rapidly. He organized a company called the Tacoma Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of which he was the chief owner. This company manufactured lumber, sash and doors and other building material and also wooden ware. They greatly enlarged their plant to meet the rapid growth of their business and employed as many as two hundred and fifty men, not including the logging crews in the woods. They were burned out twice but rebuilt. As fast as Mr. Paulson made money he invested it in timber lands on the Skagit river and with Henry Drum, W. J. Thompson and Byron Barlow, bought a large tract of land in the Skagit valley near the

site of Sedro Woolley, and also in the vicinity of Sterling and Burlington, and in Sterling the company conducted a large mercantile store. They also built and operated several steamers on Puget Sound, including the Skagit Chief, Henry Bailey, the State of Washington, and the Fair Haven, owned by Nelson Bennett, and named after the town of Fair Haven, now Bellingham, Washington, of which place Mr. Bennett was the parent as its chief and pioneer promoter. The steamer became a part of their fleet, and Mr. Bennett one of the shareholders and directors of the company. The four steamers plied between Tacoma, Seattle, Bellingham and way ports for many years and some are still in operation.

As the years passed by and opportunity offered Mr. Paulson bought large tracts of timber land in Lewis and Thurston counties and later in British Columbia, mainly on Vancouver Island. He continued to figure as one of the most prominent business men of Tacoma and aided largely in the upbuilding of the city, serving for many years as one of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce. He was also a stockholder in the Tacoma Woolen Mills; was one of the chief owners of the Tacoma Box Company; and was interested in various other business projects. He acted as chairman of the building committee at the time the Chamber of Commerce erected its new building and spent much time in its supervision. The widespread financial panic of 1893 brought him heavy losses, for nearly all of the Tacoma banks failed and anyone who had been doing a large commercial business suffered severely thereby.

About that time many of the Spokane people went into the hills prospecting and the Rossland camp on Trail creek was started, while at the same time the Slocan district in British Columbia was opened up. Mr. Paulson made a trip into British Columbia to look over some of the mines and, like most of the others, became interested in several prospects. He engaged, however, in the lumber business in the Kootenai country and made some money. Later he removed with his family to Spokane and purchased a large amount of timber and meadow lands from the Canadian Pacific Railroad on its Crow's Nest Line a short time after the building of that branch and organized the International Lumber & Mercantile Company, of which he is the chief owner and of which he was president for several years. The company has a large mill and owns a vast amount of timber tributary to the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, near the town of Kitchiner.

Immediately after the completion of the road Mr. Paulson learned of the coal measures in the Rocky mountains along that line at what is commonly known as the Crow's Nest Pass. He made a trip into the country, covering the eastern part of British Columbia and the western part of Alberta and purchased from the government the property which is now owned by the International Coal & Coke Company. Mr. Paulson organized the company and developed the mine, so that it became a large shipper. He has in his control much of the stock of the company, which has a capacity of two thousand tons per shift of eight hours. The company also manufactures coke and in addition to this Mr. Paulson is also interested in other coal lands and coal mines in British Columbia. He is likewise numbered among the owners of valuable water-power sites in this state, both in the Inland Empire and near Puget Sound, and is one of the stockholders of the Big Bend Transit Company, which owns water power on the Spokane river.

In Tacoma Mr. Paulson was married to Miss Anna K. Anderson, the daughter of C. Anderson, an old settler of Walla Walla. For a number of years Mrs. Paulson was a successful school teacher in Oregon. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: Clara Arney, who is the wife of Charles W. Mason, chief clerk in the superintendent's office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Tacoma; and Chester R., who is assisting his father. Mr. and Mrs. Paulson attend the Unitarian church.

Mr. Paulson gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which connection he cooperates in public projects tending to promote the welfare of Spokane and exploit its interests. While not all the days in his career have been equally bright, his record on the whole has been characterized by continuous progress. At times in his commercial experience he has seen the gathering of clouds that have threatened disastrous storms but his rich inheritance of energy and pluck have enabled him to turn defeats into victory and promised failures into brilliant success. His strict integrity, business conservatism and sound judgment have always been so uniformly recognized that he has enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree. Because of a well balanced mind and a sterling character he has been enabled to see the silver lining to many a cloud that to others would look hopelessly black, and to overcome obstacles which to many would appear insurmountable.

FRANCIS M. GOODWIN.

There are times in the lives of every individual when heroic action and courageous spirit are needed. In the great majority of cases these are unheralded and perhaps never become known to the world, yet the case demands as firm and unfaltering a spirit as is displayed by the soldier upon the field of battle. Frequently such test of character comes to the attorney who must seemingly, as it were, defy public opinion and risk arousing the opposition of those in power in the performance of his professional duties. Such a test came to Francis M. Goodwin when as special assistant to the United States attorney general he was instrumental in prosecuting the land fraud cases in Idaho. His labors connected with the ease have become a matter of history, bringing him prominently before the public in his fearless defense of duty. At the present writing he is practicing law in Spokane, where he located in the fall of 1907.

He was born in Maryland, June 15, 1871, a son of James and Henrietta (Barnes) Goodwin. His father was a merchant, born in Glasgow, Scotland, and on coming to America established his home in Maryland. During the Civil war he served as captain of the Eleventh Indiana Zouave Volunteers and for a long period was adjutant to General Lew Wallace. He was with the army for four and a half years and was the first man to carry the stars and stripes over the walls of Vicksburg. The color bearer being shot down, Captain Goodwin grabbed up the flag and marched over the defenses into the city. After the war he was engaged in railroad work and in coal-mining interests, in which he continued until his death in 1889. His wife was a representative of one of the old New England families.

After attending the public schools of Maryland, Francis M. Goodwin continued his education in the Milton Academy at Baltimore and took up the study of law in the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1896. He was afterward editor and manager of the Baltimore Journal of Commerce for a number of years and then entered upon the practice of law in that state, in which he continued for two years. He entered the government service as special agent for the department of the interior, his duties calling him at various times into Michigan, Minnesota, Montana and the northwest. He came to Spokane in 1904 as chief of the field division of the general land office for the territory embracing Idaho and eastern Washington. He was later made special assistant to the United States attorney general and in that capacity was instrumental in prosecuting the land fraud cases in Idaho during 1905, 1906 and 1907. His careful investigation brought to light many fraudulent practices and his ability as a practitioner of law brought forth clearly the legal phases of the case leading to various prosecutions. In the fall of 1907 he left the government service to enter upon the private practice of law in Spokane, where he has since followed his profession, gaining a large clientage that connects him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of the city.

On the 6th of November, 1901, in Baltimore, Maryland, Francis M. Goodwin was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Carnan, a daughter of Bishop and Katherine Carnan, of that place. The Carnan family are among the oldest settlers there and were among the original incorporators of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have three children, James Carnan, Margaret Ridgley and Francis M. The family attend the First Presbyterian church in which Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin hold membership. He is prominent in the church work, is leader of the Bible class and is a member of the church session. In politics he has always been an earnest republican and has already become very prominent in local political circles. He is serving as a director of St. Lukes Hospital and is a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Masonic fraternity, having attained high rank in the latter, as is indicated by the fact that he is a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Inland Club and the University Club, and his friends are mostly found in those social circles where the more intelligent class are gathered in the discussion of themes of vital and widespread interests. The development of his native powers and talents has brought him to a creditable position in professional circles and he is regarded as one of the strong and able representatives of the Spokane bar.

JOHN MacFARLANE SEMPLE, M. D.

Dr. John MacFarlane Semple, superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Medical Lake, Washington, was for many years a well known practitioner in Spokane and as an alienist has more than a state-wide reputation. A native of Scotland he was born August 20, 1857, a son of Andrew and Katherine (Matthew) Semple. His father died in 1900 and the mother passed away four years earlier.

Remaining in Scotland until he was ten years of age John M. Semple acquired his early education in the schools of his native locality. He continued his public-

school career on arriving in this country in Utica, New York, and under the guidance of private tutors prepared for college. Having prior to this time undertaken pharmaceutical studies and being employed as apothecary, he was graduated from the University of New York in 1886, receiving the degree of M. D. His first work confronted him with the special problems involved in the treatment of mental diseases since he was given an appointment as assistant physician at the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, New York. After six months he resigned in order to accept an appointment as interne at the King County General Hospital near Brooklyn. He staid there a year when he was reappointed assistant physician, the same position which he had formerly occupied, in the state asylum at Auburn, New York. He continued in that capacity until 1889 when he resigned and went west beginning to practice for himself in 1890, in Spokane, Washington. He did not remain there long, however, when he was offered the position of superintendent of the new hospital for the insane at Medical Lake, Washington. He opened the hospital and remained at its head until July, 1897, when he gave up his position and returned to Spokane to take up his practice which he had begun there some years before. Governor McBride, coming to Spokane, offered him the superintendency which Dr. Semple at that time, however, refused. Ten years later, in 1907, he was once more offered the position at the head of the asylum at Medical Lake and was only induced to accept it upon the personal urging of Governor Meade. He has been the superintendent of this institution ever since and has proved his efficiency in administration as well as in his scientific and careful treatment of the patients. A prominent factor in western medical circles he is regarded with much esteem in the societies to which he belongs, being a member of the Washington State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the American Medico-Physiological Association. He was thrice elected president of the state board of health of Washington.

The marriage of Dr. John M. Semple and Miss Almira B. Clary, a daughter of John S. Clary, occurred at Auburn, New York, on October 30, 1890. Two children were born of this union: John Clary, attending college at Pullman, Washington; and Andrew, a student in the high school at Medical Lake. Dr. Semple, who is republican in his political predilections, served three years, from 1900 till 1903, on the board of education in Spokane, Washington. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane and fraternally is associated with the Masonic order, being a member of the blue lodge. He is a man of much determination and excellent judgment and inspires those with whom he comes in contact with confidence and esteem.

WILLIAM HENRY LUDDEN.

William Henry Ludden, a Spokane attorney who has practiced continuously in this city since 1892, save for a brief period of four years, was born September 13, 1851, in Braintree, Massachusetts, his parents being Lafayette and Margaret (Courley) Ludden. His father was a millwright and removed from New England to California, taking up a homestead in the Sacramento valley in 1853. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

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WILLIAM H. LUDDEN



MRS. W. H. LUDDEN

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Brought to the Pacific coast when not yet two years of age, William Henry Ludden pursued his education in the public schools of Yolo county, California, and in Hesperian College of Woodland, that state, in which school he spent five years, winning the B. S. degree. He also taught school for five years but regarded this merely as an initial step to further professional labor, for at the same time he engaged in reading law in the office of J. C. Ball, of Yolo county, who was judge of the supreme court. Mr. Ludden afterward pursued a law course in Hesperian College and his thorough training as well as his practical experience constitutes a forceful element in his success. In the spring of 1890 he came to Spokane as chief clerk in the United States land office and while busy with the duties of that position he continued to utilize his leisure hours for further law study until admitted to the bar in 1892. Since that time he has continuously engaged in practice in Spokane with the exception of four years, from 1896 until 1900, which he spent as register in the United States land office. His clients, and they are many, find him an able advocate and wise counselor who is devoted to the interests of the profession and in his practice holds to a high standard of professional ethics.

In politics Mr. Ludden has always been a republican and has at times been honored with office, serving as deputy prosecuting attorney of Spokane county and also as a member of the state legislature in 1893-4. He keeps thoroughly informed concerning the leading questions and issues of the day and is a very welcome figure in those gatherings where leading men are engaged in the discussion of vital problems. In Masonry he has attained high rank, holding membership in El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., of which he is a past exalted ruler, and he likewise holds membership with the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

On the 15th of March, 1875, in Sacramento, California, Mr. Ludden was married to Miss Gertrude Horton, of Woodland, that state, who died in Spokane in 1893. There were five children in their family, namely: Mabel C., the wife of Alpha H. Gundlach, D. D. S., of this city; Vinne Pauline, the wife of Jonas W. Childs, of Del Rio, Texas; Jessie L., the wife of Dr. Frank L. Horsfall, of Seattle; Hazel Kirk, the wife of Ernest C. Ammann, of this city; and Ruby E., the wife of Samuel L. Matthias, also a resident of Spokane. On the 3d of May, 1905, Mr. Ludden was again married, his second union being with Mary K. Todd, of Spokane. She was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Adam and Sarah Craig, both of whom are deceased. By a former marriage two children were born to her: Sadie J. Todd, the wife of W. J. Lawrence, of Minneapolis; and J. Albert Todd, of San Francisco, California. Mrs. Ludden and her children came to Spokane in June, 1884, and she was for many years employed as deputy auditor and deputy treasurer of Spokane county. Mrs. Ludden was a charter member of the First Presbyterian church of Spokane and was one of the most active workers for the erection of the first church building owned by that church, which was located on the site now occupied by the Spokesman Review building. She has the honor of being the first president of "The Ladies Benevolent Society," of this city, which was organized January 17, 1887. This society instituted and built the first home for orphans and friendless children in Spokane. The present commodious and even elegant brick building on the Northwest boulevard known as "The Children's Home" is the result of this humble beginning of the Ladies Benevolent Society. Mrs. Ludden is also a charter member of Electa Chapter, No. 20, O. E. S., of which chapter she is past worthy matron. She is at the present

time president of the Pioneer Society of Spokane county and has the loving respect of the old-time citizens who remember her good work among the sick and the poor in the early days when the demands were many and the facilities for caring for people were few and very hard to obtain. Mr. Ludden holds membership in the Christian church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ludden rank among the prominent residents of Spokane and both are active and influential in their respective connections, while their social prominence attests their personal worth.

LEWIS F. CHESTER.

The difficulties and obstacles which have blocked the path of Lewis F. Chester have one by one given way before his determined purpose and practical methods until he occupies today a prominent place among the practitioners of the bar of Spokane, his record being a creditable chapter in the history of the prominent southern family of which he is a representative. The Chesters came of English ancestry although the family was planted on American soil prior to the Revolutionary war. The family during successive generations has been prominent in church work and in support of many lines of progress and improvement. Stephen M. Chester, the grandfather of Lewis F. Chester, was a merchant and planter and a very prominent and influential citizen in southwest Georgia, but would never consent to enter public life as an office-holder. His son, William A. Chester, father of Lewis F. Chester, was born in Georgia and bore the reputation of being one of the finest looking men in that state. He joined the Confederate army during the Civil war and was largely engaged in buying guns and ammunition for the service. Every male relative who was large enough to carry a gun was in the southern army and his brother, James W. Chester, was killed at the battle of Atlanta. William A. Chester, was united in marriage to Louiza Butler, a native of North Carolina, who comes of ancestry represented in the war for independence and is a relative of Pierce Butler, a very prominent citizen of her native state. All of her brothers were Confederate soldiers and one of them was killed in battle. Another brother, Lewis F. Butler, participated in every engagement under General Lee and was with him when he surrendered. It was he for whom the subject of this review was named. The Butler family is also of English lineage. Mrs. Louiza (Butler) Chester is still living in the south, her home being in Grady county, Georgia, but in 1884 she was called upon to mourn the loss of her husband. Lewis F. Chester was one of seven sons, the others being: O. A., a resident of Seattle; J. W., engaged in farming in Grady county, Georgia; Dr. O. B., a prominent Methodist minister of Americus, Georgia; B. R. and G. L., both residents of Tacoma; and E. M., an attorney, whose home was for a time in Tacoma but who now resides in Portland, to which place he removed but recently. There are also three sisters who are now residents of Grady county, Georgia, and a fourth sister in Gadsden county, Florida.

Lewis F. Chester was born in Decatur county, Georgia, April 5, 1864, and pursued his education in the schools of that county. He spent his youthful days on the farm in the southwestern part of his native state, and following his father's death he removed from Georgia to Texas in the fall of 1884. He secured a clerkship in Kountze, Texas, and while thus employed devoted his leisure hours to the

reading of law. At length he left his position in the store to devote every moment to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence and it was a literal fact that he read law under a sweet gum tree. He borrowed the books through which he acquainted himself with the law and in the face of obstacles that would have surely discouraged many a young man of less resolute spirit he perseveringly continued his studies until admitted to the bar in December, 1886. Since that time, a period of a quarter of a century, he has been actively and continuously engaged in practice and his work has been characterized by steady progress. He left Beaumont, Texas, in 1907, and went to Tacoma, Washington, where he remained for two years, coming in 1909 to Spokane as attorney for the Great Northern Railroad. He formed his present partnership in September, 1911, in connection with O. C. Moore, who had previously been associated with Senator Poindexter, and under the style of Chester & Moore is now practicing.

While in Texas Mr. Chester continued in the general practice of law and for sixteen years was division counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad, six years attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company, attorney for the Wells Fargo Company, the National Supply Company of Pittsburg and the Beaumont Street Railway Company. He was a resident of Tacoma for only six weeks when he was made attorney for the Tacoma Railway & Power Company and he also represented a number of casualty companies, including the Aetna and New Amsterdam Insurance Companies. In Spokane he served for two years as attorney for the Great Northern Railway Company but resigned on the 1st of September, 1911, to enter into his present partnership. He has comprehensive knowledge of corporation and railroad law and is also well versed in many departments of jurisprudence and his ability is indicated by his large clientele.

While the practice of law has to a great extent claimed his time and energies Mr. Chester has always been interested in questions of public moment and has done important work in solving many problems which have vexed the public mind and promoted many projects that have been of marked value to the different communities in which he has lived. When in Beaumont he was the originator of the "Jim Crow" street car. He was serving as a member of the Beaumont city council when the street railway company asked for a franchise. He took up the matter and wrote in at the time the provision that they should provide for the separation of the races. The provision as he arranged it, was adopted. The negroes boycotted the cars for a time but saw later that the measure was to their advantage and the system was afterward adopted by every street railway company of the south. Mr. Chester has ever given his political allegiance to the democratic party, has frequently been a delegate to the county and state conventions and twenty years ago was chairman of the congressional district at Beaumont. He holds to the principles which found their highest exponent in Grover Cleveland. Mr. Chester has long taken an active and helpful interest in Christian work. He holds membership in the First Methodist church and in 1911 became the leader of the Young Men's Bible Class. He is often sought as a speaker by the Young Men's Christian Association and was chosen to lay the corner stone for the association building at Hillyard. The social side of his nature finds expression in his membership in the Inland Club and that he is much interested in civic affairs and the progress of his adopted city is indicated by his membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

On the 17th of May, 1889, in Decatur county, Georgia, Mr. Chester was married to Miss Rachel Avriett, the wedding being performed on a Friday evening in

a cemetery where his father and the bride's brother were buried. Her father was Joseph Avriett, a merchant of Decatur county and a representative of an old southern family. Mr. and Mrs. Chester have one daughter and three sons, Trixie Hortense, Roscoe Chester, Lamar Chester and Leslie Chester, all in school. Mr. and Mrs. Chester have a wide acquaintance in Spokane and have made many friends during the period of their residence here. Mr. Chester's life record is another proof of the fact that character and ability will come to the front anywhere. The qualities and talents bestowed upon him by an honorable ancestry enabled him to rise above the obstacles that seemed to bar his path. In fact in overcoming these he developed his powers and in the years which have come and gone has demonstrated his ability to cope with all intricate and involved problems of the law, attaining a position of marked precedence among the practitioners of the Spokane bar.

LEONARD P. WATERHOUSE, M. D.

On the list of Spokane's physicians there probably appears the name of no other who has been so long an active representative of the medical profession in this state as Dr. Leonard P. Waterhouse, a pioneer of 1877. He was born in Syracuse, New York, in 1832, and after passing his first decade in that city accompanied his parents to Indiana, where he remained for more than a third of a century or until 1876. He supplemented his public school education by study in the La Grange Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated when seventeen years of age. Subsequently he studied medicine for two years and then pursued a course in the University of Michigan. After teaching school for a time with a view to securing money with which to complete his medical education, he went to Cincinnati and there won his professional degree in 1855. He located for practice in Indiana, where he remained for a number of years, and then crossed the plains to the northwest with Oregon as his destination. For nearly three years he engaged in practice in that state and in 1877 arrived in Spokane, then a small village containing less than two hundred inhabitants. He subsequently took up land on Deep creek near the falls and in 1884 removed to Deep Creek Falls, where he not only engaged actively in practice but also conducted a drug store. About 1906 he became a resident of Reardan but after a brief period established his home in Spokane, where he has since been located. He is one of the earliest of the pioneer physicians in this county and one of its best known and most highly esteemed citizens. Throughout all the years he has kept in close touch with the scientific truths which medical research and investigation are bringing to light and he aided in organizing the first medical society in the county.

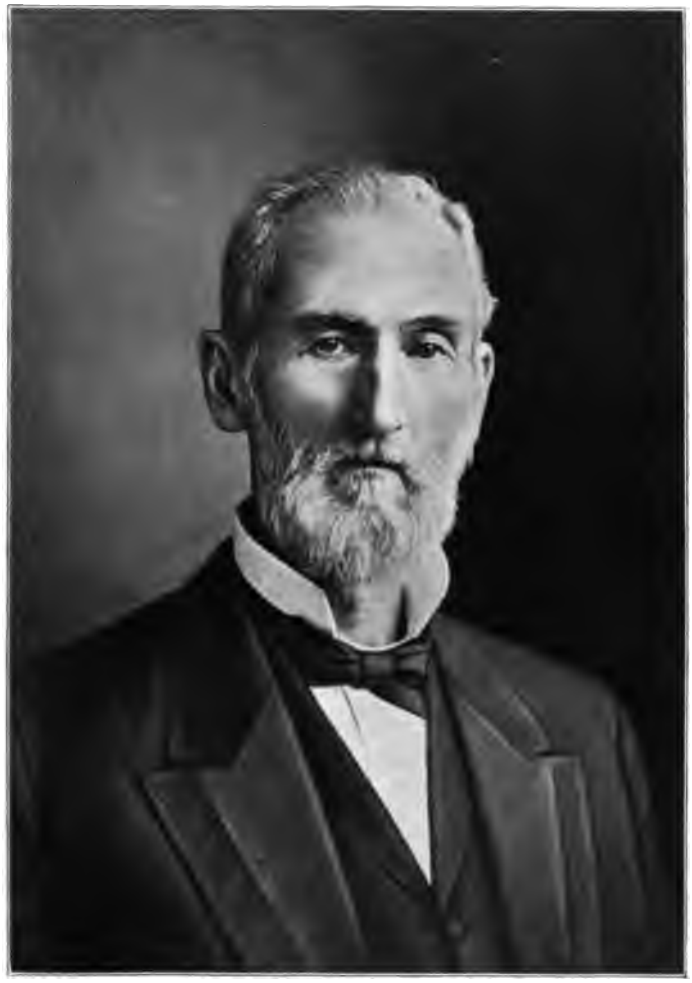
In Michigan in 1855 Dr. Waterhouse was united in marriage to Miss Margaret John and unto them were born a daughter and two sons, Amarilla, who was for three terms teacher of Spokane's first school and is now the wife of L. K. Boissonnault, customs collector at Everett, Washington; Frank Leslie, deceased; and Charles Leonard.

In his fraternal relations Dr. Waterhouse is connected with both the Masons and the Odd Fellows. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party and he was the first coroner ever elected in the county, his faith-

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ful service being indicated by the fact that he was reelected for a second term. He belongs to that class of representative men who brought to the west the learning and culture of the older east and intelligently met the conditions that were here found, utilizing them to the best advantage not only in the attainment of individual success but also in the upbuilding of the great western empire, which within the space of a few years was placed upon a par with the east.

EDWARD LOUIS POWELL.

Edward Louis Powell is president and treasurer of the Powell-Sanders Company, wholesale grocers of Spokane, their house being located at the corner of Wall and Railway avenues. In the establishment and conduct of this enterprise he and his associates have built up one of the leading commercial interests of the city and its success exemplifies the force and effectiveness of progressive and honorable business methods.

Mr. Powell is a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, and a son of Perry P. and Mary J. (Haight) Powell. The mother died in 1854, leaving three children: Leslie Powell, now living at Boise, Idaho; Mary P., now deceased; and Edward Louis, who was then about three years of age, his birth having occurred August 12, 1851. The father married again and there were two children of the second union: Arthur P., a resident of Harrison, Idaho; and Luella, who is living in southern Oregon. Perry P. Powell was a contractor and builder of Ohio and in 1862 crossed the plains with his family, traveling by prairie schooner from Illinois to the Willamette valley in Oregon, at which time his son Edward was a youth of eleven years. For two years the family resided on a stock ranch near Salem, Oregon, and subsequently removed to Jefferson, that state, where Edward L. Powell completed his more specifically literary education by study in the Jefferson Institute. He then entered upon a course of civil engineering at Portland and when he had qualified for work in that profession was employed on the construction of the railroad from Portland to San Francisco, which is now a part of the Southern Pacific system. On account of ill health, however, he was obliged to abandon his chosen profession and in 1871 settled in Walla Walla. For a short time he was engaged in school-teaching at Milton, then called "Rebel Canon." In the fall of 1871 he removed to Waitsburg, Washington, where for eighteen years he was engaged in merchandising. Here Mr. Powell built the first brick store building in 1881 and he and his family were here at the time of the Nez Perces war and they all were armed with Winchester rifles in anticipation of an attack. It was also due to Mr. Powell that the Waitsburg Times came into existence and this newspaper is still published by his successors. He was connected with the flouring mill business and many of the old-time residents of Spokane were his patrons. In May, 1889, he came to Spokane and subsequently established a retail grocery store in this city, continuing successfully in that line for about seven years, when, in 1896, he became one of the organizers of the Boothe-Powell Company, which was established for the purpose of conducting a wholesale grocery business. In 1900 this firm which had in the meantime taken in other partners, dissolved and was reorganized under the present name of the Powell-Sanders Company, of which Mr. Powell has since been president and treasurer. The undertaking has

proved a profitable venture from the beginning and the long experience and keen sagacity of Mr. Powell have been valuable elements in its prosperity.

Mr. Powell has also been somewhat active and influential in political circles. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has supported the republican party and while residing at Waitsburg was elected to represent his district in the last territorial legislature which, however, never convened, owing to the fact that Washington was admitted as a state. After coming to Spokane he was elected to the general assembly and served in the house in 1891-2. Following his retirement from that position he was called to the highest office within the gift of his fellow townsmen, serving as Spokane's mayor during the years 1893-4, which was the most trying period in its history. The manner in which he handled Coxey's army and the way his administration checked all corruption in the city government was really the initial step in the establishment of good civic government in this city. It seems that nature qualified Mr. Powell for leadership, for he advances to a position of prominence in all of his various connections. While living at Waitsburg he served through the chairs of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows for the state of Washington during the first three sessions and was the third grand master of the state. At that time he was twenty-nine years of age and was the youngest man who had ever occupied this position up to that time. This is the only fraternal organization with which he has become affiliated and he still retains his membership therein. He is likewise a member of the Spokane Club, the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

On the 5th of December, 1874, at Waitsburg, Washington, Mr. Powell was united in marriage to Miss Dora E. Bruce, a daughter of Perry and Caroline (McNeal) Bruce, of that city. They have five children in the family, as follows: Percy P., general manager of the Powell-Sanders Company; Edward B., an attorney of Spokane; Gerda, the only daughter, who is the wife of James W. Rigsby, of Seattle; Wayne T., who is engaged in general merchandising at Meda, Washington; and Glen B., who is the youngest in the family. Mr. Powell and his wife reside at No. 1728 First avenue. He is numbered among the builders of Spokane, having been an active factor in business circles here since the time of the great fire, and his labors, intelligently directed, have constituted a factor in Spokane's commercial activity. His memory compasses the period of pioneer development in the northwest and he is a zealous and enthusiastic advocate of this section of the country which he has helped to upbuild and which has rewarded his interests and devotion by substantial success.

GUS MEESE.

Gus Meese, sole proprietor of the firm of G. Meese & Company and owner of the Washington Broom Factory, was born in San Francisco, California, May 30, 1862, and was one of a family of five sons and a daughter, whose parents were Hermann and Margaretha (Waldman) Meese, both of whom were natives of Germany. The mother died about 1881, but the father is now living in Oakland, California. He was one of the pioneers who crossed the plains in 1849 to the gold fields and was connected with the early development of the sugar and the wine industry in that

state. He was connected with Claus Spreckels in the sugar refinery business and later was president of the Bay Sugar Refinery. He was also president of the United Anaheim Wine Growers' Association and was the owner of large vineyards in southern California. He has watched almost the entire development of that state and in its material progress has taken an active and helpful part. The four brothers of Gus Meese are: Constant, of Oakland, California, who is president of the Meese & Gottfried Company, handling transmitting power machinery, their main house being in San Francisco, with branches in Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland and Spokane; Edwin, who is city treasurer of Oakland; Walter, who is engaged in the hardware business there; and Adolph, secretary of the E. C. Hughes Company, printers of San Francisco. The only sister, Emma, is the wife of J. C. H. Stut, of Oakland.

Gus Meese is the only member of the family who has left California to identify his interests with the Inland Empire. He was educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco and the Commercial College in Oakland. For a time he engaged in the printing business in the former city, following it for six months, or until he was graduated from the Commercial College. He then accepted the position of bookkeeper with the firm of Meyer Brothers & Company, wholesale grocers of San Francisco, but left there in January, 1885, and took a position as head bookkeeper and creditman with L. Feldman & Company, of Portland, Oregon, conducting a wholesale business in woodenware and brooms. He continued with that house until January 1, 1898, after which he came to Spokane and established business on his own account on South Post street in connection with W. H. Golder, under the firm name of Meese & Golder. For two years he continued at that location, conducting a wholesale business in wooden and willowware and in the manufacture of brooms. He then removed to the Bump block and in the fall of 1895 purchased the interest of the partner and continued the business under the firm style of G. Meese & Company, operating the broom factory under the name of the Washington Broom Factory. In 1900, owing to the large increase in his business, it was necessary that he have trackage to facilitate shipments and he purchased the property at the corner of Oak street and Sinto avenue, formerly the Spokane Soap Works. At that time there was a two-story frame building there with side wings. In May, 1904, however, the place was destroyed by fire and in the fall of that year he erected a three-story brick building with basement, fifty by fifty feet, and removed what was left of the old building to another part of the lot, where it is used as a warehouse. The Washington Broom Factory has a very large local trade and its output is growing steadily. Fifty dozen brooms are turned out daily by the G. Meese & Company and this is one of the Spokane industries which is able to compete with the eastern manufacturers and sell the highest grade of its products as cheap as they can be sold anywhere. They find their only competition in prison-made goods. When the factory started, the output was two dozen daily, and something of the growth of the industry is indicated in the fact that the daily output is now six hundred full-size brooms and many whisk brooms per day. About a year ago the factory was equipped with new machinery, all of which is operated by electricity. A large warehouse is maintained in connection and among the employes are eighteen men who are heads of families, while the monthly payroll amounts to fifteen hundred dollars. The goods are sold as far east as Butte and Anaconda, Montana, one hundred miles to the north into British Columbia, south to Palouse and Camas Prairie, and west to

Wenatchee and North Yakima. The output of the factory for 1911 was ten per cent more than in 1910 and the business is still growing along substantial lines.

On the 28th of April, 1885, in Oakland, California, Mr. Meese was united in marriage to Miss Martha Tum Suden, a daughter of Henry Tum Suden, a pioneer of California, engaged in the grocery business in Oakland. The children are: Regina; Gustav, who is a student in Whitman College; and Albert, who is with his father in business. Mr. Meese belongs to the Spokane Lodge of Elks, No. 228, to Red Cross Lodge, No. 28, K. P., and is now president of the board of trustees as also master of work. He has the honor of being the oldest grand lodge representative in this domain, having been elected to the position for fourteen consecutive years. He is also connected with the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, in which he is imperial officer, chairman of the imperial board of trustees and master of ceremonies in the local temple. He likewise belongs to the Spokane Turn Verein, is a life member of the Inland Club, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and was one of the board of managers of the 150,000 Club. He served as one of the commissioners to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle and is an active factor in the support of all the various projects and movements which tend to promote the welfare and progress of the city and the northwest. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he is not an aspirant for office, preferring that his public duties shall be done in the capacity of a private citizen rather than as an office holder. Throughout his life he has largely concentrated his time and energies upon his business affairs and the result is such as would be pleasing to any one. Along the legitimate lines of trade he has developed an important enterprise that is bringing him substantial success and as the years go by, his prosperity is continually increasing.

JUDGE J. D. HINKLE.

Judge J. D. Hinkle, judge of the superior court, now sitting in Department No. 1, was born December 30, 1855, in Edwards county, Illinois. His father, Jacob Hinkle, a native of North Carolina, is now living retired in Mattoon, Illinois. The family is of German origin but ancestors of Judge Hinkle were residents of America as early as 1717, and representatives of the name played valorous parts in the struggle for national independence. Jacob Hinkle was united in marriage to Clara Glick, who was born in Pennsylvania, was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent and died in 1885. Their children were: J. D.; George E., also a resident of Spokane; Mrs. Emma McDowell, of this city; and Mary J. Boyle and Lucy Boyle, both of Mattoon, Illinois. After pursuing his education in the common and high schools of his native county, Judge Hinkle took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Kansas in 1874. He entered upon active practice of the profession in Independence, that state, and remained there for ten years, his constantly increasing professional duties adding much to his experience and ability. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Montgomery county and served for two terms, or until 1880. He left Kansas in 1888 and removed to Buffalo, Wyoming, where he continued in the practice of law and also served as prosecuting attorney for one term, having been elected in

1887. On his retirement from office he came to Spokane and here took up the active work of the profession with S. G. Allen as partner, under the firm name of Allen & Hinkle. He was not long in demonstrating his ability to successfully cope with involved and intricate problems of the law and was soon accorded a liberal clientele which connected him with much important litigation tried in the courts of the district. He practiced in a private capacity until 1894, since which time he has continuously been in office. He has served in a number of positions of trust and responsibility, having been a member of the board of education, a member of the city council and afterward police judge. The excellent record which he made upon the municipal bench indicated his fitness for higher judicial honors, and in 1908 he was elected judge of the superior court for a four years' term, sitting in Department No. 1, which was created by the constitution of the state. He was presiding judge for two years and is now in the common law department. His decisions are strictly fair and impartial, being based upon the facts and the evidence in the case and the principles applicable thereto.

On the 21st of November, 1882, in Kansas, Judge Hinkle was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Davis, and they have one daughter, Marjorie Hinkle. The Judge and his wife are members of the Congregational church and are prominent socially in the city of their residence. He is well known in fraternal circles, having taken the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites in Masonry and in the York Rite he has passed all of the chairs and is now treasurer of the commandery. He is likewise a member of the Mystic Shrine. He holds membership with Spokane Lodge of Elks, No. 228, is an Eagle and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The social traits of his nature make him popular and his constantly developing intellectuality and ability have placed him not only high in his profession but have also made him the valued friend and companion of the most prominent and able residents of his city.

ALFRED COOLIDGE.

Alfred Coolidge, a capitalist of Spokane, is officially and financially interested in various important corporations but is not active in the management of any at the present time. He was for several years president of the Traders National Bank and still maintains his office there. His birth occurred at Silverton, Oregon, September 9, 1859, his parents being Ai and Frances (Allen) Coolidge, who came from Ohio and settled in Oregon in 1851. The father there engaged in farming and also took up milling and merchandising, conducting a general store.

Alfred Coolidge, who was one of a family of four children, was educated in the public schools of Silverton and in the State University at Eugene, Oregon, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. He at once entered the banking business, forming a partnership with Adolphus F. McClaine, who is now president of the Traders National Bank, the firm name of Coolidge & McClaine being adopted. From that time to the present Mr. Coolidge has been closely and prominently associated with financial interests in the northwest. Two years after the organization of the banking firm of Coolidge & McClaine, he went to Colfax, Whitman county, Washington, where he organized the Colfax National Bank, of which

he has since served as president. His financial institutions and operations have played a large part in the growth and development of Whitman county and his business interests have also constituted an important element in the growth and advancement of this section of the country. In 1904 he came to Spokane and accepted the presidency of the Traders National Bank, continuing in that position until 1907, when he resigned. At present he is chairman of the financial board. His business connections extend to various other corporations and interests and he is now president of the Colfax National Bank, president of the Bank of Farmington, president of the First Savings & Trust Bank of Whitman county, vice president of the Bank of Tekoa and vice president of the Commercial State Bank of Oakesdale, Washington.

On the 28th of May, 1888, Mr. Coolidge was united in marriage to Miss Emma Scriber, a daughter of Charles Scriber, of Salem, Oregon, and they now have three children: Dolph, Max and Emma. The family is prominent socially and their own home is the abode of warm-hearted and gracious hospitality. Mr. Coolidge is identified with several fraternal orders, including the Knights of Pythias of Spokane, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Colfax. He belongs also to the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He has never held office nor aspired to political honors, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs and private interests. There is no man in Spokane who occupies a more enviable position in business and financial circles than Alfred Coolidge, not alone by reason of the success he has achieved but also owing to the straightforward business policy he has followed.

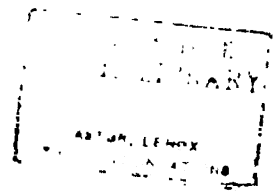
JAMES CALVIN CUNNINGHAM.

James Calvin Cunningham was one of the first to engage in practical irrigation in the Spokane valley and in this as in other fields of labor he has contributed in large measure to the substantial development and progress of this section of the country. His name has figured prominently in financial circles for a long period and he is now vice president and manager of what was originally the Union Trust & Savings Bank of Spokane and is now the Union Trust & Savings Bank. He was born in Prince Edward county, Ontario, Canada, on the 10th of March, 1864, a son of James Robert Cunningham. The public schools of his native land afforded him his early educational privileges and following the removal of the family to South Dakota in 1881 he attended the Dakota Agricultural College of Brookings. In the meantime, however, he had made his initial step in the business world as an employe in a mercantile house in Chicago and while pursuing his college course his summer months were devoted to teaching, examination having won for him a first-grade certificate. Thinking to take up the profession of law as a life work he became a student in the office and under the direction of Judge Glass, of Watertown, South Dakota, and while thus studying he also occupied a position in the county treasurer's office of Hamlin county.

Attracted by the rapidly growing west, Mr. Cunningham came to Spokane in 1889 and opened a real-estate and insurance office. In that field he gradually



JAMES C. CUNNINGHAM



worked his way upward, becoming recognized as one of the leading insurance men of the northwest. From 1897 until 1906 he acted as special agent and adjuster for several American fire insurance companies, his territory including the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Montana. Throughout that period he traveled extensively in these states and it would be difficult to find one more familiar with the country, its present conditions and its future possibilities than he. Seeing opportunity for judicious investments he became interested in farm lands in eastern Washington and northern Idaho and in order to handle his property to better advantage organized a company in 1906 which has since operated under the name of the Cunningham Realty Company. He took up the study of irrigation and was one of the first to introduce practical irrigating methods into the Spokane valley. He saw the rich resources of the country and became a most active factor in the development of the northwest, his labors proving of great benefit to the district as well as a source of substantial revenue to himself. In 1903 he organized the Valley Improvement Company which purchased and put under irrigation large tracts of land in the Spokane valley. On the organization of the company Mr. Cunningham became its president and still continues as its chief executive officer. His labors in that field were so successful that he further extended his efforts by purchasing the controlling interest in and reorganizing the Spokane Valley Land & Water Company in 1904. As its president he remained at the head of its affairs for some time but eventually disposed of his interests to D. C. Corbin. He had continued in the insurance field until 1906, when he severed all connection with that business and assisted in organizing the Union Trust Company of Spokane (later the Union Trust & Savings Bank), of which he was elected secretary-treasurer and manager. He served in that capacity for five years and at the annual meeting in 1912 he was elected vice president and manager of the bank and a member of the executive committee. Thus he is closely associated with the financial interests of the city. In 1905 he had established the Trustee Company of Spokane and was its president until he took up the duties of the Union Trust Company. His connection with the former concern still continues in the capacity of director. In 1907 he became the organizer of the Spokane Title Company, of which he has continuously served as president. His financial activities have not been confined to Spokane for he became one of the promoters of the Connell National Bank of Connell, Washington, and was equally instrumental in organizing the Okanogan State Bank of Riverside, Washington, of both of which he is still a director. He has been a director of the Fidelity National Bank of Spokane for a number of years and is a stockholder of the Union Securities Company of this city and in the Reardan Exchange Bank of Reardan, Washington. He finds ready solution for intricate financial problems and his ability to coordinate forces into a unified and harmonious whole has been one of the potent elements in his success.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Cunningham was married in Brookings, South Dakota, in 1889, to Miss Sarah A. Haber, a daughter of Jacob Haber, and unto them have been born five children but the eldest, Ila W., died in July, 1908, at the age of eighteen years, and a little daughter died in infancy. Those still living are James Russel, Dorothy Helen and Robert Wesley.

Mr. Cunningham and his family attend the First Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as secretary of the board of trustees for sixteen years. He is also one of the trustees of the Deaconess Pension Fund Society, a national

organization established in July, 1909. He cooperates in various projects for the growth of the church and the expansion of its work and in this as in business fields his labors are practical and resultant. He became one of the organizers and procured the charter for the Maria Beard Deaconess Home and Hospital and is president of its board of trustees. His hearty sympathy with all projects and measures for the moral uplift of mankind has been manifest in many tangible ways. He became one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, assisted in erecting its building in Spokane, is now serving on its board of directors and is chairman of its finance committee. He has been equally loyal to the cause of public education and served for a number of years on the school board of Spokane.

During his early residence in Washington Mr. Cunningham was a member of the Washington National Guard, and during the Spanish-American war he reenlisted as a member of Company L of the United States Volunteers. His fraternal relations are with Imperial Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F.; Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M., in which he holds a life membership; Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, No. 2; and El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Spokane University and Country Clubs. In 1910 he was elected one of the trustees of the Spokane Interstate Fair and at all times he readily cooperates in the projects for the development and upbuilding of the northwest. He enters into any work with contagious enthusiasm and zeal and never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his object. In no sense a man in public life, he has nevertheless exerted an immeasurable influence on the city of his residence; in business circles as a financier and promoter of extensive industrial, commercial and financial interests; in social circles by reason of his charming personality and unfeigned cordiality; in citizenship by reason of his public-spirited devotion to the general good as well as his comprehensive understanding of the questions affecting state and national welfare; and in those departments of activity which ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate by his benevolence and his liberality.

WADE W. GIFFORD.

Wade W. Gifford, connected with the mining interests of the northwest, and making his home in Spokane, is a native son of this section of the country and is imbued with the enterprising, progressive spirit that has ever been characteristic of Washington's development. His birth occurred at Pullman, December 31, 1887, his parents being W. J. and Carrie J. (Bentley) Gifford, both of whom were natives of Michigan. They now reside in Spokane, Mr. Gifford having come to Washington in 1886. For a time he engaged in agricultural pursuits at Pullman and is now interested in the Hydraulic Placer Company. Unto him and his wife were born two sons and a daughter, Wade W., Roy D. and Cecil.

The first named pursued his education in the public schools of Spokane, passing through consecutive grades until he entered the high school. He also pursued a business course and was graduated in 1907. His first situation was that of bookkeeper and secretary for the Milwaukee Land Company, the Northern

Pacific Railway, A. L. White and the Spokane Washington Improvement Company. In the meantime his attention was directed to mining interests, and forming a partnership with C. W. Butterfield, he purchased the Princess Republic Mine on bond. Their interests were incorporated, with C. W. Butterfield as president; Mr. Gifford as secretary and treasurer; and John M. Lloyd, of Colfax, as vice president. The mine is fully equipped and developed, and shipment is about to be made. There is a shaft of six hundred and twenty-five feet in depth and drifts from the shaft at intervals of one hundred feet, totaling over two thousand feet in all. It carries a sulphite ore of gold and silver values, and the assay runs very high. They have two claims, the Princess Maude and the Dude. Mr. Gifford is also interested in the Hydraulic Placer Company, Inc., owning property on the Salmon river in Idaho, which company has been working a crew of ten men since the 1st of June, 1911, so that the mine is now ready for operation on a large scale. They have one hundred and forty acres, comprising seven claims, with a four-mile flume and a ditch line, representing an expenditure of over fifty thousand dollars. They have a fall of one hundred and fifty feet head water and indications are favorable for successful operation and development. Of this company C. W. Butterfield is the president; E. M. Bates, vice president; Wade W. Gifford, secretary and treasurer; and H. Foster, superintendent. They have facilities for operating a large yardage at a conservative valuation of fifty cents per yard. Black sand is plentiful and the average is one hundred dollars per ton.

Mr. Gifford is secretary of the Mining Men's Club and although one of the younger business men of Spokane, is becoming widely known in mining circles in the northwest, because of the extent and importance of his relations and the methods employed. Both the Princess Republic and the Hydraulic Placer Company are doing an excellent business and there is every indication that success in large measure will be theirs in the future.

SAMUEL C. WOODRUFF.

A resident of the state of Washington since 1865 Samuel C. Woodruff, superintendent of the State School for the Feeble-minded at Medical Lake, has been closely identified with the upbuilding and growth of this section of the west, having been very influential in directing the attention of the nation to the natural advantages of our great northwest thus attracting many settlers and inducing capitalists to invest in this locality. He was born in Hong Kong, China, September 20, 1858, and was a son of Samuel C. and Martha (Crosby) Woodruff, his father dying when he was a lad of seven. The grandparents were among the early settlers in Oregon, where Captain Crosby had a warehouse on a site now included in the big wholesale district of Portland, while the Woodruffs were among the first white people in Japan after that country threw its doors open to the people of other nations. The father of the subject of this review ran the first line of steam packets between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Samuel C. Woodruff obtained his education in the public schools of Washington and attended a private academy at Olympia, Washington, until fifteen years of age. During the following five years he was assistant postmaster at Olympia

and he learned the printer's trade, securing employment on the Washington Standard at Olympia for the next three years. He then entered mercantile lines and conducted a stationery and book store at Olympia for three years and at Seattle for two years. Being appointed steward and accountant for the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane he removed to Fort Steilacoom, Washington, where the asylum was located, and for the following six years served in this capacity acting also as secretary of the board. At the end of that time he resigned and returned to Olympia in order to look after his various interests there. He remained there seven years being interested in numerous business enterprises, principally in real estate, the car company, a hotel and several other corporations. Then he resided in Spokane for a while and also in Seattle, where he was variously engaged in promoting commercial undertakings. Again appointed to his former position in the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane he returned to Fort Steilacoom, where he remained four years, leaving this for a ranch near Seattle on which he resided a year and a half when he was appointed to his present position of superintendent of the State School for the Feeble-minded at Medical Lake, Washington. He was financially interested in the Capital National Bank of Olympia, of which he was a director for many years. Not afraid to take a business hazard he has met with triumphs and defeats but has always remained hopeful watching the country about him grow and develop until it has become a veritable land of promise for those who long ago saw its possibilities and were willing to make immediate sacrifices for the future rewards which have been theirs.

In 1895, at Olympia, Washington, Mr. Woodruff married Miss Edith Burntrager, a daughter of George H. and Mary Burntrager. One daughter, now deceased, was born of this union. In his fraternal relations Mr. Woodruff is associated with the Elks, being a past exalted ruler and life member in this order. Politically he votes with the republicans and for two years was the president of the school board at Olympia, Washington. Having lived in this territory practically all his life, he possesses the true western spirit of intense loyalty to his section of the country and an infectious enthusiasm for its many advantages.

J. CLEVELAND HAAS.

In the great and undeveloped country of the northwest there have come many men whose superior educational training have enabled them to recognize the opportunities and advantages of this section and utilize the natural resources as factors in the development of the country and in the attainment of success. To this class belongs J. Cleveland Haas, and his work in connection with mining interests has made him widely known throughout this section of the country. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 2, 1870, a son of David and Theresa (Cone) Haas, both of whom were natives of Austria-Hungary. Following his arrival in America David Haas became a prominent citizen of Houghton county, Michigan, the state of his adoption, filling a number of county offices there and taking an active part in molding public opinion. For a long period he was engaged in merchandising but retired about ten years prior to his death and resided in Cleveland at the time of his demise, which occurred in 1906. His widow is still living in that city. In

their family were nine sons and three daughters, the latter all residents of the east. One son, Nathan Haas, was a mining engineer and lost his life, being drowned in Porcupine Lake, Ontario, while trying to escape from the forest fires in July, 1911.

In the common and high schools of Houghton, Michigan, J. Cleveland Hass pursued his early education and afterward attended the Michigan College of Mines, thus gaining comprehensive and scientific knowledge that has proven of inestimable value and benefit to him during the period of his residence in the northwest. Immediately after leaving the high school he conducted a newspaper called the Houghton Press, but abandoned that undertaking after two years. It was subsequent to that period that he entered the College of Mines, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Engineer of Mines. He later engaged in professional work in northern Michigan in the copper and iron districts and came west on the 1st of January, 1893, making his way to the coast. In March, however, he returned as far as Spokane and then spent the ensuing summer in prospecting in British Columbia in connection with Bruce White. The year 1894 was passed in the boundary district of British Columbia and he opened an assay office in Midway, British Columbia, which was the first in the district. He spent most of his time in British Columba in mining work, development, operation and in following his profession until 1900, being largely in the boundary and Trail creek (Rossland) districts. In 1900 he opened an office in Spokane and engaged in general practice as a mining engineer and consulting engineer, in which field he has since continued with eminent success, examining and reporting on mines. He has made reports on mines all over the United States and British Columbia. He did some of the first work at Phoenix on the Granby property before the Granby people got hold of it, and he probably did as much as any one in opening up the Boundary district. His reports were used in inducing the Canadian Pacific to build a line there from Trail. He has spent much time in the Coeur d'Alenes and at the present time is interested in a number of properties in British Columbia. He has also made investments in the Humboldt Consolidated Gold Mines in Mormon Basin, Oregon, and is consulting engineer for the company which has been incorporated with W. H. Turner, of Spokane, as president; Fred R. Mellis, of Baker City, Oregon, as vice-president; James A. Howard, of Baker City, as secretary; William Bowers, of Baker City, as treasurer; and J. C. Haas, as consulting engineer. This is a free gold proposition, having large bodies of good grade milling ore and rich shipping ore developed to a depth of three hundred feet, and fifty thousand dollars has been produced in a little mill during development work. They have a ten-stamp mill which will be increased to twenty-stamps. There is a full equipment of buildings and machinery and the work is now in condition to carry on the development rapidly. Mr. Haas is also interested in the Golconda mine in Sumpter, Oregon, doing development work, and he has a number of mining interests in the Boundary district of British Columbia.

On the 11th of July, 1904, at Tacoma, J. Cleveland Haas was united in marriage to Miss Constance M. Schroder, a daughter of J. Schroder, a contractor and builder of Seattle. The only child of this marriage is Donald C., who is six years of age. Mr. Haas is not only prominent and influential in mining but also in social circles. He was made a Mason at Houghton, Michigan, is a member of the

Knights of Pythias fraternity, belongs to the Inland Club, the Town and Country Club, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. That his ability is recognized in scientific circles is indicated by his election to membership in the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Canadian Mining Institute. He is counselor for the state of Washington of the western branch of the Canadian Institute; is a member of the American Mining Congress; and the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C. His scientific knowledge and long experience have made him an important factor in development work in the northwest, his labors constituting an important element in general progress and prosperity so that he may well be termed one of the builders of this section of the country.

MARION F. SETTERS, M. D.

Marion F. Setters displayed the elemental strength of his character in his efforts to obtain an education and the same spirit of determination and laudable ambition have characterized him in his later life work, bringing him to a creditable position as a representative of the medical profession in Spokane, where since the 1st of January, 1902, he has successfully practiced as a physician and surgeon. He was born at Milan, Missouri, June 5, 1870, his parents being Rev. Peter and Ellen E. (Warren) Setters. His father was a minister of the Baptist church and on coming to Washington in 1879 settled near Reardan, in Lincoln county, where he divided his time between preaching the gospel and farming, thus spending his remaining days. He died in 1905 and is still survived by his wife. Their family numbered five sons and four daughters.

Marion F. Setters was but nine years of age when the family arrived in the northwest and in the public schools of Lincoln county he acquired his early education, after which, at the age of eighteen years, he began teaching in order to pay his way through a business college in Spokane. His more specifically literary education was acquired in the Cheney Normal School at Cheney, Washington, and then, having determined upon the practice of medicine as his life work, he began studying in the medical department of the University of Denver at Denver, Colorado, where he was graduated with the class of 1897. Returning at once to this state, he passed the examination with the highest average an applicant ever received before the examining board. Opening an office in Harrington, he there remained in successful practice for six years. In the meantime he remained a close student of the best medical literature and also pursued post-graduate courses in the Chicago and New York Polyclinics. Seeking a broader field of labor, he came to Spokane on the 1st of January, 1902, and entered into partnership with Dr. J. G. Cunningham, with whom he was associated for five years, since which time he has practiced alone. He does not specialize in any particular field but continues in the general practice of medicine and is a trusted family physician in many of the best households. His duties are ever performed with a sense of conscientious obligation and with strict adherence to the highest professional ethics.

Dr. Setters is well known in fraternal circles of Spokane, holding membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M., Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while of Im-



DR. M. F. SETTERS

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perial Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., he is a past grand. He has never taken active part in politics or held public office, preferring to give undivided attention to his professional duties. He is medical director of the Western Casualty Company and in addition has an extensive private practice, which is the merited recognition of his broad learning, ability and untiring devotion to his profession.

PHIL T. BECHER.

The rapid growth of the northwest has furnished a fruitful field of labor for the real-estate man and in turn he has been an active factor in the development, settlement and progress of this section of the country through the exploitation of its interests and its resources. Prominent in real-estate circles in Spokane is Phil T. Becher of the firm of Becher & Thompson, Inc. He was born at Meerut, East India, December 16, 1857, a son of General Septimus and Augusta E. Becher. The father, an officer in the Bengal Staff Regiment, was a member of the British army for fifty-five years and served in the Sepoy and Mutiny wars in India. He reached the very remarkable old age of ninety-two years and his wife died at the age of seventy-nine. The surviving brother of our subject is Robert A. Becher, who is now a mining engineer and British consul at Burmah, India, while the sister, Margaret S. Becher, resides in London.

Phil T. Becher, in the acquirement of his education, attended successively Rugby school of England, the Polytechnic College of Dresden, Germany, and a college in Geneva, Switzerland. He speaks both French and German and his linguistic power has been of considerable assistance to him in his profession. He entered business circles as foreign correspondent for the Hudson's Bay Company in their home offices in London but thinking that the opportunities of the new world were superior to the business advantages of the old, he crossed the Atlantic in 1876 and took up his abode in San Francisco, California. For a period he devoted his attention to the insurance business in that city, after which he became proprietor of a ranch. Settlement in the '80s turned to the northwestern portion of the country and in November, 1882, Mr. Becher came to Spokane, taking up his abode on Peon Prairie, where he developed and improved a ranch. The following year he homsteaded a claim about sixteen miles north of Spokane on what is now known as Becher's Prairie, having been thus named in his honor. He withdrew from active connection with agricultural interests, however, in 1887 and took up his abode in the city, where he opened a real-estate and insurance office. Splendid success has attended his efforts throughout the intervening period and the records sustain his claim that between 1889 and 1900 he sold more land than any other man in the state of Washington. He has made it his purpose to keep thoroughly informed concerning realty values, has studied the real-estate market and has foreseen the possible rise or diminution in prices and has so placed investments that his labors have brought substantial rewards. In 1904 he formed a partnership with D. M. Thompson and incorporated the business under the present firm style of Becher & Thompson. In 1909 he became one of the organizers of the Spokane Irrigated Land Company, of which he is the treasurer, and to-

gether these two companies have brought more than five thousand settlers to the Spokane valley. Among the tracts which they have opened are those known as Greenacres, East Greenacres, Opportunity, Otis Orchards, East Farms, West Farms and Pasadena.

Mr. Becher has been married twice. At Chico, California, on the 14th of February, 1880, he wedded Ruth Brison, who died in Spokane in 1895, leaving five children: Ethel I., Percy C., Harry P., Margaret A. and Elizabeth R. On the 8d of June, 1896, Mr. Becher was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Annie B. Junken, of this city. Mr. Becher belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also holds membership with the United Artisans. He has never sought nor desired public office nor taken an active part in politics, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which have constantly grown in volume and importance. The work which he has done for the Spokane valley, while bringing direct remuneration to himself, has also been of the utmost possible worth in the development of this section; and when the history of the northwest shall be fully written, substantial credit must be given to Phil T. Becher for the important part which he has played in making known to the country the vast resources of the northwest and promoting its upbuilding through his real-estate operations.

FRANK JOSEPH DORSEY.

Frank Joseph Dorsey, who has been connected with the insurance business in Spokane for eleven years, is the capable superintendent of agencies of the New World Life Insurance Company, whose offices are in the Old National Bank building. His birth occurred in Seaforth, Huron county, Ontario, on the 9th of July, 1856, his parents being Mathew and Anna (Ryan) Dorsey, whose deaths occurred in 1877 and 1888 respectively. The parents were among the early settlers of Huron county, Ontario, having emigrated from Ireland to Canada in 1844.

Frank J. Dorsey received his education in the public schools of Seaforth, Ontario, until he was twelve years of age. During this time he had also assisted his father on the home farm and for three years after laying aside his text-books permanently, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for five years, three of which were spent in apprenticeship. After working as a contractor in Seaforth for a short time he was employed as a brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railroad until 1881, when he resigned to accept a position at Winnipeg at the time the Canadian Pacific was being built. For three months he served as brakeman near Winnipeg, when he was promoted to conductor and his was the first overland train from Winnipeg to the coast on the Canadian Pacific road. He was connected with this company until 1891, when he engaged in the tent and awning business in Winnipeg with Messrs. Hope & Company and for two years was thus occupied before entering upon the horse-breeding business for a short period. After this he came to the United States and located in Minneapolis, where he became identified with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad as conductor. He remained in their employ until 1898, when he came to Spokane and entered the employ of the Spokane Falls & Northern Rail-

road as freight and passenger conductor. Later he acted as train master until 1901, when he resigned to accept a position in the insurance business with the Equitable Life Assurance Society. In 1905, however, he severed his connections with this company and until the 5th of August, 1911, was employed by various insurance companies in this city. At that time he accepted the position of superintendent of agencies for the New World Life Insurance Company, with which concern he has since been identified. He built Recreation park and in 1905 and 1906 was manager of the Spokane baseball team.

Mr. Dorsey married Christine McKay, a daughter of Captain William S. and Catherine McKay. Their marriage occurred on the 9th of January, 1888, at Goderich, Ontario, and to them six children have been born: William, who is married to Georgia Green, a daughter of ex-Congressman Green, of Nebraska; Frances C., who married Dr. Harry T. Graves; Lillian C., who is residing at home; Loreine Claire, who is a student of the Spokane high school; Frederick, who is attending Gonzaga College; and Lewis D., whose death occurred as the result of an accident in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In politics Mr. Dorsey is independent and in religious faith is a member of St. Aloysius Catholic church. In fraternal relations he has attained the fourth degree, in the Knights of Columbus and at present is grand knight of Spokane Council, No. 688. He is also state deputy for the Knights of Columbus in Washington. Since 1896 he has been a member of the Elks and in 1910 he was esquire in the Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. The insurance circles have been greatly benefited by the intelligent work and enthusiastic attitude of Mr. Dorsey and the New World Life Insurance Company realizes that much of its success and of its constant growth is due to the able work of its superintendent of agencies.

WINFRED S. GILBERT.

Among the practitioners at the Spokane bar whose thorough understanding of the law has gained a desirable clientele, is numbered Winfred S. Gilbert, now practicing as a member of the firm of Hamblen & Gilbert. He was born at De Ruyter, New York, December 7, 1877, his parents being Frederick W. and Adelaide S. (Sutton) Gilbert. The father, widely known in railway circles, came to Spokane with his family in 1891 as division superintendent for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in charge of the Idaho division, with headquarters in this city. His position naturally gave him much to do with the upbuilding of the city and he willingly and eagerly availed himself of every opportunity to promote its interests and progress. His worth as a representative of the road was also acknowledged in promotion and at the time of his death, in 1909, he had become general superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota. His widow, Mrs. Gilbert, now resides in Spokane, where her two sons, William A. and Winfred S., are engaged in the practice of law. The two daughters are: Frances G., the wife of L. R. Hamblen, partner of her brother Winfred; and Olive G., the wife of Henry A. Yeomans, of Belmont, Massachusetts.

In the public schools of Spokane, Winfred S. Gilbert pursued his studies and afterward attended the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in

1899 with the LL. B. degree. He at once returned to Spokane entering the practice of the law. After practicing alone for four years, he became a partner of the law firm of Hamblen, Lund & Gilbert, which association was continued until the withdrawal of Mr. Lund on the 1st of January, 1909. Since that time the partnership has been maintained under its present form. The firm has a large practice, connecting them with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of the district. His prominence in local professional circles is indicated by the fact that the Spokane Bar Association has honored him with election to its vice presidency, in which position he is now serving.

On the 15th of December, 1908, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gilbert and Miss Edna M. Smith, a daughter of Levi and Helen Smith, of this city, and they have four children: Adelaide, Harriette, Elizabeth and Frances. The family attend All Saints Episcopal cathedral and are well known socially in the city. They have an attractive home at No. 227 Ninth avenue, which Mr. Gilbert erected in 1904. He belongs to the Spokane Club and is prominent in republican circles, although he has never held nor desired office. For a time he was president of the Spokane County Republican Club. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and he served as a member of the school board in 1908-9. He is now vice president of the Young Men's Christian Association and has been a member of its board of directors for the past decade. He took a very active and helpful part in raising the fund for the new building which was erected in 1905 and is in thorough sympathy with the purposes of the organization for the best development—physical, mental and moral—of the boys and young men of the city. His influence is always on the side of right and progress and his position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one.

GLENN B. DERBYSHIRE.

On the roster of officials of Spokane county appears the name of Glenn B. Derbyshire, who is now serving as county clerk, having been elected to that position on the 8th of November, 1910. Moreover, he is widely known throughout the state as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and through business associations, too, he has gained a wide acquaintance. His birth occurred near Adrian, Michigan, January 12, 1874. His father, William Derbyshire, a native of Onondaga county, New York, was connected with the secret service at the time of the Civil war. He became one of the pioneer residents of Michigan, settling about sixteen miles from Adrian, in 1845. In the upbuilding of his part of the state he took an active and helpful interest and at one time served as tax collector in Lenawee county. His occupation was that of farming and through the careful and systematic cultivation of the fields he provided a comfortable living for his family. He married Maria Newitt, a native of Syracuse, New York, who still resides on the old homestead in Michigan but Mr. Derbyshire passed away in March, 1908. They were the parents of four sons, the brothers of Glenn B. Derbyshire being: Daniel Z., who is employed in a factory at Adrian, Michigan; William N., who is engaged in the clothing business at Hudson, Michigan; and Paul M., who is cultivating the old homestead farm. There are also two half-



GLENN B. DERBYSHIRE

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sisters: Mrs. Harriet Pratt, a widow, who is now living with the mother; and Mrs. Orilla Babcock, residing on a farm near the old home place.

Glenn B. Derbyshire acquired his education in the public and high schools of Addison, Michigan, and in Hudson Business College, completing a course there in the fall of 1894. Thinking to enter upon the practice of law, he became a student in the law office and under the direction of the firm of Bird & Wood, attorneys at Adrian, the senior partner becoming afterward attorney general of Michigan. After reading law for a year Mr. Derbyshire secured a position with the Page Woven Wire Fence Company, with which he was connected for six years as bookkeeper. He then became interested in life insurance as district manager of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, having jurisdiction over four Michigan counties. Later he was for a time connected with the Adrian State Savings Bank but thinking that the far west offered better business opportunities he severed his connection in his native state and on the 1st of May, 1902, arrived in Spokane, where he became bookkeeper for the lumber manufacturing firm known as the Holland-Horr Mill Company. He was afterward made estimator for the company and so continued with this firm for about seven years. He then turned his attention to the printing business as a partner of the Pacific Printing Company, with which he was connected for two years and subsequently he became interested in the real-estate firm of H. M. Howard & Company.

Since his election to the office of county clerk Mr. Derbyshire has devoted his entire attention to the duties of that position. He was made the democratic candidate and polled a large vote on the 8th of November, 1910. From early manhood he has always taken an active part in politics, has served on election boards, was a delegate to county conventions in Michigan, and was secretary of the central committee of his county in 1896 during the free silver campaign.

The pleasant home life of Mr. Derbyshire had its beginning in his marriage at Hudson, Indiana, on the 8th of August, 1894, to Miss Anna M. Platt, a daughter of William Platt, one of the pioneer settlers of Adrian, Michigan, who is now deceased. Their only child, Naomi, is a student in the Spokane high school.

Mr. Derbyshire has an interesting military record, covering three years' service as a member of Company B, First Infantry Regiment of the Michigan National Guard. He is a well known figure in fraternal circles, being especially prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He joined that organization in Adrian, Michigan, and now holds membership in Mt. Carlton Lodge, No. 103, of Spokane; Unique Encampment, No. 32; Canton Spokane, No. 2, of the Patriarchs Militant; and Hope Lodge, No. 38, of the Order of Rebekahs. He has been honored with office in these different organizations, being a past grand of Mt. Carlton Lodge, past chief patriarch of Unique Encampment, and past commandant of Canton Spokane No. 2. In 1906 he was representative to the grand lodge of the state of Washington and the same year was made district deputy grand master. He has also been district deputy grand patriarch of the encampment and in the spring of 1910 was deputized by the grand patriarch to institute Abraham Encampment at Newport, Washington. In 1908 he was appointed assistant adjutant general of the Second Brigade Patriarch Militant for the department of Washington and still holds that commission with the rank of major. His work in the Odd Fellows society has made him widely known throughout the order in this state and among

its membership he has many warm friends. He is also connected with the Hoo Hoos, his number being 14,089. He is a member of Spokane Lodge, No. 161, Loyal Order of Moose and is a member of the Inland Club. His religious affiliations are denoted by his attendance at the Christian Science church. He never holds narrow nor contracted views of life but maintains the position of a progressive citizen who has faith in the future and is ever willing to cooperate in movements for general progress and improvement.

JOSEPH R. ROBERSON.

Since his arrival in Spokane on the 2d of June, 1890, Joseph R. Roberson has engaged in the real-estate and mortgage loan business, and the fact that he has operated in this field for twenty-two years is an indication that his labors have been effective forces in the attainment of success. Almost the width of the continent separates him from his birth place, for he was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, November 10, 1855. His parents, Thomas and Charlotte (King) Roberson, were also natives of the same county, and the mother died within ten miles of her birth place in June, 1906. She had long survived her husband, who passed away in 1858. He had devoted his life to farming and was of English descent, although the establishment of the family in the United States antedated the Revolutionary war. Following the death of her first husband, Mrs. Roberson became the wife of Thatcher Trimmer, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. The children of her first marriage are: Joseph R.; Jeremiah K., who is living in Quakertown, New Jersey; Thomas C., of Everettstown, New Jersey; Fletcher, of Byron, Wisconsin; Margarette, the wife of Miller T. Hartson, who was at one time postmaster of Spokane but is now living in Tacoma; and Elizabeth K., who is the widow of Sylvester S. Robbins, of Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, who is now residing in Spokane. There was a son of the second marriage, Newton K. Trimmer, who is now living in Pittstown, New Jersey.

Joseph R. Roberson is indebted to the public schools of western New Jersey for the educational privileges he enjoyed but his opportunities were somewhat limited, owing to the fact that he left home at the age of eleven years to accept a position as farm hand and was thus employed until nineteen years of age. He then entered a general dry-goods store at Clinton, New Jersey, where he remained for a year in the employ of Huffman, Smith & Duckworth. He afterward secured a position in the dry-goods store of H. G. Scudder & Company, at Trenton, New Jersey, with whom he remained for two years, when he removed to Brooklyn, New York, and spent a similar period in the service of the T. M. James Dry Goods Company. His next position was with the house of A. T. Stewart & Company, of New York city, with whom he continued for three and a half years, after which he was with James McCreary & Company, prominent dry-goods merchants of the metropolis, for eight and a half years.

Mr. Roberson resigned his position with the latter firm to come to Spokane, leaving New York in May, 1890, and reaching his destination on the 2d of June. He at once opened offices in the Symons block, on the corner of Howard street and Sprague avenue, and engaged in the real-estate and mortgage loan business, and

has continued in that business from that day until the present time, occupying the same offices continuously. He has operated along conservative lines and makes his investments largely in property in the neighborhood of Riverside avenue and Howard street, especially in connection with the mortgage loan business. He buys and sells property and owns choice real estate on Second avenue and South Howard streets, together with other properties in different districts of the city. He has built up a nice mortgage loan business, his clients being principally from New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Vermont, although he also represents clients who are living in the middle west. He has been a close student of the real-estate market and its conditions and has therefore been able to make judicious investments which have resulted profitably for himself and those whom he represents.

Joseph R. Roberson was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Elizabeth Gunn, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, on the 24th of July, 1906. They are members of the Emanuel Baptist church, in which he is serving as deacon and in the work of the church they take an active and helpful part. In his political views he is a stalwart republican, interested in securing the best men for office and indorses the progressive policies of this party. His nature is somewhat optimistic but his decisions are always based upon sound judgment resulting from thorough understanding of the situation. He is a believer in the future of Spokane, judging from the tendency of the times and regards it as a city of opportunity. With faith in its possibilities he is laboring earnestly to promote its interests and welfare, and his faith has found justification in what has already been accomplished as evidenced in the growth and improvement of the city and in the substantial fortunes which have here been won. He has himself prospered as the years have gone by, working his way upward to a creditable position among the real-estate representatives in Spokane.

WILLIAM H. McCOLOUGH.

William H. McColough, extensively connected with operations in real estate and president of the Sterling Heights Land Company, has become recognized as one of the prominent business men of Spokane, belonging to that class of representative American citizens who in furthering individual interests also aid general progress. He was born in Nova Scotia, on the 14th of October, 1854, and is a son of James and Mary (Higgins) McColough, the latter having died in 1886.

William H. McColough received his education in the public schools of Nova Scotia and after laying aside his text-books, accepted employment in various clerical positions in his native town. Later he served his time as an apprenticed carriage painter and for about a year was engaged in following that vocation in Nova Scotia before removing to Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1879. In that year he went to Winnipeg and made that city his home until he left for Crookstown, Minnesota, a year later. In Crookstown he engaged in contracting and real estate until 1883, when he removed to Seattle, Washington, where he engaged in growing hops. He resided in that city until 1896, the year which witnessed his arrival in Spokane. Here he has followed contracting until 1900, when he assumed the position as agent of this territory for the Ohio Varnish Company. For five years he

acted as salesman for this company and for three years following, he held a similar position with the Fisher-Thorson Company, of Portland, Oregon. During these years he became thoroughly acquainted with the territory of this section and also had the opportunity of meeting many of its prominent men. After leaving the employ of the Fisher-Thorson Company he purchased an interest in the Sterling Heights addition and he has since been engaged in the real-estate business, acting as president of the Sterling Heights Land Company. In the real-estate business he has become a prominent factor, handling extensive property interests and promoting many transfers. Through the openings he has received in this line he has used every opportunity to encourage the establishment of industries and the improvement of property, thereby contributing in substantial measure to the city's growth and prosperity. In all connections he has displayed keen business discernment and he has improved every advantage that has come to him for advancement in the business world.

Mr. McColough has been twice married. On the 17th of December, 1879, he was married in Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Miss Eva J. Weaver. To this union five children were born, Ina, Ford, Ella, Lizzie and William. Mrs. McColough died July 29, 1906. His second marriage occurred on the 5th of April, 1908, in Spokane, Washington, when he was wedded to Mrs. Addie May Oakes, who is a member of the Oakes family which was so largely connected with the silver mines and smelting industries at Nelson, British Columbia. Mr. McColough has always advocated the principles set forth in the policies of the republican party and has been most active in political circles, having at one time received the nomination for state senator. He has earned an unassailable reputation for the integrity of his methods, which are open at all times for investigation, and in his business undertakings he has proven that his foresight in the future expansion and greatness of Spokane was not misplaced.

WILLIAM S. THYNG.

The work of mining in the northwest is in its pioneer stage, with limitless opportunities ahead, and the ability and energy of many progressive young men are being called forth by the advantages offered in this field. Among Spokane's citizens connected with the task of developing the rich mineral resources of this section of the country is William S. Thyng, now well known as a mining engineer. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 30, 1873, the only son of Charles H. and Anna Gould (Fogg) Thyng, the former a native of Exeter, New Hampshire, and the latter of Cleveland, Ohio. The mother was a daughter of William Perry Fogg, who for a considerable period was editor and proprietor of the Cleveland Herald, now the Plain Dealer. Her great-grandfather served with the French in the war of 1755, known as the French and Indian war. The Fogg family was founded in America by ancestors who came from Exeter, England, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1636, while subsequently they founded the town of Exeter, New Hampshire. The Thyng family is also of English lineage and was established on American soil when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. Charles H. Thyng is now living in New York, where he is engaged in the

publishing business. His wife, however, died in 1894. The only daughter of the family is Mrs. Frederic D. Steele, now living in Nutley, New Jersey.

William S. Thyng was educated in Columbia University, where he graduated with the degree of Engineer of Mines in 1896. During the early period of his professional career he did special work in the Missouri lead mines in St. Francis county and in the Michigan copper district, being afterward engaged in mine survey work at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. On leaving the east he accepted a position as professor of mining engineering in the Washington State College at Pullman, entering upon his work as instructor in that institution in 1899. Four years were devoted to teaching and on leaving Pullman he came to Spokane, where he has since followed his profession. He has done expert work in connection with mines throughout the northwest, including British Columbia, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Nevada. He organized the Roselle Mining Company, which developed the Tungsten mine in Stevens county, Washington, a valuable property now being operated by German parties. On its organization Mr. Thyng became vice president and general manager of the company and is still its secretary. It is located in the Deer Trail camp and has been extensively developed. The mill has a capacity of five hundred tons per month and the ore concentrates 80 to 1. The plant is now running at its full capacity.

Mr. Thyng is also interested in the Pondera Group Mining Company, Incorporated, its headquarters being in North Dakota. They own property on Pend d'Oreille Lake and Mr. Thyng is the consulting engineer. They have copper and gold values in the twenty claims of the group, which are now under development. Mr. Thyng has also made investment in the Lone Star Copper Mining Company, which owns property in the Newport district in Stevens county, Washington, which is now under development. He is secretary and engineer of this company and is also consulting engineer for a number of other properties. For some time he has made a specialty of steel hardening metals such as tungsten, vanadium and molybdenum.

On the 10th of September, 1900, Mr. Thyng was married to Miss May Clayton Hume, a daughter of Thomas Hume, of New York, and a representative of a family of English descent that was represented on the Tory side in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Thyng is eligible as a member of the Union Society of the Civil War, He gives his political allegiance to the republican party but is not an active worker in its ranks. His energy and ability have placed him in his present creditable position as a mining engineer. His time has been given almost exclusively to professional duties and allied interests and he has won recognition as one whose knowledge and ability have long since passed the point of mediocrity.

WILLIAM H. SHIELDS.

William H. Shields, city superintendent at Spokane for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with offices in the Old National Bank building, was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of August, 1865, his parents being John M. and Isabel (Wilson) Shields, who arrived in the northwest in 1888 and were thereafter residents of Spokane until called to their final rest, the father's

death occurring in 1898, while the mother, surviving him for about fifteen years, passed away in 1908. In the family were three children, all of whom came to Spokane with their parents, these being as follows: William H., of this review; Thaddeus M., now a resident of Tacoma, Washington; and Callie, who passed away at Spokane in 1894.

Spending his youthful days in his native state, William H. Shields pursued his education in the public schools of Indiana and Jefferson counties of Pennsylvania and also pursued a partial academic course. He afterward engaged in teaching for several years at Punxsutawney and did good work in the educational field, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He was a young man of about twenty-three years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to the northwest and after reaching Spokane he engaged in the real-estate business, both immediately before and after the fire of 1889. In 1891, however, he turned his attention to life insurance and for five years was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For fifteen years he has been a representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and has had charge of their business in Spokane throughout this entire period. He is a man of great personal attraction, genial and cordial, and is one of the most successful insurance representatives in the west. In the year 1910 he made the highest record for the northwest by personally writing more insurance than any other had ever done in this section. He is wide-awake and energetic, and recognizes the fact that in this day of close competition the man who progresses must be alert and watchful of every opportunity. Moreover, he has the ability to present his subject clearly and convincingly, and thus has been enabled to place a large amount of business on the books of the company.

On the 1st of January, 1890, Mr. Shields was united in marriage to Miss Matie McGarey, a native of Brookville, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Enoch and Martha (Campbell) McGarey, of that place. Two children have been born of this union, Joseph M. and Kathleen. Mr. Shields belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in its various projects for the exploitation of the resources of this country and for the improvement and development of the city in many ways. He holds membership with the Rotary Club, but outside of business hours his attention is chiefly given to the work of the First Presbyterian church, in which he holds membership. He is serving as one of its elders and takes an active and helpful interest in the various departments of the church work, putting forth every effort in his power to promote its growth, extend its influence and make it a potent, forceful factor in uplifting mankind, and thus promoting the civilization of the race.

LARS G. HEIBERG.

Lars G. Heiberg as proprietor of the Chicago Hotel has done much toward keeping hotel service in Spokane up to the high standard that the traveling public now demands. He was born in Norway, March 8, 1861, and his parents, Gulbrand Larsen and Augusta (Ourdal) Heiberg, were also natives of the same country. The father is a retired farmer now living in Spokane but the mother died in 1889. The brothers and sister of our subject are: Erling and Emil, both living in Spokane; and Marie, the wife of M. Bergeson, also of the same city.



L. G. HEIBERG

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In his youthful days Lars G. Heiberg was a pupil in the schools of Norway but in 1882 left the land of the midnight sun and come to Minnesota, then a young man of twenty-two years. He remained there for three years and came in the summer of 1885 to Spokane. In the fall, however, he went to Murray, Idaho, where he remained for fifteen months, and upon his return to Spokane began dealing in ice, which business he carried on until May, 1888. He then turned his attention to hotel-keeping at the corner of Post street and Second avenue, leasing the building for one and a half years. He removed from there to Second and Madison streets and on the 1st of May, 1891, to Brown and Riverside, there conducting the Norden Hotel, under which name his hotel business had always been conducted. In 1899 he erected his present hotel on Washington and Main avenue, calling it the Chicago Hotel, and it has since been in successful operation. There are ten rooms on the first floor with one hundred and thirty-three rooms on the three floors above. The building is a four-story brick structure and on the ground floor there are five full store rooms and a smaller one. Mr. Heiberg has been steadily improving his hotel which is today thoroughly modern and up-to-date in every respect. He has invested between twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars in improvements and he spares no effort or expense in making the hotel attractive to the traveling public, knowing that satisfied patrons are his best advertisement. He is also connected with financial interests in the city as one of the directors of the Scandinavian Bank, which he aided in founding in 1907.

Mr. Heiberg has been married twice. He was first married in Norway and had two children: Hans L., now a farmer in the land of the midnight sun; and Marie, the wife of R. K. Solled, chief clerk in the Chicago Hotel. On the 1st of January, 1905, in Spokane, Mr. Heiberg wedded Hannah F. Anderson. In politics he is a republican and has attended city and county conventions, acting as a delegate to the Ellensburg convention. He belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E.; the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America; and The Fram and Sons of Norway, Norwegian societies. Outside of these organizations, which cultivate the fraternal and helpful spirit, he is identified with the Chamber of Commerce, being in entire sympathy with its purpose of promoting the upbuilding and exploiting the advantages of this city.

WALTER Q. WEBB.

Walter Q. Webb, keeping in close touch with the progress which has been most notable in the practice of medicine during the past twenty or thirty years, is today numbered among the alert and successful physicians and surgeons of Spokane. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, July 14, 1868, a son of John and Malinda J. (McWharter) Webb, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. The father was born in Kentucky and at the time of the Civil war espoused the cause of the Confederacy, meeting death in the three days' battle of Gettysburg in 1868. His widow long survived him and passed away in 1899. In the family were three sons: Dr. Walter Q. Webb, of this review; Dr. C. Webb, a practicing physician of Republic, Washington; and Chester Edwards, an attorney of Detroit.

When Dr. Walter Q. Webb had decided upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he made the best possible use of his opportunities for qualifying for active practice and after graduating from the Omaha Medical College, now the University of Nebraska, he did post-graduate work in Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and the Bellevue Medical College, of New York city, also acting as interne in the Bellevue Hospital. He won his professional degree in 1885 and the same year came to Spokane, where he has since engaged in practice, his labors being attended with excellent success. From the first he has been accorded a liberal patronage and his work has been highly satisfactory, displaying a marked degree of skill and ability in ministering to the needs of his patients following the careful diagnosis of his cases. He has done considerable professional service in a public capacity, being first chairman of the board of health under the old charter, which went into effect in 1891 and was voted out in 1911. He has several times served as county physician, his incumbency in that office covering the term 1898-4 and again 1910-11. He has also been examining physician for the Eagles and for the Elks and in addition to his membership in those orders he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Foresters of America and the Red Men. He has keen appreciation for the social amenities of life and finds genuine pleasure in the companionship of people of similar tastes and interests.

In January, 1900, Dr. Webb was united in marriage to Miss Lois Cleveland, a daughter of Elisha Cleveland, of Everett, Washington, and they now have two sons, Walter Cleveland and Wayne, both of whom are attending school. Theirs is a hospitable home and its good cheer is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Dr. Webb, however, never allows anything to interfere with his professional duties, which he discharges with a sense of conscientious obligation. His good cheer and optimism are contagious and inspire the faith and courage which as well as remedial agencies are elements in the sick room for the restoration of health.

GEORGE A. MacLEOD.

The value of George A. MacLeod's services in bringing capital into the Inland Empire and promoting its development through the utilization of its natural resources can scarcely be overestimated. He is a splendid representative of the progressive business man of the period who recognizes and utilizes opportunities that others pass heedlessly by, and there is to him a fascination in the exploration of new districts in the north and in their development where he finds indication that the work may be successfully done. He now makes his home at the Levre Hotel in Spokane but business interests frequently call him into other districts.

Mr. MacLeod is a native of Kincardine, Ontario, Canada, born December 12, 1874. His parents, John and Margaret (Robertson) MacLeod, are both still living. They continued their residence in Kincardine during the boyhood days of their son George, whose youth was largely devoted to the acquirement of an education in the public and high schools of his native city, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. He then took up the profession of teaching which he followed for four years in Ontario, and then removed westward, becoming a resident of Grand Forks, British Columbia, where he was employed in the Canadian customs

office at the time the railroad extended from the States into the boundary country. All the time he was thus engaged he was studying conditions and informing himself concerning the country and its possibilities, and after a brief period spent in the customs office he turned his attention to mining, in which he has since been interested throughout the northwestern portion of this country and British Columbia. His investigations are of no mere superficial order. He thoroughly acquainted himself with the country and its mining properties, and his labors have been a most effective force in securing the investment of capital for the development of the Inland Empire and of British Columbia. He is himself interested in the Lightning Peak Mining Company, the Waterloo Mining Company and the McKinley Mining Company, in all three of which he is a director and of the last named is president. He is likewise the president of the Yellow Head Land & Mines Investment Company and was at one time owner of the Grant Consolidated Copper Mines in which he still holds an interest. He is likewise a stockholder in the International Lead & Iron Mine and the development of these different properties has brought to him substantial returns upon his investment.

On the 31st of March, 1906, Mr. MacLeod was married to Miss Emma Anderson, of Montreal, Quebec. His political views are those of the republican party and he is a great admirer of President Taft whose administration he regards as of essential value to the country in maintaining that stability which is the source of business progress, while at the same time he is putting forth earnest and effective effort in the lines of reform and advancement. Mr. MacLeod never had political aspirations, for he prefers to concentrate his energies upon his business and finds pleasure in the accomplishment of the tasks to which he sets himself. It is a matter of keen delight for him to enter a new and but little explored region and bring to bear there the knowledge and experience which he has gained in the recognition of the natural resources of the country and its possibilities for development. To find something good and then use it, to know that his work is counting as a factor in the material progress of the country gives to him the keenest pleasure. He stands as a high type of the enterprising citizen of the northwest.

ALLEN CHASE KLEIN.

Allen Chase Klein has spent almost his entire life in the northwest, having been brought to this section of the country when but six years of age. He is now interested in the real-estate firm of Clark Brothers & Klein, in which connection a substantial and growing business is being built up. He was born in Illinois City, Illinois, February 5, 1878. His father, Eugene Klein, who was of German descent, was born in Iowa and belonged to one of the early and prominent families of that state, his father having at one time been mayor of Muscatine. It was in 1866 that Eugene Klein first came to the northwest, entering into the mining business in Montana, where he remained for nearly ten years, subsequently returning to the east. Here he married and spent a short time until in 1883 he returned to the Coeur d'Alene district and operated the Fay Templeton mine and also conducted a general store in Murray, Idaho. In 1884 he was joined by his family and they resided in that locality until 1889, when in the month of October they came to Spokane. Eu-

gene Klein was in charge of the office of the Standard mine at Mace, Idaho, and during one of the feuds was shot in the back by one of the miners, causing his death. The grandmother of Allen C. Klein was a cousin of Samuel P. Chase. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Abbie Elizabeth Allen and is still living in Spokane. She was born in Aurora, Illinois, and is a descendant of an old New England family that was represented in the Revolutionary war. The children of Eugene and Abbie E. Klein were three in number, the brother of our subject being Everett Vaughan Klein, now assistant cashier of the Traders National Bank, while ths sister is Mabel, wife of Wayne Wimer, cashier of the First National Bank at Wallace, Idaho.

Allen Chase Klein was educated in the public schools of Spokane, to which city he came with his parents when a lad of eleven years. He passed through consecutive grades until he became a high-school pupil and when he entered upon his business career he secured a position as stenographer in Patrick Clark's office. Later, that he might have further educational training as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties he entered Pullman College and was graduated from the business department in 1902. Subsequently he became associated with McRea & Merryweather as cashier in their office and had charge of their safety deposit vaults for eight years. He left there to take an interest in the firm of Clark Brothers & Klein, now well known real-estate dealers of Spokane, having gained a large clientage, in which connection they handle much important property and negotiate many realty transfers.

In Spokane, on the 22d of April, 1902, Allen C. Klein was married to Miss Edith Slee, a daughter of Joseph B. Slee, a retired farmer. They now have two children, Harriett Elizabeth and Edward Colburn. Mr. Klein holds membership with Spokane Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Inland Club and the Chamber of Commerce—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and activities outside of his business. In politics he is a republican and has several times been a delegate to county conventions. At one time he was assistant secretary of the Young Men's Republican Club and was formerly very active in the work of the party but the demands of his business have more and more largely caused him to concentrate his energies upon his real-estate dealings. He has for more than a quarter of a century been an interested witness of the changes which have occurred and the transformation that has been wrought in this section of the country, where wild and arid lands have been converted into arable tracts and highly productive fields, while villages have become thriving towns and cities and all of the interests and opportunities of the older east have been introduced and promoted.

CHARLES H. LARKIN.

Charles H. Larkin, vice president and general manager of the Hayward-Larkin Company, is today regarded as one of the best informed men on real-estate values in Washington. The business of the firm is that of outdoor display advertising and they have a large clientage which is continuously increasing, owing to their progressive methods and unfaltering activity and enterprise. Like many another young

man Charles H. Larkin recognized the opportunities of the west and sought in the freedom of this great and growing country a chance to exercise his energy and determination—dominant qualities. He has resided permanently on the Pacific coast since 1901. His birth occurred in Alfred, New York, October 6, 1865, his parents being the Rev. Ethan P. and Susan E. (Crandall) Larkin, also natives of Alfred. The father was a noted educator and for a long period was at the head of Alfred University, a Baptist institution. He also lectured frequently at Harvard College and was regarded as the peer of many of the ablest educators of the east. His scholarly attainments are evidenced in the fact that the honorary degrees of D. D., Ph. D. and LL. D. were conferred upon him. He married a daughter of Judge W. C. Crandall, a pioneer of Allegheny county, New York.

Well descended and well bred, Charles H. Larkin spent his youth in a home where culture and intelligence are rated at their true worth. In the acquirement of his education he attended the Alfred University receiving a degree of A. B. in 1886. He then took up the study of medicine in the University of New York, where he remained as a student for two years, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to enter the business world and provide for his own support. Having a talent for music he took a position as musical director and business manager on the road for New York attractions and devoted the years between 1887 and 1901 to that profession, during which time he made many trips across the country. His visits to the west convinced him that this was a section of America that offered best opportunities and accordingly when he retired from the road in 1901 he sought a home in Washington. He settled first at Colfax, Whitman county, where he engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, handling land and transportation for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Prospering in his undertaking there he gained a broad experience that makes him today one of the best informed men on the value of lands in that locality of the state. Seeking a still broader field of labor he came to Spokane in 1905 and organized the Hayward-Larkin Company for the conduct of the outdoor advertising business. This company of which he is now vice president and general manager are the large outdoor advertisers of this section. Their publicity department is well organized and the name of the Hayward-Larkin Company is well known. The men at its head stand for all that is progressive in their line of work and while winning substantial success as a reward of their labors they are at the same time contributing to public progress in bringing settlers to this region and in promoting the development of property along the most modern and attractive lines. Their efforts have not been confined alone to Washington for they are now operating in San Diego, California, under the name of the Hayward-Larkin Company, in California, and Mr. Larkin is also vice president of the Inland Empire Realty Company, owners of farm and timber lands. No obstacle nor difficulty seems to deter him in carrying out his purposes, for when one avenue of advancement seems closed he seeks out another path whereby he may reach the goal desired. He has been a close student of the real-estate market, readily foreseeing the possible appreciation or diminution in value, and has so placed his investments that substantial profit is secured therefrom.

Mr. Larkin was married in Napa, California, March 20, 1901, to Miss Sara Louise Allen, a daughter of Amos D. and Martha J. Allen, the former a retired naval officer. Their children are John Allen and Jane Crandall Larkin. Mr. Lar-

kin is prominent in Masonic circles, holding membership in Allegheny Lodge, No. 225, F. & A. M.; of Friendship, New York; Colfax Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Cataract Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; and El Katif Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. He is a man of social, genial nature and his unfeigned cordiality and sterling worth have gained for him not only high regard but have also made him one of the most popular residents of Spokane.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

Mr. Scott, son of John and Jane Steele Scott, was born at the old homestead called Ardmeen in Drumclamph near Castlederg, County Tyrone, in the north of Ireland. In the parish church there stands this entry, No. 148, in the records: "Joseph, son of John and Jane Scott, Drumclamph, was born September 12, 1848, and baptized October 2, 1848. Registered October 5, 1848, by me, Edward M. Banks."

Mr. Scott's father and mother, of Scotch parentage, and more remotely of English ancestry, came of a long line of stanch, independent, God-fearing men and women. The little lad, the youngest of their ten children, grew up slender, delicate of build, straight and tall, with dark hair and eyes, very fair complexion and with brilliant color, vigorous and full of energy in body as in mind. Nature endowed him with fearlessness, decision of character, a sensitive conscience, a tender heart, a winsome disposition, and unusual beauty of face and figure.

He went with his brothers and sisters to school, where his taste for books was early developed. At the age of fifteen he went to Newtown Stewart Academy, five miles from home, walking back and forth daily. There he stood highest in his Latin and Euclid, and among the first in the boyish games, though the walk of ten long Irish miles a day left little time for outside study or play.

Thus childhood and youth were passed in his father's house, a home of plain living and high thinking, of old-fashioned piety and hospitality; in an atmosphere of reverence for things sacred, of mutual love and forbearance, of helpfulness toward any who were in need. With such a heritage and such training it is not strange that in the receptive nature of the boy there should have been laid a foundation of character that through all the storm and stress of manhood's years proved unassailable. As a youth he united with the church of his fathers, confirming their vows offered for him in baptism in his earliest infancy.

The family were energetic and outpushing. Of the seven who survived childhood, one alone, the father's namesake, remained at the old homestead, where he dwelt up to the time of his death, while three went to Australia, and three, Mr. Scott with his sisters, Eliza and Mary, came to America in 1868. Mr. Scott was then twenty years of age. Mary's sudden death, and Eliza's return to the old home by reason of ill health, left him alone in a strange land before he had reached his majority.

Mr. Scott found work in Philadelphia where he remained for a time. Strongly impressed by the advantages of the new country, he early resolved to adopt it as



Very Truly Yours
Joseph Scott

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his own. And after due application he became naturalized as an American citizen. A certain delicacy of constitution, his personal taste, and the larger opportunity offered, induced him after a few years to leave the city for the freedom of outdoor life in the far west. And with the development and interests of this region he was thenceforth continuously identified. He became interested in stock-raising, then and long the prominent industry of the vast expanse of unsettled country. In that strenuous life all sorts of companions and untold hardships were encountered, in which the courage and alertness, the endurance and resourcefulness and uprightness of men were severely tested. Scores of long wearisome miles stretching out across the sage-brush desert between isolated ranches or villages and over well-nigh impassable mountain trails, the ordinary restraints and comforts of civilization totally lacking, yet with all the temptations of the frontier life and its broader license, he kept sacred his Christian manhood. It was said of him that the coarse jest or the rude story would never be ventured upon in his presence. His essential purity and dignity of character were convincing and compelling.

They take their place among the makers of America, the men who came to the far west in those early years, and in the face of hostile Indians and a forbidding wilderness, wrested the land from its desert condition and made possible the beginnings of civilization. Only those who shared with him the battle, and helped make this vast region a habitable place, can in any measure appreciate what that hand-to-hand conflict with nature meant. He knew the reverses of fortune, but never did he relinquish hope or effort, and goodly financial success was his. His partners, influential men of business though they themselves were, rested in the excellence of his judgment and the force of his executive ability.

Mr. Scott made a number of trips to England to import horses and cattle for the ranches in which he was interested. Those journeys gave him opportunity to revisit the old homestead and the dear ones remaining there, for whom he always cherished the deepest affection. His first return thither was in 1879, when he had been in America sixteen years. His father had died some years previous, but his mother, a venerable woman of eighty-two years, was still there to welcome him. At that time there were also in the old home Mr. Scott's brother, John, with his wife, and their family of growing sons and daughters. Before his next visit, his mother had been called to the higher life, at the age of eighty-six. A beautiful portrait of her in her old age he has always cherished.

In June, 1898, on Mr. Scott's return from England, he stopped at North Adams, Massachusetts, where he met Miss Annette Bartlett, through a letter of introduction from friends. Three years afterward Miss Bartlett became his wife. The marriage service was read by Dr. William C. Richardson (now of Philadelphia) in Trinity church, Chicago, on the 27th of May, 1901. Going directly to California their home was first at Berkeley, across the bay from San Francisco. After six months, matters of business made a change of residence desirable, when Spokane, Washington, became the choice. It was in the quiet retreat of the long-deferred, long-desired home that Mr. Scott's sweetness of nature, his home-loving and home-making disposition, at last found opportunity and satisfaction. Always a lover of books and pictures and music, he now brought together and added thereto the collection of treasures in which his soul delighted. In the confidence of home there was often uppermost the quiet humor, the genial wit, the bright, keen characteriza-

tion of events, the happy temper that surrounded one as with an atmosphere. Still more impressive were his great reserve and dignity of character, his reverence for times and things sacred, his elevation of spirit, his intense love of righteousness, his absolute self-command, his pride in an honoured name. He seemed to live "from a great depth of being;" and this with the gentleness and tenderness that belong to greatness, was his daily order of living in the home. The sweet old customs of grace at meals and the daily Bible reading and prayer he preserved in the household. His frequent reading aloud of an entire book of the Bible, and of the favorite poems, as Milton's Ode on the Nativity, Wordsworth's Intimations of Immortality, Dr. Neale's Brief Life is Here our Portion, have made the Sunday afternoons forever memorable. His work called him much away from home, but during his absence, however pressing the demands of business, the daily letter to his wife was never omitted.

In the winter of 1904 he made a hasty trip to England. While in London he was advised by cable of the sudden death of his nephew, John K. Scott, a rising young lawyer in Helena, Montana, son of his brother John at the old homestead. Mr. Scott was deeply affected by this sad bereavement, for the young man had been to him almost as a son, the only one of his name in America. During the return voyage he was comforted by the presence, as ship companions, of Dr. J. Hudson Taylor, who, forty years ago, founded the China Inland Mission; his son, Dr. Howard Taylor, and the son's wife, who is a daughter of Dr. Grattan Guinness, for many years missionary in Africa. There were many hours of pleasant intercourse with these kind friends, who were returning from their old home in England to their work in China. Mrs. Taylor presented Mr. Scott with a copy of one of her books on China, entitled "Pastor Hsi," and after his arrival at home a number of letters passed between him and the missionaries.

After his arrival at home the 6th of March, 1905, Mr. Scott resumed work with apparently the old-time enthusiasm and vigor. Early in the summer, during a period of intense heat, business called him east. As a result he suffered greatly from nervous exhaustion, and was seriously ill for some weeks after his return. The first of September affairs at a distance again claiming his attention, he left, but fell ill a two days' journey from home, and with difficulty made his way hither. The long strain of overwork, the devotion to the interests of others without regard to his own well-being, brought about what those nearest him had feared with growing anxiety for years. The heart, weakened years ago by rheumatism induced by overwork and exposure, became seriously affected, and a further complication from bronchitis brought him very low. For weeks his life was almost despaired of. Then, after more than two months of intense suffering, slowly there came a hopeful change. As further means toward restoration, a voyage to the Mediterranean was advised by the physicians. On the 18th of December he left Spokane for New York, accompanied by his wife, and a physician and nurse. At New York he remained a fortnight to rest from the overland journey. On the 9th of January, 1906, he sailed, in company with his wife and the nurse, on the S. S. Caronia for Naples. From the day of sailing he began to show marked improvement in health and spirits; after a few days' going about the boat, making the acquaintance of officers and ship companions, as was his wont, attending the Sunday service and the charity concert and writing an occasional letter. Not one of the twelve, calm beautiful

days did he miss going to his meals and sitting out on deck. The splendid sights of Gibraltar and Genoa, as seen from the deck while the boat lay at anchor, were of great interest to him. The landing at Naples being made in small boats, is tedious and difficult, but Mr. Scott had so far regained strength as to endure it without over-fatigue.

Three weeks were spent quietly and pleasantly at Naples in a most comfortable hotel, the fine weather permitting a daily drive, and open balconies a wonderful view of Vesuvius, with its banner of smoke by day and streams of fire by night, of the Sorrento peninsula, the island of Capri, and the blue expanse of the Mediterranean with its perpetual coming and going of sails. Then it was decided to go on to Cairo, and passage was taken on the S. S. Republic. The three days on the Mediterranean were ideally quiet and lovely, Mr. Scott and his companions enjoying every moment of the delightful sail. It was on board the Republic that they met the Rev. Dr. Macoubrey and his wife, of New York, who remained their devoted friends and companions both at Cairo and after their return to Naples.

At Cairo Mr. Scott drove to the cable office and sent this message to his friend and physician at home, "Splendid voyage. All well." For a week thereafter he drove out daily for an hour or two, enjoyed the pleasant traveling acquaintances, and was in good spirits. But as the days went by it was noted with alarm that he began to suffer as formerly from sleeplessness, and a severe cough. The physician advised his return to Naples, hoping that the sea might again bring him relief. Though it was a quiet voyage, that hope was not realized. On Sunday morning, the 18th of March, while coming into port at Naples, he expressed a strong desire to recover and return home but added: "God is going to take me to Heaven. I am not afraid to die." He talked quietly of the return to America, and expressed a wish to be laid to rest amid the scenes of his busy life, among the old friends with whom he had shared life's battles, at the place most dear to him in all the world, his home at Spokane.

Arriving at the hotel at Naples the proprietor and his assistants rendered every service possible. Two resident English physicians, and two nurses, beside the one from home, were constant and faithful in their attendance. There was still hope that the precious life might be spared. But Mr. Scott repeated with calm assurance: "God is going to take me to Heaven." He spoke of his friends, sending them a message of love. No earthly care seemed to weigh upon his mind. The name of Christ was often on his lips in prayer. The same quiet confidence in the love and protection of the Heavenly Father that all his life had been his strength, was with him to the end. The ministrations of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ewing of the American Mission at Cairo, and of Dr. and Mrs. Macoubrey at Cairo and Naples, were a source of unspeakable comfort to him and to his wife. And that which to him was a blessed release from the weakness and suffering that he had battled with so bravely and borne so patiently for nearly a year, came quietly at sunset of Saturday, the 24th of March, 1906, when, his wife by his side, the sweet spirit of Mr. Scott was called home to Heaven.

On the 3d of April, the eve of sailing for America, a memorial service was read at the chapel in the English cemetery, beautiful with all manner of flowers and trees, where the earthly form of Mr. Scott rested awaiting the homeward voyage. Palm Sunday and Easter Day were spent at sea. At New York Mrs. Scott's brother-in-law, Mr. Henry R. King of Seattle, was awaiting the coming of the boat.

Arriving at Spokane, the memorial service was held the 2d day of May at All Saints cathedral and Fairmount cemetery. A high terrace above the Spokane river and overlooking its winding and wooded valley, with the pine-covered foothills beyond and on either side; a calm, restful, beautiful place indeed is this hallowed ground where Spokane lays to rets her precious dead. The service was conducted by the dean of the cathedral, the Very Rev. Alfred Lockwood, assisted by Rev. Henry A. James. The three hymns were from a favorite poem of Bernard of Cluny, beginning "Hora Novissima."

In his earlier years Mr. Scott became quite intimate with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, whom he first met at a stock growers' association meeting. His only surviving brother is Robert Scott, who for many years has been a member of parliament of Tasmania, Australasia, and the late King Edward of England conferred upon him the title of Honorable for life. William McArthur Scott, a nephew and the youngest son of John Scott, is now living in Spokane and is in charge of some portions of the business of his late uncle.

On Tuesday, April 17, at the twenty-first annual meeting of the Montana Stock Growers Association, there was held a memorial service in honor of Mr. Scott. A choir of thirty voices sang "Lead Kindly Light," "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," and "Abide With Me." Resolutions of respect were offered as follows:

"Whereas, we bow our heads in humble submission to an all-wise Providence who has sent the dread summons of death to Mr. Scott, our dearly beloved member, and for many years the honorable President of this Association, and

"Whereas, we as an Association and as individual members thereof, being desirous of giving public expression to our appreciation of his many years of faithful service in behalf of the live stock industry of this State, and that there may be placed upon our records a permanent testimonial to his fine Christian character, his noble qualities, and his general worth as a citizen,

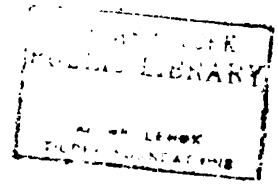
"Therefore be it resolved: That we deeply deplore his death and extend to his wife our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of bereavement. That in his death this Association has suffered the loss of one of its most useful and valued members, and we, as individuals, the companionship of an honest, sincere, and upright man, who was ever ready to lend his aid in behalf of a worthy brother in distress, and in the material and moral upbuilding of the community in which he lived. That we point with pride to his life as an exemplification of those strong, sturdy qualities of manhood which we admire and seek to emulate."

JOHN A. GILMAN.

John A. Gilman is one of the public-spirited residents of Spokane who take an active interest and prominent part in promoting the progress of the city through the development of its business activities. His birth occurred in Syracuse, New York, on the 9th of January, 1858, his parents being John M. and Sophronia (Poole) Gilman. The father died in 1888 and the mother in November, 1911, at Deadwood, South Dakota. John A. Gilman was educated in the common schools of Minneapolis, and subsequently was graduated from one of the high schools of that city with the class of 1878. When he started upon his independent career he

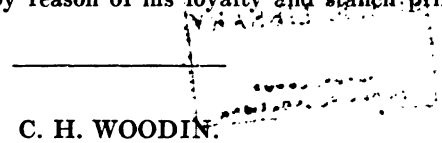


JOHN A. GILMAN


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engaged in agricultural pursuits and accepted employment on a farm at Sauk Center, Minnesota, where he worked for four years. Realizing that he possessed business ability, and feeling he would meet with more rapid success in the business world he removed into Sauk Center and conducted an implement business in that city for four years. Subsequently he went to the Black Hills during the mining excitement and remained there two years before settling in Fargo, North Dakota, where he again opened up an implement business and remained for two years before returning to Sauk Center, Minnesota. In that town he conducted a furniture and undertaking enterprise until 1893, in which year he came to Spokane, where he has since been engaged as an undertaker. Being formerly located at No. 1013 Sprague avenue, they removed in April, 1911, to their present quarters, which were especially fitted up for them. Their establishment is one of the most complete in the Inland Empire and contains chapel, morgue, sample room and all facilities pertaining to the business. In all his transactions he is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy, which constitutes the basic element of his success.

In May, 1896, Mr. Gilman was married in Spokane to Miss Hattie C. Kelly, a daughter of Fayette and Celestia (Alvord) Kelly. There are no children. In politics Mr. Gilman maintains an independent attitude and casts his vote for the man or principle rather than according to party dictates. He holds membership in the Order of the Commandery of the Masonic Lodge, in the Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the Episcopal church. His record thus far has established him in the confidence, goodwill and high regard of all with whom he has come in contact. During his residence in this city he has won the friendship of many of its most worthy citizens, whose esteem he has retained by reason of his loyalty and stanch principles.



C. H. WOODIN.

C. H. Woodin, whose varied business interests make him a factor in the city's development along modern lines of progress resulting from intense activity, is well known as the vice president of the S. E. Carr Company's department store, which is situated at 800 to 810 Riverside avenue. He was born in 1872, in Schuyler, Nebraska, a son of John and Mary (Curry) Woodin. Through the maternal line he is a descendant of the Rob Roy MacGregor clan of Scotland. The father's birth occurred in Nova Scotia, in 1813, and in that place he was well known as a sea captain during the age of sailing vessels. At one time he was a partner of Sir Samuel Cunard in the maritime business and he had the pleasure of witnessing the first steamboat coming up the Halifax river. His partner, Mr. Cunard, who later on was created a baronet, was the founder of the Cunard Steamship Company, which at present enjoys a world-wide reputation as being one of the most progressive and best equipped navigation companies. John Woodin came to the United States from Nova Scotia about 1870 and settled in Nebraska, and later in Hoguiam, Washington, his death occurring in 1906, when he was ninety-three years of age.

C. H. Woodin received his education in the public schools of Nebraska and subsequently attended college for a short time but in 1889, when but seventeen years of age, he started west to enter upon an independent career. He located at Fair-

haven, Washington, where he remained for about nine years. During this time he was employed in a dry-goods business and there gained his first experience in that line which he has since made his life work. In the spring of 1897 he removed to Colfax and opened a general mercantile store in partnership with W. C. Coddington under the firm name of Coddington & Woodin. After the first year he purchased the interest of Mr. Coddington and continued the business under the style of C. H. Woodin, the store being known as The Fair. For five years he was engaged in this undertaking before giving it over to his brother, when he associated himself with S. E. Carr, of Chicago. In 1908, when the present retail establishment was opened, he became the vice president thereof and since then he has assumed the management of the wholesale department. The extent of the business may be better understood when it is realized that there are forty-eight retail department stores in the states of Montana, Washington, Idaho and Oregon controlled by the S. E. Carr Company. In addition to his interests in this mammoth mercantile concern he has extensive real-estate holdings in Yakima county, Washington. He is a man of indefatigable energy who knows no idle moments, his time being completely occupied by his manifold duties in connection with the organization and management of the various concerns with which he is now connected. His labors are of an important character in the communities where he operates and his business interests are being carried on along such lines that they prompt general development and progress as well as individual success.

On the 20th of February, 1906, Mr. Woodin was married to Miss Ida Malloy, a daughter of Mrs. K. F. Malloy, whose brother is a member of Malloy Brothers, prominent real-estate dealers of Spokane. Mr. Woodin is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Oriental Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M.; Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; Oriental Consistory, No. 2, S. P. R. S.; and El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Spokane Club. He stands as a high type of the progressive American whose intense and intelligently directed business activity has been an element in the development of the northwest. His seems to be accumulated force, each new enterprise with which he becomes connected developing rather than depleting his store of energy and capability, his expanding powers finding expression in the constant growth of the business interests with which he is connected.

HOMER M. HATHAWAY.

Homer M. Hathaway, who figured actively in financial circles as cashier of the Browne National Bank after his arrival in this city in 1892, was born near Vancouver, Washington, November 10, 1853, a son of Marshall R. and Maria (Smith) Hathaway. The father settled near Vancouver, coming from Herkimer county, New York. After his arrival in the west he was county superintendent of schools of Clarke county, Washington, for several years, and in the Indian war of 1855-6 was orderly sergeant of Captain Strong's company of Washington Mounted Rifles. He figured prominently in political life and was a member of the house of representatives in the territorial legislature in 1865 and of the upper house in 1877. He was elected adjutant general of the territory of Washington in 1880, serving until

his resignation which took place at the time he removed to Portland. He had the distinction of being the first initiated Odd Fellow in Portland and was a patriarch and member of the Oregon Grand Lodge. His death occurred in 1892.

Homer M. Hathaway was reared and educated in Washington and in 1878 he entered the book store of J. K. Gill & Company of Portland. Six years later he took up banking and became connected with the Commercial National Bank of Portland as teller. Later he served as cashier of the First National Bank of Pomeroy, Washington, and in 1892 came to Spokane as cashier of the Browne National Bank. His business ability, readiness of resource and expedience in planning and meeting conditions were among the strong factors in averting a great loss to the depositors of this bank at the time of its failure during the panic of 1893. He afterward became identified with the mining industry of Idaho. His death occurred in Boise, Idaho, in 1898.

In Portland, in 1884, Mr. Hathaway was married to Miss Carrie L. Sheffield, a daughter of Alfred H. and Delia (Golden) Sheffield, who are among the pioneer settlers of Portland. Mrs. Hathaway and a son, Horace C., are residents of Spokane.

Mr. Hathaway stood high in Masonry, being a Knight Templar and a member of the El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His salient qualities were such as to win him substantial friendships, and he was prominent and popular in social, fraternal and business circles, while the enterprise he displayed in business affairs gave him high standing as one of the successful financiers of Spokane.

CHARLES T. DIAMOND.

Charles T. Diamond is the senior partner of the firm of Diamond & Hughes, architects of Spokane, operating together in their chosen profession since the fall of 1909. A native of Belleville, Ontario, Charles T. Diamond was born on January 1, 1876, of the marriage of Abraham and Louise (Colman) Diamond. The mother, whose birth occurred near Oswego, New York, is now living in Spokane, but the father, a native of Ontario, died in 1880. He belonged to one of the old pioneer families of Canada of Dutch descent. He was a prominent lawyer and magistrate of Belleville, and served as captain in the militia at the time of the Fenian raids. Unto him and his wife were born three sons and five daughters: John Herbert, a broker and prominent politician of New Westminster, British Columbia, who is also president of the Westminster-Alaska Oil Company, owning nine-twentieths of the property, which adjoins the property owned by the Standard Oil Company in the Katalla district; Herbert, a decorative artist of prominence of Chicago, Illinois; Alice, the wife of Herbert Green, a broker of Seattle, Washington; Martha, the widow of Clarence A. Bernard, of Toronto, Ontario; Mary, who married J. A. Bloomfield, a teacher in an academy of Chicago, Illinois; Clara, the wife of R. H. Glass, of Vancouver, British Columbia, who at one time was associated with Byron White in the mining business in Spokane; and Agnes, who wedded J. A. Anderson, engaged in the insurance business in New York.

The other member of this family is Charles T. Diamond, who in the acquirement of his education passed through consecutive grades to the high school of Belleville, Ontario, and afterward pursued a college course in Vancouver, British Columbia. He then turned his attention to the profession of architecture, pursuing a course of study under the direction of the Scranton Correspondence School in 1894. During the two succeeding years he was with the Diamond Trading Company in Vancouver, and in 1907-8 was connected with the Caribou Hydraulic Mining Company of that place. For three years he was with Hewitt Bostock, being interested in lumber at Comaplix, on Arrow Lakes. He also became interested in mining in the Laradeau district, where he still has investments, and while living in that region he served as senator from West Kootenay. In 1902 he went to Vancouver from Arrow Lakes, where he became connected with the profession of architecture. His brother-in-law, James Bloomfield, was doing decorative work there and Mr. Diamond began studying under him and so continued for three years. He came to Spokane with him and here they formed a partnership in architecture and decorative work which continued for two years. They were awarded many important contracts during that period, doing the fine work on the Frank Graves house, the homes of W. E. Finch and James Cronin and many others. Since then Mr. Diamond has studied and practiced architecture extensively, becoming a member of the firm of Diamond & Hughes in the fall of 1909. This firm remodeled the plant of the Spokane Gas Company at a cost of ten thousand dollars, erected the building occupied by the Vogue Millinery Company and the Farmers Mechanical Bank, while their work for the Chicago Clothing Company amounted to seventeen thousand dollars. Personally Mr. Diamond did the decorative work on the Cunningham home, the residence of Governor Hays, the house of W. J. Strack, of M. E. Nuzum, of Guy Browne and many others. He is interested in city property, owning a business block on East Sprague avenue, and also has property on the seashore in Oregon.

On the 23d of December, 1901, Mr. Diamond married Evelyn Mary Gibbon, at Port Moody, British Columbia. She is a daughter of C. A. Howard Gibbon, now deceased, and is a representative of English nobility. They now have one child, Charles Edward Howard, aged eight years. Mr. Diamond has a military chapter in his life record, having served for three years in the militia at British Columbia. He resides with his little family at No. 2009 Ninth street, where he owns an attractive home, and he also has a cottage at Newman Lake.

JOHN P. WEBSTER.

John P. Webster, who for the past three years has been engaged in the real-estate business in the Ziegler block, has passed through many interesting experiences and various business reverses during the twenty-seven years that have elapsed since he first located in Spokane. He was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1851, and is a son of James and Maria (Putnam) Webster. The father came from New York state to Wisconsin in 1846, and was first employed in making brick at Fort Atkinson. Later he bought a section of school land and engaged in the stock business, continuing to follow that vocation until his death in February, 1881. He met with excellent success and left an estate valued at two hundred thousand dol-

lars, which included the Elba Center Stock Farm, which is now owned and operated by his son S. R. Webster.

The education of John P. Webster was commenced in the common schools of his native county and subsequently continued in the University of Wisconsin until 1876, the same year in which Senator La Follette was graduated from this institution. After he left the university he returned home and worked on the farm for a year, when he went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and kept books in his brother-in-law's grocery store. He next found employment as clerk on one of the steamers of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company on the Mississippi, discharging the duties of this position for two years. At the expiration of that time he returned to the farm, where he remained until after the death of his father. He subsequently became a resident of Minneapolis, but soon thereafter went to Gladstone, Michigan, and erected six houses and also constructed a freight barge known as the "J. P. Webster," and engaged in shipping building supplies and general freight to Green Bay towns and adjacent ports on Lake Michigan. In the fall of 1884 his boat was wrecked and lost in Lake Michigan, whereupon he came west, arriving in Spokane on October 8, 1884. His circumstances were such that it was necessary for him to find immediate employment, so he went to work by the day at carpentry work or anything else that enabled him to earn an honest living. Three years later, in 1887, he became associated with a Mr. Bicksler and together they established an undertaking business at the corner of Riverside drive and Lincoln street, on the present site of the Empire State building, that they operated under the firm name of Bicksler & Webster. After the fire of August, 1889, their establishment was used by the Traders National Bank and also the law firm of Buck & Winston, while the police station was overhead and the jail at the back door. At the time of the fire their white hearse disappeared, but it was found some days later on the rocks in Washington street, with a trunk underneath and several people asleep inside. On the 22d of February, 1891, they had the misfortune to lose their entire establishment by fire, involving a loss of about forty thousand dollars, on which they carried no insurance. Mr. Webster was out of business for a year, then together with Mr. Sullivan established the firm of Webster & Sullivan. They disposed of their business in the fall of 1893 and in the following spring, Mr. Webster went to Wardner, Idaho, where he obtained employment in the mines of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Smelting Company. He worked as a miner until February, 1897, when he returned to Spokane and secured a position with Tewinkle & Fitzgerald, sewing carpets at forty dollars per month. He remained with this firm until 1899, when he resigned and accepted a position as index clerk in the auditor's office under H. H. Hubbard. His duties in this connection were ended in December, 1903, and in 1904 he opened an electric and massage institute on Second avenue, this city, that he operated for two years. Selling this, he leased from the county commissioners for a term of four years the tract indexes of Spokane county, but at the expiration of two years he disposed of his privilege to good advantage to the Union Trust Company of Spokane. In 1908, he opened an office in the Ziegler block and engaged in the real-estate business in which he is meeting with good success. He has been identified with this less than four years, but in that time he has succeeded in becoming quite well established and is handling a nice line of property.

This city was the scene of Mr. Webster's marriage in 1889 to Miss Maud McDonald, a daughter of O. R. McDonald, who crossed the plains in 1852, first locat-

ing in the John Day country in Oregon, whence he later came to Spokane. When Mr. McDonald first came to the northwest the settlers were living in a very crude and primitive way and he can relate many interesting experiences of the pioneer period. He participated in the Indian wars in Oregon, and on one occasion was compelled to seek refuge from the savages in a tunnel at Canyon City. He has now attained the venerable age of seventy-six years and makes his home in the city of Spokane, which he has seen develop from a mere settlement into a thriving metropolis.

The political support of Mr. Webster has always been given to the republican party, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and he also belongs to Elks Lodge, No. 228. He has met with good financial success during the last few years, which has served to soften the memory of the hardships and privations that marked his years of adversity. He has acquired considerable real estate in the city and also owns a very pleasant residence at 1124 Sharp avenue. Mr. Webster is a man of action,—bouyant, energetic, sanguine; with eyes always on the silver lining of even the darkest cloud, he self-confidently exerts those powers which ultimately carry the battle, half lost, to victory, and in face of all obstacles have won for him success, though gloomy days of raking struggle and financial distress were not far between. During the long period of his residence here he has won and retained the confidence and loyalty of a large circle of friends by reason of the many sterling qualities and the strength of character he has manifested.

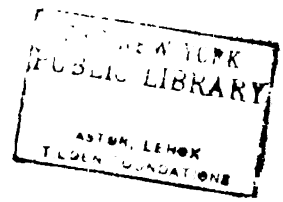
SIMON PETER SEABERG, M. D.

In the history of those men who are natives of Sweden and whose records reflect honor and credit upon the medical fraternity is numbered Simon Peter Seaberg, whose offices are in the Old National Bank building. His birth occurred on the 14th of February, 1878, his parents being the Rev. August and Charlotta (Larsen) Sjöberg, who have recently removed to Spokane. The father is a Congregational minister.

Dr. Seaberg received his early education in the schools of Sweden until he was ten years of age, at which time the family removed to the United States. Subsequently Dr. Seaberg was a pupil in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and of Ridgway, Pennsylvania, and his higher education was obtained in Northfield, Minnesota, where he was a student in the Carlton Academy, from the academic department of which institution he was graduated with the class of 1897. The course which he had pursued was equivalent to that of the high school and later he continued his studies at Carlton College until he obtained the degree of B. A. in 1901. During his freshman year at college he enlisted in the Twelfth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and served as a private during the Spanish-American war. In 1906 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota. After having finished his training in the university he served as interne in the Swedish Hospital of Minneapolis for one year, after which he took charge of the practice of Dr. Sutherland, who made a European tour. When Dr. Sutherland returned Dr. Seaberg removed to Hanska, Minnesota, where for three years he was successfully and extensively engaged in practice. Subsequently, in 1909, he came to Spokane,



DR. S. P. SEABERG


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where he has since been a prominent physician. He is well qualified by liberal education for the calling which he is making his life vocation and nature also seemed to intend him for the profession. Within a comparatively short time he has demonstrated his power to successfully cope with the complex problems which continually confront the physician. He is seldom, if ever, at fault in the diagnosis of a case or in the administration of a remedial agency. Although still a young man, he has become known as a physician of superior attainments and his constantly expanding powers are enabling him to pass on in the successive steps of progress toward the foremost ranks of the medical fraternity of this city.

On the 18th of September, 1907, Dr. Seaberg was married to Miss Ida Erickson, a daughter of John P. and Charlotta Erickson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. To their union one child, Dorothy Bliss, has been born. Although his professional duties require the greater part of his time and attention, still he has manifested considerable interest in local and national politics and, although he maintains an independent attitude, his views are usually in accordance with those of the republican party. He holds membership in the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Spanish-American War veterans and the State, County and American Medical Associations. He is local examiner for the Bethesda Sick Benefit Association of Spokane and for the local camp of the Modern Brotherhood of America. His religious affiliation is with the Swedish Tabernacle church. During his residence in Hanska he rendered that town efficient service as its health officer. In the northwest much of the progress in all lines of industry and also in professional circles is due to the energy, skill and reliability of the Scandinavian population. To this class Dr. Seaberg is no exception and he is recognized as a man who does whatever he undertakes for the best interests of those whom he serves and for the honor of his profession.

JOHN E. ERICKSON.

John E. Erickson, treasurer of the Inland Mill Company, has been a resident of Spokane for over a quarter of a century, during which time he has been identified with various local activities. He was born in Sweden on the 19th of November, 1857, and is a son of Carl and Christina (Johnson) Erickson, both of whom are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1871 and the mother in 1907.

Reared in the land of his birth in the acquirement of his education John E. Erickson attended the national schools until he was sixteen. He then began earning his own living, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. He subsequently withdrew from this and learned the pattern-maker's trade, which he followed for two years. At the expiration of that period he erected a small grist and shingle mill, that he operated in connection with a little starch factory. In the development of this enterprise he did not meet with the success he had anticipated, so he disposed of it at the end of three years and took passage for the United States, with St. Paul, Minnesota, as his destination. For three months after his arrival in this country he worked on the railroad in the vicinity of the capital city, then went to Minneapolis and engaged in carpentry work. Having heard most glowing accounts of the many and excellent opportunities afforded in the northwest, three years later

in 1888, he became a resident of Spokane. Upon his arrival here he obtained a position as foreman with a contractor, but resigned this at the end of three years to enter the employ of the Russell & Park Sash & Door Company. He was identified with this enterprise for two years, and then went into the contracting business for himself, which he followed for three years with varying success. He next took a position as foreman with John T. Huetter, a well known contractor and builder, remaining in his service for twelve years. Thrifty and enterprising in his habits, Mr. Erickson had always managed to save a portion of his earnings and had eventually accumulated sufficient means to enable him to go into business for himself, so he resigned his position with Mr. Huetter and purchased an interest in the Inland Mill Company, and has ever sinve been treasurer of this industry. It is an intelligently and capably conducted enterprise of recognized standing and is in a thriving and prosperous condition.

Spokane was the scene of Mr. Erickson's marriage on the 4th of August, 1888, to Miss Carrie Erickson, a daughter of Gus and Johanna Erickson, and to them was born one son, Theodore. The wife and mother passed away in 1895, and on the 16th of June, 1900, Mr. Erickson married Miss Emily DeFloune. Mr. Erickson is one of the pioneer residents of the north side of the city, and for more than twenty-three years has resided within a radius of three blocks of his present home. When he first located here this portion of the city was just beginning to be settled up and contained less than twenty-five houses.

In religious faith Mr. Erickson is a Lutheran and was one of the first members of the church on the north side, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. Before leaving his native land he served for two years in the army, which is the custom in that country, and while he has always been most loyal to the United States and its institutions, he has a high regard for the land of his birth. Mr. Erickson has never had occasion to regret transferring his allegiance to this country, however, as he has prospered here and is now the owner of a comfortable home, while his income from his business is more than sufficient to provide for the needs of himself and family and is constantly increasing.

EARLE STANLEY PRINDLE, M. D.

Dr. Earle Stanley Prindle, who for the past nine years has been successfully identified with the medical fraternity of northwestern Idaho, was born in Charlotte, Vermont, June 10, 1869. He is a son of Henry William and Elizabeth N. (Squire) Prindle, and is descended in both lines from Quaker ancestry, his forefathers having located in New England during the early colonial days.

Earle S. Prindle acquired his early education in the common schools of his native town, after the completion of which he entered the University of Vermont at Burlington. Having decided to become a physician, after leaving college he matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1898. Immediately following his graduation he went to Menominee, Michigan, where he established an office and engaged in the practice of his profession for nine years. In 1902 he came to Idaho, locating at LaClede as surgeon for the LeClede Lumber Company of LaClede, the

Frost-Cope Lumber Company, of Wrenco and The White Pine Lumber Company of Priest River, Idaho. At that time he was the only registered physician between Sand Point and Newport, Idaho, and maintained a small hospital at LaClede for the accommodation of his patients. Owing to the condition of the roads during the rainy season and the limited transportation facilities, he was often times during the early years of his practice forced to make long trips on foot. When the town of Spirit Lake was first laid out in 1907 he came here and in October of that year began the erection of a hospital, which was completed in the following spring. A conception of the size of Dr. Prindle's practice can be formed from the fact that during the three years of his residence in Spirit Lake he has received over five hundred patients in his hospital. In addition to his large private practice he is surgeon for the Idaho, Washington & Northern Railroad and the Panhandle Lumber Company.

On the 18th of December, 1894, Dr. Prindle was married to Miss Mary E. Hubbard, a daughter of George and Martha Hubbard, of Grandville, Michigan, and they have become the parents of three children: Kirk Hubbard, who was born in 1897; Alice Adelaide, born in 1900; and Mary Elizabeth, whose birth occurred in 1908. Dr. Prindle now makes his home in Spirit Lake, where he has erected a beautiful modern residence.

Despite the exactions of a large practice, Dr. Prindle belongs to the class of men who always find time to fulfill their civic and public responsibilities. He was chairman of the town board for two years and he has been president of the school board since it was formed in 1908. Fraternally he is a Mason and has attained high rank in that order. He is past master of the Menominee Lodge, No. 269, A. F. & A. M., and also of Spirit Lake Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of Coeur d'Alene Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M.; Coeur d'Alene Commandery, No. 26, K. T.; and El Katif Shrine of Spokane, Washington. During his college days he affiliated with the Greek fraternity, Sigma Phi and has always kept in close touch with its membership. Both Dr. and Mrs. Prindle are members of the United Presbyterian church of Spirit Lake, in the work of which they take an active interest. A pleasing personality, gracious manner and helpful spirit have done much toward making Dr. Prindle the successful physician he is. High ideals as to the duties of his office make him most conscientious and even when the exactions make his practice most arduous, he strives to alleviate all suffering whatever its nature, either physical or mental. He is held in high regard in Spirit Lake both because of his ability as a practitioner and his fine personal qualities, by means of which he has won and retained the loyal esteem of many.

RICHARD WATSON NUZUM.

For twenty years Richard Watson Nuzum has been practicing in the courts of Spokane and of Washington, and while in former years he devoted considerable attention to criminal law practice he is now concentrating his energies entirely upon the trial of civil law cases. From the beginning he has enjoyed a good practice which has increased in volume and importance as the city has become more thickly populated, and the recognition of his ability has placed him in a prominent

position among the able representatives of the bar in this city. His birth occurred in Vernon county, Wisconsin, October 25, 1868. His father, the Rev. George W. Nuzum, was of English descent, belonging to a family that was founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war. It was represented at different periods in West Virginia and Ohio, and in the latter state George W. Nuzum was born. He became known as the boy preacher, entering the ministry at a very early age, and became in the course of years one of the best known preachers of the gospel in Wisconsin. He continued to devote his time to the work of the Methodist church until 1884, since which time he has been living upon a farm, being now eighty years of age. He wedded Mary F. Groves, a native of Ohio. She is of Dutch lineage and also belongs to a family that was planted on American soil when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. She had five brothers who served in the Civil war, one as a surgeon and the others as volunteers. In the family of Rev. and Mrs. George W. Nuzum were the following children: I. F. Nuzum, a retired Methodist minister, who is living with his son, Dr. W. F. Nuzum, a practicing physician of Spokane; John E., who is the owner of a number of lumberyards in Montana and Wisconsin but makes his home in the latter state; Dr. T. W. Nuzum, a physician and surgeon living in Janesville, Wisconsin; N. E. Nuzum, who is associated with his brother Richard in the practice of law; the Rev. W. O. Nuzum, now living at Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Jennie, the wife of T. J. Snodgrass, a minister of Wisconsin; Lucy M., the wife of George S. Grubbe, the president of the Bank of Mauston, at Mauston, Wisconsin; Mary N., the wife of the Rev. Thomas Foulkes, of Oregon, Wisconsin; and Jessie A., the wife of David N. Hunter, who is living in Viola, Wisconsin.

The other member of the family is Richard W. Nuzum, whose name introduces this record. After attending the public schools of his native state he continued his education in the Whitewater Normal and in the law school of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the B. L. degree in 1890. He pursued law for a year in his native state and then came to Spokane, where he arrived in September, 1891. He entered the employ of the law firm of Griffith & Nuzum, the junior member being his brother, and with that firm he remained for four years, leaving them in 1895 to engage in practice alone. The following year, however, he was joined by his brother and the firm of Nuzum & Nuzum easily maintains a foremost place among the lawyers of the Spokane bar. The practice accorded Richard W. Nuzum has always been of a high character. In the early days he had many criminal cases, defending a number of murderers. The firm were attorneys in the Garfield murder case arising from the killing of Lanford Summers. They also defended Selheim and Henry Seifert for the murder of L. H. Platter, a former deputy prosecuting attorney. The last murder case in which Richard W. Nuzum engaged was the defense of Mrs. Harris for the murder of her daughter's illegitimate child, the defendant being acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Mr. Nuzum has also tried murder cases in Whitman, Lincoln and Stevens counties, but during the past seven or eight years he has not engaged in criminal law practice but has confined his attention exclusively to the general practice of civil law. His knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is exact and comprehensive and the presentation of his cases before the court indicates the careful preparation that he has made and which always constitutes one of the salient features of his cases. As opportunity has come to him for judicious investment he has become the

owner of considerable real estate and mining property and through this derives a substantial annual income.

On the 12th of June, 1895, Mr. Nuzum was married in Spokane to Miss Jessie E. Watson, a daughter of P. H. and Fannie E. Watson, both of whom were natives of England whence they came to America in early life, the father engaging in the shoe business in Wisconsin. Mr. Nuzum gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and has been active in politics for five or six years, serving as a delegate to state and county conventions while in 1904 he was chairman of the democratic county central committee. He has, however, never desired political preferment as a reward for party fealty. He is prominent in the Spokane Lodge of Elks, of which he is a past exalted ruler, and he belongs to the Spokane Club, the Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Coeur d'Alene Boat Club. Alert, energetic and ambitious, he is a typical western man, whose progress in professional lines has been the result of his own skill and ability. In his advocacy of the section of the country in which he lives he manifests a contagious enthusiasm and he has given practical demonstration of his faith in Spokane and the northwest through his investments.

HENRY KRECH.

Henry Krech, who is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Spirit Lake, has the distinction of not only being one of the town's first settlers, but its first merchant, having displayed a stock of general merchandise for sale beneath a pine tree when the town was opened for settlement.

He was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in 1859, and there he was also reared and educated, continuing to make his home in the fatherland until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1881 he decided to become a citizen of the United States, believing that he would find in the new world opportunities commensurate with his ability, and took passage for America. After following different occupations in various parts of the country he located in Vallejo, California, investing his small capital in a cigar business. In this occupation he remained for three years when disposing of it he went to Tacoma and ventured into the barber supply business. Profitable results attended his efforts and he continued to be identified with this line until 1897, when he removed to Okanogan county, Washington, engaging in the general merchandise business in Loomis. He successfully conducted this enterprise for eight years, selling his store at the end of that time to Ellis & Ford. He was subsequently elected county assessor, but resigned his office in 1906, and the following year came to Spirit Lake, where for two years he again engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1909 he sold his stock to Hodgen & Company, Ltd. and has ever since been identified with the real-estate and insurance business. Spirit Lake is located in the heart of a great lumber region, and the town site was originally covered with stumps and a second growth of timber, but through the energy of its enterprising citizens it has been converted into a beautiful town. The lots were placed on sale on the 8d of October, 1907, and the town was incorporated on the 20th of the following January. It is now less than four years old, and its growth and development has been nothing short of phenomenal. The population

numbers between sixteen and eighteen hundred, while its residence portion would do credit to a town several times its age and twice its size, containing not only comfortable homes, but in many instances beautiful ones. Its business blocks are large, substantially constructed and modern in every way, and there are over four miles of cement sidewalks. Spirit Lake is a practical demonstration of what can be done in any town or community where the interests of the people are united and directed toward a definite purpose. There are two beautiful parks, Railroad Park and City or Blackwell Park, and good schools and churches. It is the only town of the size in the United States that is thoroughly modern in every way, having electricity and a good water and sewerage system. The spirit of thrift and enterprise, progress and ambition is felt on every side and the future of this little city seems assured in every way, the combined payroll of its various enterprises now amounting to over sixty thousand dollars per month. Mr. Krech has been one of the prominent factors in this development and upbuilding, both as a business man and a public official, having been one of the foremost citizens ever since locating here.

On the 6th of June, 1888, Mr. Krech was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Hirschfeld, of Vallejo, California. One child has been born of this marriage, a daughter, Miss Eunice, whose birth occurred in 1891. She is a graduate of the Aquanis Academy at Tacoma, Washington, and is now making a special study of music, in which she has shown marked ability.

Mr. Krech takes an active and earnest interest in all municipal affairs and was one of the first trustees of the town, being appointed in January, 1908, while the following year he was elected justice of the peace, holding this office until 1911. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a member of Tacoma Lodge, No. 174; and also to the Masonic fraternity, being identified with Spirit Lake Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M. He is one of the public-spirited men of the town, always ready to give his assistance in promoting every movement that means the betterment of local conditions or the advancement of community interests.

HAROLD M. DUNPHY.

The splendid work that Harold M. Dunphy is doing in connection with the corporation counsel's office makes it imperative that mention be made of him in the history of Spokane. He is the son of Alexander and Isabel Dunphy, both of whom were born and raised in New Brunswick, Canada. His father and mother are of Irish and English descent, their ancestors having come to America prior to the Revolution, in which his mother's ancestors, the Greens, took an active part. The Dunphys of New Brunswick have mainly followed farming and lumbering for a livelihood. His parents moved to Pennsylvania in 1866 where his father spent several years in the lumber business. Later they moved to Iowa where Harold M. Dunphy was born, March 1, 1882, the youngest of four sons. In 1886, his father, Alexander Dunphy, came west followed later by his family. During his residence in the west he has devoted his time and energy to mining.

Harold M. Dunphy began his education in the public school of Carroll, Iowa, where he lived until about seventeen years of age. From Carroll the family moved to Spokane where he continued his education in the Spokane high school, graduating



H. M. DUNPHY

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with the mid-winter class of 1902. During his senior year he was president of his class and was prominent both in athletics and debates. He was also president of the High School Debating Society of 1901 which had enrolled in its membership, men who have in subsequent years made an enviable reputation in their respective lines of work. Mr. Dunphy feels that he was especially fortunate in being affiliated with the mid-winter class of 1902 as it has the distinction of being one of the most democratic classes that has ever been graduated from the Spokane high school. For about a year and a half after graduating, he was employed with his brother who was engaged in the mining promoting business in Spokane, where he received a very valuable business experience. During this time he was an officer of the Spokane high school alumni.

In September, 1903, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, won many friends and was one of the men who assisted in the establishing of a club house for western men known as the Rocky Mountain Club which very soon grew into one of the strongest organizations of the university. During the latter part of his university course he became associated with several students who put out a paper called the "Clarion," which was humorous in its character. He furnished the majority of the cartoons which gave him reputation among the University of Michigan men as a cartoonist. At the ending of each college year, his work took a more serious turn. It was a question how to get enough money to return in the fall. The plan by which he endeavored to solve this was by selling books among farmers. In the summer he found himself the owner of a gold watch as a prize for efficiency in his work and four hundred dollars in profits. Before his university course was completed he had won for himself the reputation of being one of the best hustlers in the university. In June, 1906, he was graduated from the University of Michigan having won his LL. B. In August, 1906, he returned to Spokane this being the first time since entering the university in 1903. At that time he found himself with responsibilities that made it impossible to go into the practice of law. In the latter part of August he became a member of the advertising force of the Spokesman-Review, where he showed himself to be an excellent advertising man. In February, 1907, he took charge of the Alexander & Company Advertising Agency which he put on a successful operating basis. Later he was associated with the Advertising end of the Spokane Press and Inland Herald, where he showed himself as one of the most efficient business getters the papers possessed.

Having his plans laid to go into the law as soon as possible Mr. Dunphy became identified with the work of compiling data for bringing of suits in the treasurer's office. Finally, he took up with the council, the lax method in which the special assessments had been handled and showed where in a short time it would be impossible to enforce collection and on his suggestion the council decided to give him six months in which to see what could be accomplished. He began his work August, 1910 and by January 1, 1911, had turned over to the city twenty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty cents. Mr. Morrill, who was then corporation counsel, promoted him to the place left vacant, January 1, 1911, by county prosecutor, Robert McWilliams. The work started by Mr. Dunphy was, however, continued and on April 1, 1911, the commission form of government came into power and he was asked to continue the work he had so successfully started and on April 1, 1911, he took up this work again and by July 18, 1911, he recovered for the city the sum of twenty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-

seven dollars and seventy-four cents. This was so pleasing to the commission that his salary was advanced at a time when public sentiment was demanding a cutting down in all municipal expenditures. From July 18 to December 1, 1911, the amount recovered was eighteen thousand twelve dollars and ninety-seven cents. Thus in less than twelve months the amount received totaled seventy-four thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and one cent. He has now tabulated in his office something like eighty thousand dollars that still remains to be recovered in back indebtedness.

Mr. Dunphy, in his professional career has made progress and back of his work is a comprehensive understanding of the law with correct application of its points to the work in hand.

On October 30, 1909, Mr. Dunphy married Miss Ethel Frances Ross, a girl possessing all the qualities that make for a well balanced home. She is a woman of energy and ability and takes great interest and pride in her home and in the work of her husband. They have one child, a boy, H. Ross Dunphy, possessing unusual health and strength who promises to reflect great credit on his parents in later years.

DANIEL CHASE CORBIN.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record establishing his characteristics by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Daniel Chase Corbin is a typical man of the present age, alert and enterprising, with an aptitude for successful management and his life has been so varied in its activities, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it has become an integral part of the history of the northwest. With keen insight into situations and with clear understanding of possibilities he has utilized these in such a manner that success in large measure has crowned his efforts and at the same time his labors have been a potent element in the development and prosperity of the section in which he has operated. He now makes his home in Spokane, from which point he directs his railway interests and other business affairs.

Mr. Corbin is numbered among the progressive citizens that New England has furnished to the Pacific coast. His birth occurred in Newport, New Hampshire, on the 1st of October, 1836, his parents being Austin and Mary (Chase) Corbin, both representatives of old New England families. His paternal grandfather, Dr. James Corbin, served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war and was recompensed therefore with a grant of land in New Hampshire near the Connecticut river. It was upon the farm which Dr. Corbin there developed that Austin Corbin spent his entire life. He became the owner of a valuable farm property and also made considerable investment in timberlands. His wife was a daughter of Daniel Chase, likewise of New Hampshire, and a cousin of Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, who was secretary of the treasury under President Lincoln and afterward chief justice of the United States supreme court. Mr. Corbin is a younger brother of the late Austin Corbin, of New York, noted for his extensive and successful finan-

cial and railway enterprises, especially in connection with the organization and administration of the Long Island Railroad Company, of which he was the president.

While spending his youthful days upon the old home farm in New England, Daniel C. Corbin attended the country schools. His home training developed in him qualities of industry, integrity and ambition and with the hope of gaining at least a comfortable competence in the west, he left New England at the age of nineteen years and made his way beyond the Mississippi. For three years thereafter he was engaged in surveying lands under government contract in the state of Iowa. Subsequently he made his home in Omaha and in Nebraska City, where he was similarly occupied and also became interested in various land transactions. In 1862 he removed to Denver, Colorado, and during his two years' residence there executed contracts with the government for supplying quartermaster's stores to Fort Laramie. He also engaged in transporting freight by wagon train from the Missouri river to Denver and Salt Lake City. He was for a brief period a resident of the Mormon metropolis and then took up his abode in Helena, Montana, where he became closely associated with commercial and financial interests. He has ever been recognized as a man of ready resource and his watchfulness of opportunity has led to his steady advancement throughout the period of his residence in the west. In Helena he served as cashier of the First National Bank and then returned to the east, spending the succeeding six years in New York city. He obtained, however, substantial interests in Montana and in 1882 again became a resident of that state, which, however, at the time, was under territorial rule. He has ever been a close student of the west and its natural resources and its possibilities, and with remarkable sagacity has foreseen the growth and development of the country, and in his business has met conditions which he recognized were arising. Upon the discovery of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, he became associated with three or four others in erecting the first concentrator, its capacity being seventy-five tons daily. He saw that the rich mineral resources would draw a large population to that section, that transportation facilities would be needed and therefore placed steamboats on the lake and operated them to the old mission, at the head of the Coeur d'Alene river. He likewise built a railway to Wardner, Wallace and Burke, and made connection with the Northern Pacific Railway by a short line from Coeur d'Alene city. He thus met the need of the hour and in 1888 he disposed of his property to the Northern Pacific.

Mr. Corbin's residence in Spokane dates from the spring of 1889, in which year he continued his railway operations in the building of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway from this place to British Columbia, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. Later he extended the line for sixty miles to Nelson on Kootenay Lake and also built a branch twenty miles from Northport to Rossland, crossing the Columbia river. He remained active in the operation of the road until 1898, when he disposed of it to the Northern Pacific Company. In 1905, having secured a long time traffic agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, he began the building of one hundred and forty miles of the Spokane International Railway, connecting this city with the Canadian Pacific at Eastport—King's Gate, on the International boundary line. This was completed in 1896 and Mr. Corbin still remains the president. It is a widely recognized fact that railway building is the most potent element in the development of a new and unsettled country and through his operations Mr. Corbin has effectively aided in opening up a vast section of the northwest

to settlement and trade. He has also extended his efforts into other fields of activity and his labors have at all times been of a character that have contributed to public prosperity as well as to individual success. In 1897 he organized the Washington State Sugar Company of Spokane, which has since operated the extensive beet sugar factory at Waverly, with an average annual product of sixty thousand bags of sugar, and of this company he has always been the president. He was likewise the promoter and is the most prominent figure in the Spokane Valley Land & Water Company, owning six thousand acres and a water supply sufficient for the irrigation of eighteen thousand acres. He has extensive holdings in coal lands as the president of the Corbin Coal & Coke Company, owning nearly fifteen thousand acres of coal bearing lands in British Columbia, which he has recently connected with the Canadian Pacific by a Railway fourteen miles in length. In financial interests in Spokane Mr. Corbin figures as a trustee of the Union Trust Company.

The family of Mr. Corbin includes an only son, Austin, who is associated with his father in his enterprises. A daughter, Louise, who died in May, 1909, married the earl of Orford of the historic Walpole family in the British peerage, and another daughter, Mary, is the wife of Edward Balguy, of London, England. Such in brief is the history of Daniel Chase Corbin, who stands among the foremost of those who have contributed to the upbuilding and development of the northwest. History is no longer a record of wars but the records of conquests of mind over matter, and the men who are foremost in the life of the day are those to whom natural resources afford opportunity, their keen vision enabling them to see beyond the needs and conditions of the hour and anticipate the possibilities of the future. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal minded views, faith in himself and in the vast potentialities for development inherent in his country's wide domain and specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his life's work, the active career of Mr. Corbin has been one in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the Pacific coast country and from which he himself has derived substantial benefits.

ROLLO S. CLASON, M. D.

The medical fraternity of Spokane has an able representative in Dr. Rollo S. Clason, who has been a practicing physician and surgeon of this city for twenty years. His birth occurred on the 1st of March, 1847, at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, his parents being George W. and Naomi (Seward) Clason. The Clason family traces its ancestry back to the clan MacClay, of Scotland, who were active in the wars between Scotland and England. The family name was changed from the Son of Clay to Clason when its first representative came to America. He arrived in this country in 1640 and settled at Stamford, Connecticut, where he was married. His wife was of French extraction and during her lifetime was accused of being a witch, this being the age of witchchaft, but was subsequently acquitted on trial.

Dr. Clason received his education in the public schools and in the Wayland Academy of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. In 1870 he removed to California, where he engaged in teaching in the various colleges of that state, but, finding that teaching



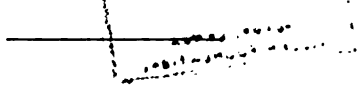
DR. R. S. CLASON

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was not the profession which he desired to follow throughout his life, he took up the study of medicine at the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco and was graduated from that institution in 1889, with the degree of M. D. He immediately began the practice of medicine at Oakland, California, and remained in that city until he removed to Spokane in 1892, where he has since been one of the prominent practicing physicians. The Doctor has made a specialty of children's diseases and as such has gained a wide reputation. By giving conscientious attention to his patients and by the careful study which he continually engages in, he has won the regard and esteem of all who have employed his services. He seems to possess an intuitive knowledge of the details of his profession and is seldom, if ever, at fault in the diagnosis of a case.

In 1869 Dr. Clason was married to Miss Alla Sylvester, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sylvester. She is a native of Maine but resided in Wisconsin at the time of her marriage. To their union three children have been born: George W., who is now engaged in the real-estate business in Spokane; Mrs. Della Sperling, who is a resident of Elizabeth, New Jersey; and Mrs. Elsa Preston, who is living in Spokane.

Dr. Clason has always been greatly interested in the welfare of Spokane and as a member of the celebrated 150,000 Club was active in promoting many of the measures which were instituted for the development and improvement of the city. Owing to ill health, however, he has been compelled to live quietly and refrain from becoming affiliated with clubs and fraternal orders. Since his residence here he has built two homes, the last one being at No. 1012 Shannon avenue, where he is now residing. He is a man who has won the regard and confidence of his fellow citizens because of his integrity, his industry and his unfailing courtesy.



WALTER PERRY EDRIS.

Walter Perry Edris, who since 1909 has filled the position of postmaster at Spokane, was born at Harrisburg, Oregon, August 30, 1870, his parents being William and Mary Edris. The father was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, born in 1832, and in 1853, when a young man of twenty-one years he emigrated to the northwest, settling in Lane county, Oregon. He was married in Monroe, Benton county, that state, in 1861, and engaged in the flour business, erecting one of the first mills in the far northwest. The undertaking prospered and for a long period he was a prominent representative of flour manufacture in this section of the country. Moreover, he had the distinction of introducing the first self-binder on the Pacific coast. In 1872 he removed with his family to Eugene, Oregon, where he again engaged in the operation of a flour mill up to the time of his retirement from business life. His last days were spent in Portland, Oregon, where he passed away in 1906.

Walter Perry Edris enjoyed the benefit of instruction in the public schools of Eugene and afterward attended Bishop Scott's Military Academy and also Holy Angels College, at Vancouver, Washington. On the completion of his education he returned home and joined his father in the milling business, learning the trade in all of its departments and familiarizing himself with every detail of flour manu-

facture. He has been a resident of Spokane since 1896, at which time he secured a position in a flour mill. Later he went upon the road, traveling all over the northwest for different houses and subsequently for a period of seven years he was connected with the Spokane Flour Mills. His reliability and worth in business circles were widely recognized and gained for him the confidence and goodwill of all with whom he met in trade transactions. He was called to public life in 1909, when, on the 26th of July of that year, he received the appointment of postmaster of Spokane. Up to that time he had never taken an active part in politics although he had always been a stanch advocate of republican principles and had supported the party at the polls. He is a man of good executive ability and since engaging upon the duties of his present position has greatly improved the service here.

Mr. Edris was united in marriage to Miss Anna Groat, of Oswego county, New York, and they now have three children: Ned C., Georgia W. and William. The family residence is at South 1303 Walnut street. Mr. Edris holds membership with the United Commercial Travelers and at the present writing is an officer of the grand council. His friends, and they are many, find him a most congenial companion because of his genuine personal worth, his cordiality and his recognition of good qualities in others. While upon the road he learned to make the best of every condition and to place people at ease in his presence and these qualities, combined with an entire absence of ostentation or display, have made him popular with a large circle of friends.

JOHN McMAHON.

John McMahon, the proprietor of the McMahon Hotel which he is conducting in connection with his grocery business, was one of the first settlers of Spirit Lake having located here the fall the town was opened for settlement. He was born in Toronto, Ontario, on the 3d of May, 1856, and is a son of John and Ann (Quinlan) McMahon.

The early years in the life of John McMahon were spent in his native province, whose schools he attended until he was fifteen years of age. Feeling that he had gained sufficient knowledge to shoulder life's heavier responsibilities he began to work as farm hand, and for eight years thereafter was employed in that capacity. In 1879 he came to the United States, settling on a farm in the vicinity of Grand Forks, North Dakota. For twelve years he followed agricultural pursuits and on his land then engaged in the lumber business, being identified with commercial activities until 1904. Disposing of his interests he came to Idaho locating in Princeton, where he engaged in the hotel business until the fall of 1907. When it was announced that a town was to be located on the present site of Spirit Lake, Mr. McMahon with rare foresight recognized its opportunities and determined to be one of the first settlers. He immediately bought land and commenced the erection of his hotel which he has ever since managed, at the same time engaging in the grocery business. He has met with excellent success in both and is rapidly becoming one of the affluent citizens of the town.

Mr. McMahon was united in marriage on the 8th of February, 1888, to Miss Mary Phalen, a daughter of John Phalen of Ardoch, North Dakota. Four children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. McMahon, two of whom are living: Harry, who was born in 1893; and Roy, whose birth occurred in 1896.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McMahon are communicants of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters of Ardoch, North Dakota, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to the Spirit Lake Camp. Mr. McMahon is a capable business man, resourceful and energetic who has won such success and prosperity as has been accorded him through tireless effort and determination of spirit, the qualities that invariably win for their possessor the reward for which he strives.

SAMUEL S. BASSETT.

One of the potential elements in the rapid and marvelous development of the northwest is the enthusiastic belief of the citizens in the future of this section of the country. Samuel S. Bassett is numbered among those who are at all times zealous in behalf of Spokane, her opportunities and her advantages. There are few who can boast as he can of having visited the site of the city in 1871. In that year, however, he encamped with his parents on the district that is now included within the corporation limits of Spokane and in 1900 he returned here to make his permanent residence. He has always resided west of the Mississippi and early became imbued with the spirit of enterprise and progress which has been the dominant element in the upbuilding of the great empire west of the "Father of Waters." His birth occurred in Delhi, Iowa, January 31, 1858 his parents being Gilbert B. O. and Mary (Smith) Bassett. Of English descent, the family was founded in New England at a period antedating the Revolutionary war as he is a descendant of William Bassett who came over on the ship, Fortune in 1621. He traces his ancestry from him down through Nathaniel Bassett I, Nathaniel Bassett II, Elnathan Bassett and Gilbert Bingham Oscar Bassett, father of our subject.

Gilbert B. O. Bassett was born in Middlebury, Vermont, February 19, 1817. Following his removal to Iowa he became a prominent citizen of his adopted county and was called to serve in public office. He was also connected at different times with merchandising and with farming and lived a life of usefulness and activity. He died June 8, 1878, being long survived by his wife, who passed away July 29, 1910. She reached the remarkable old age of almost ninety-four years, her birth having occurred August 1, 1816, in Lancaster county, Canada. The family comes of English ancestry and her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Four daughters and six sons were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert B. O. Bassett, of whom the sons, Francis Marion and Hoka and the four daughters have now passed away. Francis Marion enlisted in a Minnesota regiment during the Civil war, became ill through exposure and hardships, and his health was so undermined that he passed away several years later. Of the surviving sons of the family Henry S. Bassett is now a lawyer of Preston, Minnesota. He, too, was a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in the Sixth Minnesota Regiment, and

after engaging in active duty for a time in the north participated in some of the battles which marked the contest of arms in the south. When discharged he was holding the rank of first lieutenant. George W. Bassett is now engaged in farming and stock-raising in Washtucna, Washington, and has been somewhat prominent in the public life of the state, representing Adams county in the general assembly of 1908. A son, Gilbert, is now a resident of Helena, Montana.

After attending the public schools of Minnesota and Washington Samuel S. Bassett continued his education in Northfield College in the former state. He had accompanied his parents on their removal to the northwest crossing the plains in 1866 to Montana and in 1871, as previously stated, they encamped on the present site of Spokane, there being then but two shacks. Later they went to Walla Walla, where Samuel S. Bassett attended school, after which he sought the higher educational opportunities in Northfield College, completing his studies there in June, 1878. During the succeeding winter he engaged in teaching school in Iowa, after which he accepted a position as clerk of the probate court under his brother, H. S. Bassett, who was then probate judge in Fillmore county, Minnesota. Samuel S. Bassett continued in that position until 1883 and in the meantime, in partnership with his brother Gilbert had purchased four hundred acres of land there. However, he disposed of his property in 1883 and went to South Dakota where, with eight others, he scripped forty acres and established the town of La Grace, in what is now Campbell county. This was a pioneer district in which the work of development had scarcely begun and it was not until 1887 that the county was organized, at which time Mr. Bassett became the first registrar of deeds. He was also admitted to the bar, September 25, 1888, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Campbell county in the same year. The duties of his position were discharged so acceptably that at the end of the first term he was reelected in 1890, but resigned in 1891 and again established his home in the west. Going to Moscow, Idaho, he there practiced law until he came to Spokane, in 1900. He was admitted to practice before the bars of both Washington and Idaho in 1891 and has since been successfully following his profession. He first formed a partnership with George M. Nethercutt, with whom he was associated for a year, and later entered into partnership relations with W. W. Saunders, with whom he continued for a brief period. Since that time he has practiced alone and his ability is manifest in the large clientage accorded him. He represents several corporations, among them the Lorenzo Mining and Mill Company of Idaho; the Patent Holding Manufacturing Company; the Diamond Carriage Company; the International Crayon Company and others, owning a large interest in each. He has a wide knowledge of corporation law, yet he is well versed in all departments of the profession. With the countless opportunities for profitable investment that are to be found in the northwest it is unusual for a man to concentrate his energies upon a single line and Mr. Bassett, in keeping with the tendency of the times, has extended his activities into other fields and beyond the strict path of his profession. He has interests in Oregon and is a trustee of several companies besides those which he represents as an attorney. In his vocabulary "there is no such word as fail." His plans are carefully formed and executed and bring to him the measure of success which crowns unfaltering effort, intelligently directed.

On the 23d of June, 1883, at Preston, Minnesota, Mr. Bassett was married to Miss Katharina Hopp, a daughter of Michael Hopp who was one of the pioneer

residents of Minnesota and comes of German ancestry. The only child of this marriage is Claude O. Bassett, who was graduated from the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, but resigned his position in 1909, on account of eye trouble. He was graduated nearly a year ahead of his class and won honors at fencing. He now concentrates his attention upon business affairs in Spokane, being president of the Patent Holding Manufacturing Company and a director and secretary of the Diamond Carriage Company.

Mr. Bassett's study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give active and earnest support to the republican party. While residing in La Grace, South Dakota, he represented his party on the central committee, served as delegate to county conventions in Fillmore county, Minnesota, and was also a delegate to both county and state conventions in La Grace, South Dakota. He is in thorough sympathy with the beneficient and benevolent spirit of the Masonic fraternity and is an exemplary member of the blue lodge. He also has membership relations with the Independent Order of Foresters and with the Royal Highlanders. During much of his life he has lived in frontier districts and has taken an active part in the upbuilding of the sections in which he has made his home. In all of his public work he has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities and needs of the future and has labored for later progress as well as for present prosperity. Spokane has no more enthusiastic champion of her interests or one whose efforts in her behalf are of a more practical and resultant character.

ZORA E. HAYDEN.

Zora E. Hayden, city commissioner of public safety in Spokane and well known for many years as a representative of lumber interests here, was born in Lysander, New York, September 18, 1862. His parents were Zora and Mary Hayden, the former a direct descendant of the Hayden family of Haydensville, Connecticut, that was prominently represented in Revolutionary days by those who served in the Continental army. In early life Zora Hayden removed to the Empire state and there engaged in farming, but both he and his wife passed away many years ago. The members of their household were: Zora E., of this review; Susan M., died at Owatanna, Minnesota, 1907; John L., a farmer of Lysander, New York; Herbert L., an attorney at law, who died at Madison, Minnesota, 1911; George S., a farmer, who died at Lysander, New York, 1908; Ella M. Wilcox, of Spokane, Washington; Mary Benton, of Ira, New York; Marion Wayne, who died at Lysander, New York, 1872; and Carrie E., of Spokane, Washington.

Zora E. Hayden was educated in the district schools of his native town and in his youthful days worked for a time with his father upon the home farm but felt that its opportunities were too limited to meet the demands of his budding ambition and left home to secure his fortune elsewhere. Believing that the west offered better chances he made his way to Lac qui Parle, Minnesota, where he worked on a farm for eight months, and then secured a position in a bank at Madison, Minnesota, and at the same time studied law for a period of a year. He next turned his attention to the lumber business in which he continued in Madison for one year. He afterward removed to Forest City, Iowa, where he conducted a

lumberyard for a period of four years, and then disposed of his interests there and went to Estherville, Iowa, where he also engaged in dealing in lumber. About eighteen months were there spent, after which he removed to Austin, Minnesota, where he continued in the same business for eight years. In the spring of 1903 he arrived in Spokane and identified himself with the lumber interests of the state of Washington, forming a company known as The Hayden Lumber Company and owning retail lumberyards in the Big Bend country, with general offices at Spokane, Washington. He continued actively in the trade later as a wholesaler, until elected city commissioner in the spring of 1911. He still retains an interest in the F. R. Woodbury Lumber Company as its vice president. Gradually he has won a fair measure of success and has become recognized as one of the enterprising and industrious business men of this city.

On the 21st of October, 1888, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Hayden was united in marriage to Miss Lucy G. Julian, a daughter of Gilbert and Mary Julian, of Camillus, New York, who were direct descendants of the famous St. Julian family of France. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden have one son who is living, Marion L., now a freshman in the University of Washington at Seattle. They also lost two children, Ray, who died in infancy; and Zoe L., a daughter, who passed away in Spokane at the age of eleven years. The family reside at No. 2504 Manito boulevard. Mr. Hayden holds membership with Truth Lodge, No. 213, F. & A. M., of Forest City, Iowa, and has taken the Scottish Rite degrees in Spokane and has also become a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine in this city. He likewise belongs to the Spokane Club and has many friends both within and without that organization. In politics he has long been an active republican yet never an office seeker nor has he held public positions until elected city commissioner. He is, however, in hearty sympathy with the effort to promote clean government and rid the country of machine rule, and stands with those who are attempting to make party organization of value to the people and not a source of individual benefit.

JOHN B. HESS.

Of John B. Hess it has been said: "He was a man of high principles, classed as a congenial, kind-hearted, honorable citizen." He was known in professional circles in Spokane as a leading lawyer whose thorough preparation for the bar was followed by careful study of every case which was entrusted to him. He was born September 15, 1860, on a farm near Giessen, Germany, and was a son of Johann George and Marie Elizabeth Hess. At a very early age he was left an orphan and was thus thrown upon his own resources. He attended school in his native town and then began to learn a trade. He was twenty-three years of age when in 1883 he bade adieu to friends and fatherland and sailed for the new world. After spending nearly two years in work and study in Boston he returned to New York and took up the study of law in Columbia University, from which he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1889. Thus qualified for the practice of his chosen profession he came to Spokane in the following winter and opened a law office. From the first he met with good success, devoting his remaining days to his chosen profession. He had a wide knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, carefully



JOHN B. HESS

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investigated every point bearing upon his cases and entered the court prepared to present his cause in a strong and logical manner. He was connected with much important litigation and won many notable victories in the courts. He also extended his efforts into industrial and financial fields and became recognized as one of the representative business men of Spokane as well as one of its learned and successful lawyers. He was a stockholder of the Washington Water Power Company, the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, in which he was a director, the Oregon Electric Railway Company and was the owner of considerable real estate, having made wise investments in property which, in the course of time brought him good financial returns. Sound judgment guided all of his business activities and made his efforts of practical worth in the conduct of the interests with which he was connected.

Soon after the death of Mr. Hess the following resolutions were unanimously passed by the officers and directors of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company at a meeting held at Spokane, Washington, March 24, 1908, at 3:15 P. M., and presented to the bereaved family, as were also resolutions by the Bench and Bar Association of Spokane, which show to some extent the esteem and high regard in which he was held by his associates in financial and legal circles and are a recognition of his great abilities.

"WHEREAS, the members of this board have learned with sincere regret of the death of one of their fellow members, John B. Hess, Esq., at Los Angeles, California, on Sunday, March 1, 1908;

"WHEREAS, Mr. Hess has been for many years closely connected with the company in its business and legal affairs, and since January 15, 1907, has been a member of its board of directors, during which time his sagacious counsel, kindly disposition, loyalty to his friends and unswerving fidelity to the interests entrusted to his care, were made manifest on so many occasions that the board entertained for him the highest regard and esteem; and

"WHEREAS, in Mr. Hess' untimely death it feels that it has lost one whose place cannot be readily filled and each member a true friend;

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That this board's sincere sympathy be extended to the family of Mr. Hess in its bereavement; that this resolution be spread upon the company's minutes and that a copy thereof be sent to his family.

"J. P. M. Richards, President,
"R. L. Rutter, Secretary,
"Gustav A. Sipes,
"Committee."

"WHEREAS, John B. Hess, a member of the bar, of this city, has been called from his earthly labors by the Ruler of all the universe, and

"WHEREAS, Mr. Hess has been for twenty years, last past, a useful, honest and faithful member of the Spokane bar and his qualities of honesty, ability and fidelity to the interests of his many clients had endeared him to them, as well as to his brother members of the bar, and

"WHEREAS it is meet and proper that we express at this time our high regard for him and extend to his family our sympathy in this their time of sorrow and trouble, therefore

"Be it Resolved by the bar that in the death of Mr. Hess the bar has lost an able, honest, faithful and valued member; his clients have lost a friend and advisor; this community has last one of its best citizens and his family has lost a kind and affectionate head.

"Be it Further Resolved, that the presiding judge of the superior court be requested to spread upon his minutes this resolution and,

"Be it further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Hess' family.

"Alex M. Winston,
"L. H. Prather,
"B. C. Mosby,
"Committee."

On the 20th of December, 1894, at Waterville, Ohio, Mr. Hess was united in marriage to Miss Carrie M. Christmann, a daughter of Jacob M. and Friedericka (Metzgar) Christmann, who settled in the Maumee valley, Ohio, early in 1840. The former owned and operated one of the largest flour mills in the country. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hess were born two children, Marie Elizabeth, born November 14, 1896, and John Jacob, born July 2, 1899. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 1st of March, 1908, Mr. Hess passed away in Los Angeles, California. He had been a faithful and devoted member of the Lutheran church and in politics he was a loyal republican, always actively interested in the growth and the success of his party, and at all times giving his earnest allegiance to those measures and movements which are of most value as factors in the general welfare. He was a life member of the Masonic lodge and he belonged also to the Spokane Bar Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, Sons of Herman, the German Turn Verein and the Spokane Athletic Club, all of which indicate the nature of his interests and activities. In all of the relations of life he commanded the confidence and respect of his fellowmen because of his close adherence to high ideals. Those who knew him, and his friends were many, felt for him genuine regard and good-will. He deserved much credit for what he accomplished, for he started out in life empty-handed and the success he achieved and the position to which he attained were the reward of his earnest and well directed labors.

NULTON E. NUZUM.

Nulton E. Nuzum, an eminent lawyer, and particularly distinguished in the field of criminal law, is practicing as a member of the firm of Nuzum & Nuzum, in Spokane, although his legal business has called him into various other districts of the northwest. He is also very well known in connection with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in which he has been honored with high office. His birth occurred in Wisconsin, April 28, 1862, and in the public schools of that state he acquired his early education, after which he went upon the road as a traveling salesman, representing Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, a Chicago wholesale shoe house, from 1888 until 1889. In their employ he visited Spokane twice a year, beginning in 1885, and immediately after the disastrous fire in Spokane in 1889,

he brought his samples to this city and made his services of much value to the shoe merchants who found it necessary to secure an entire new stock to again engage in business.

Mr. Nuzum had no intention, however, of remaining upon the road as a traveling salesman all his life, and while thus engaged he devoted every leisure moment to the study of law, carrying his law books with him. In the year 1893 he was admitted to the bar and purchased an interest in the law firm of Griffiths & Moore. When the second member, J. Z. Moore, was appointed to the superior court bench, the firm became Griffiths & Nuzum, and so continued until 1896, when Mr. Nuzum formed the existing partnership with his brother R. W., under the firm style of Nuzum & Nuzum. In his former association he was attorney for the street railway and gas company, but when the present firm was formed he withdrew from all company business of that character to enter upon the general practice of law. Nulton E. Nuzum's firms have defended fifty-four men and women charged with murder in the first degree in eastern Washington, Idaho and British Columbia, and have the unparalleled record of only one conviction for manslaughter, at which time Bill Eddom was sentenced for five years and Eddie Spencer, who admitted the killing, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to an indeterminate period of from one to ten years. In a number of the murder cases he has defended, Mr. Nuzum has been associated with Frank Graves. Mr. Nuzum has made investments in real estate until he now has extensive property holdings.

His work as a member of the bar has brought Nulton E. Nuzum rather more than local prominence and he has become perhaps equally widely known through his connection with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was for one year exalted ruler of Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. and was district deputy grand exalted ruler for the eastern division of the state of Washington for two terms. He became a charter member of the local lodge and when George Turner, afterward United States senator, was exalted ruler, Mr. Nuzum served as esquire. He passed through all the chairs of the order and when presiding officer there were eleven hundred members. Mr. Nuzum was elected presiding officer of the Eagles lodge, holding the position for one year, was chairman of the grievance and appeals committee of the Grand Aerie for two years and of the judiciary committee for a similar period. For two decades he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, now connected with Red Cross Lodge No. 28. He is likewise a member of the Spokane Athletic Club and of Coeur d'Alene Boat Club and is interested in all manly outdoor sports. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he has been a cooperant factor in various projects for Spokane's upbuilding. He votes with the Republican party, but has never been a delegate to state or county conventions, keeping strictly out of politics save for the support which he gives to the principles in which he believes by the exercise of his right of franchise.

On the 4th of September, 1888, in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Mr. Nuzum was married to Miss Flora B. Watson, a daughter of P. H. Watson of Wisconsin, who was of English descent. The only child of this marriage, Harold N. Nuzum, born in April, 1890, is now a first-year student in the law department of the Northwestern University, at Chicago, and expects following his graduation in 1913, to enter his father's law office. Mr. Nuzum's record constitutes a creditable chapter

in the history of the Spokane courts and of the northwest. His practice is extensive and of an important character, and he is notable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. At no time has his reading ever been confined to the limitations of the question at issue. It has gone beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected but for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them.

ORR H. GREENE.

Orr H. Greene, one of the leading citizens of Ritzville, is a prominent factor in financial circles as the president of the Pioneer National Bank and is also the chief executive officer of the Greene Investment Company. He likewise represents a number of other important enterprises in an official capacity. His birth occurred in northwestern Pennsylvania in 1867, his parents being Nelson H. and Lucinda (Tuttle) Greene. In 1884 the family home was established at Ritzville, Adams county, Washington, where Nelson H. Greene opened a mercantile establishment. He also took an active part in public affairs and from 1885 until 1888 served as sheriff of Adams county. At the time of the organization of the Pioneer National Bank he became its president, serving in that capacity from 1901 until his death in 1905. His wife had been called to her final rest in 1904.

Orr H. Greene obtained his education in the graded and high schools of the Keystone state and began his business career as a clerk in his father's store. On attaining his majority, in 1888, he became a partner in the enterprise, being thus successfully identified with mercantile interests until he and his father sold out in 1895. Subsequently they turned their attention to the buying and selling of real estate. In 1901, when the Pioneer National Bank was organized, O. H. Greene became the cashier of the institution, acting in that capacity until his father's demise in 1905. For the past six years he has held the office of president and in this connection has ably directed the affairs of the bank in a manner that has contributed to its continued growth and success. His other official connections are as follows: president of the Greene Investment Company, of Ritzville; secretary of the Ritzville Improvement Company, of Ritzville; secretary of the Ritzville Publishing Company, of Ritzville; vice president of the First National Bank, of Lind, Washington; vice president of the First National Bank, of Washtucna, Washington; and vice president of the First National Bank, of Medical Lake, Washington. He is preeminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence, and the soundness of his business judgment is such that his cooperation is continually sought in the control and management of important commercial or financial concerns.

Mr. Greene has been married twice. On the 5th of October, 1892, he wedded Miss Bessie M. Bennett, a daughter of James Bennett of Ritzville, Washington, who was a pioneer settler of Adams county, taking up his abode there in 1880. Mrs. Bessie M. Greene was called to her final rest in 1899, leaving a daughter, Lucile, who is now being educated at Smith College of Northampton, Massachusetts. On the 30th of April, 1907, Mr. Greene was again married, his second union being

with Miss Laura Davenny, a daughter of W. H. Davenny, of Ritzville. By his second wife Mr. Greene has one daughter, Martha Lucinda, whose natal year was 1910.

In politics Mr. Greene is a stanch republican, loyally supporting the men and measures of that party. In 1895 and 1896 he served as mayor of Ritzville and his administration was characterized by many measures of reform and improvement. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, his membership relations being with Ritzville Lodge, No. 101, A. F. & A. M.; Sprague Chapter, R. A. M.; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., of Spokane; and El Katif Temple, N. M. S., of Spokane. He is a well balanced man, mentally and physically, possesses sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity is presented, and his judgment and even-paced energy have carried him forward to the goal of success.

FRED E. ROBBINS.

Fred E. Robbins, a prominent and respected resident of Ritzville, is now serving as mayor of the town. He is a leading factor in financial circles as the president of the First National Bank and since June, 1899, has managed the Ritzville branch of the White River Lumber Company, of which concern he is the vice president. His birth occurred in Vassalboro, Maine, on the 25th of August, 1866, his parents being Oliver P. and Martha T. (Pierce) Robbins. The father, an agriculturist of the Pine Tree state, served as a member of the Twenty-first Maine Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war.

Fred E. Robbins attended the common schools of his native state in the acquirement of an education and after putting aside his text-books worked for his father until twenty-one years of age. In 1887 he came west to Gardiner, Oregon, there being employed in a sawmill for fifteen months. In the spring of 1889 he went to Alaska and there spent more than three years in search for gold, returning to Seattle in the fall of 1892. Subsequently he made his way to Hoquiam, Washington, where for eight months he worked in a sawmill, after which he returned to Maine. During his two years' residence in that state he pursued a course of study in the Dirigo Business College at Augusta, being graduated from that institution in 1893. In 1894 he came to Cumberland, Washington, and conducted business as a general merchant of that place until February, 1897. At that time he removed to Black Diamond, Washington, there carrying on general mercantile pursuits until May, 1899, or until he sold out. He then purchased an interest in the White River Lumber Company, whose mill is at Enumclaw, Washington, and became vice president of the concern. In June, 1899, he came to Ritzville, Washington, to take charge of the retail yards of the company and has since acted as the manager of the same. He is the president of the First National Bank of Ritzville and is likewise the chief executive officer of the Ritzville Publishing Company and the Ritzville Improvement Company. He has been an important factor in business circles and his prosperity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags.

On the 12th of March, 1896, Mr. Robbins was united in marriage to Miss Emma Mansell, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Mansell, of Boone, Iowa. Mrs. Robbins passed away on the 18th of March, 1910, leaving four children, as follows: Norman, who was born on the 31st of December, 1896; Martha, whose birth occurred August 6, 1898; Mabel, whose natal day was October 16, 1900; and Fred, who was born November 26, 1902.

In politics Mr. Robbins is a republican and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have elected him to positions of public trust. He served as mayor of Ritzville from 1902 until 1904 and acted as councilman during the years 1909 and 1910. In 1910 he was again chosen mayor of Ritzville for the year 1911 and in this position of responsibility has fully justified the expectations of his constituents. From the time of its organization until the 1st of September, 1911, he served as secretary of the library board. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Ritzville Lodge, No. 101, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and Sprague Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M. He is likewise a member of the Spokane Club of Spokane. His influence is found on the side of progress and improvement, while to many measures for the public good he has been a most generous contributor. Throughout his business career he has endeavored to make all his acts and commercial moves the result of definite consideration and sound judgment. There have never been any great ventures or risks in his business career, but by honest, dependable methods he has made steady progress, his course at all times being characterized by energy and system.

JOSEPH SHEPHERD ALLEN.

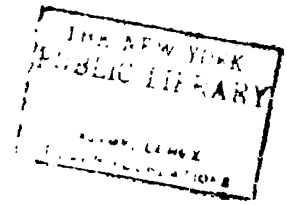
A resident of the territory and state of Washington since 1871 and of Spokane and the immediate vicinity since 1881, and for many years engaged in active legal practice on both sides of the Cascades, the subject of this sketch has had exceptional opportunities of witnessing the marvelous growth and development of the state, and few men are more honorably identified therewith.

Joseph Shepherd Allen was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, December 6, 1849. His father, Joseph S. Allen, was an able and prominent physician of that place, serving in the Civil war as surgeon of the Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His mother, Hannah (Beard) Allen, was a daughter of Hon. John Beard, one of the able politicians in the early period of Indiana history. John Beard represented his county in the legislature of Indiana, almost all the time in the senate, for sixteen years. He was the first receiver of the United States land office at Crawfordsville, receiving the appointment from President Harrison. He was active in whig politics and in the organization of the national republican party, attending the first four national conventions of that party as a delegate. It has been claimed by his friends that no single individual contributed more than he to the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

Young Joseph S. Allen received his education at the public and private schools of Crawfordsville and at Wabash College, located at that place. He removed with his parents in 1865 to Rochester, Minnesota, returning later to Crawfordsville to resume college work. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law, entering



J. S. ALLEN


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for that purpose the office of Stearns & Start at Rochester, Judge Start of the firm named at present being chief justice of Minnesota. Mr. Allen was admitted to the bar at Rochester on attaining his majority and removed soon thereafter, in 1871, to Olympia, then the capital of the territory of Washington and now the capital of the state. Here he entered into a partnership with his brother John B. Allen, now deceased, at one time a United States senator from the state of Washington, for the practice of law. The partnership and practice continued for ten years, when his health failed and he was compelled to seek an open-air life. For this purpose he removed in 1881 to Five Mill Prairie, in the close vicinity of Spokane, purchasing a half section of land there, where he continued to reside and engage in farming until 1884, when he removed to Spokane, entering into a legal partnership with the late Hon. Jacob Hoover under the firm name of Hoover & Allen. In 1885 Hiram E. Allen, a brother, was admitted to the firm, its name then becoming Allen, Hoover & Allen. In the following year Mr. Hoover withdrew and Judge Adolph Munter entered the firm, its name becoming Allen, Munter & Allen. Mr. Allen continued in active practice until 1888, when his health again failed and he was compelled to seek recuperation in California. After three years spent in this quest he returned in 1891 to Spokane, where his business interests and plans remained and which he always called his home. He built a home in the northeastern suburbs, near the site of the present city of Hillyard, where he owned a large tract of land, which is now known as Rochester Heights. He resided here until the spring of 1908, when he removed to his present residence, 1407 Eleventh avenue, in the beautiful Cannon Hill district.

Mr. Allen has declined on account of his poor health to enter political life, although he has had unusual opportunities and possesses strong natural inclinations in that direction. He declined the United States attorneyship for the territory in 1874; also nominations for district prosecuting attorney and for the upper house of the legislature, which were successively tendered him by caucus at the republican convention held at Cheney in 1886. In the same year he declined to be nominated as corporation counsel of Spokane, his friends being anxious and able to secure the nomination. He has, however, filled important public trusts. In 1894 he was appointed by Governor McGraw a member of the state capital commission, serving three years and resigning upon a change of administration, Edmund Rice and Judge Burke, a former chief justice, being his appointed colleagues. In 1897 he was appointed by Governor Rogers a regent of the State Normal School at Cheney, serving four years, Hon. N. W. Durham and Hon. J. J. Browne being his colleagues.

In January, 1895, Mr. Allen, George Donald, president of the Yakima National Bank of North Yakima, and Paul Schulze, then general western land agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, were appointed by Judge C. H. Hanford, of the federal court, receivers of the Yakima Investment Company, then owning and operating the Sunnyside canal in Yakima county. This was then and probably now is the largest irrigating plant in the northwest. The government now owns and operates it under its reclamation service. Mr. Schulze died soon after his appointment and, Mr. Donald retiring in January, 1898, Mr. Allen remained in sole charge of the receivership, which he conducted to a successful conclusion in July, 1900. He takes pride in the fact that each of these appointments was tendered without solicitation or influence from any source.

On November 5, 1878, Mr. Allen was united in marriage, at Oakland, California, with Miss Mary Furlow, a native of Rochester, Minnesota. They are the parents of five children, namely, Mary Josephine, Joseph Shepherd, Jr., Paul Beard, Madeline Elizabeth and Mildred Irene. Mary Josephine is the wife of L. R. Rutherford, who resides at St. Helens, Oregon, and the mother of two children, Wade Alexander and Laud Raymond. Joseph Shepherd Allen, Jr., resides at St. Helens and is assistant cashier of the Columbia County Bank at that place. He married Miss Evelyn Fonner, of Spokane, and they have one child, Jane Emily Allen. Paul Beard Allen resides at Perker Heights, near North Yakima, where he conducts a large fruit ranch, being part-owner. He married Miss Anna Evers, of Spokane, and they have one child, Paul Beard Allen, Jr. Madeline is a student at the State College at Pullman and Mildred is a student of the Lewis and Clark high school at Spokane.

Mr. Allen holds membership in John A. Logan Camp, Sons of Veterans, and in the First Presbyterian church of Spokane. Notwithstanding the handicap of poor health which he has carried from an early age, he has attained a place in the highest rank among the lawyers and orators of the state. His knowledge of the law is profound and comprehensive. He possesses keen power of analysis and discrimination, with great force of clear, strong and persuasive presentation. Supplemented by his habit of careful preparation, these have rendered him especially effective with courts. He has delivered many political addresses, which have been pronounced by qualified judges equal to the best ever delivered in the state. By careful investments Mr. Allen has acquired a comfortable fortune, having large holdings of real estate in Spokane and in other parts of the state. Having no active business pursuits, he spends his time largely in the companionship of books of which he is very fond. He is an interested reader and observer of social and political events, and takes an active interest in local affairs. Like all men who have lived in this country from its early days, he has unbounded confidence in the future of Spokane and her great Inland Empire.

Mr. Allen traces his political ancestry through a long line of whigs and republicans, with whom the abolition of slavery was a sacred dogma. He has always held to the great doctrines of the republican party, though supporting Mr. Bryan in 1896 and later Hon. George Turner for governor of Washington. He is at present a progressive republican, President Taft being his ideal of a true progressive.

JAMES TAYLOR BURCHAM.

Among the prominent representatives of the legal profession of Spokane is James T. Burcham. He is a great student of the economical questions which are before the country today and is an excellent speaker who, when occasion demands, presents his views in a most clear and concise manner. Indiana numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Washington county, on the 15th of January, 1878, his parents being James Fayette and Isabelle (Lusk) Burcham. The father was an agriculturist, and in 1891 removed with his family to Salem, Oregon, where in 1897 his death occurred.

James T. Burcham began his education in the public schools of southern Indiana and the high school of Salem, Indiana. Later he attended Leland Stanford, Jr., University, graduating from that institution in the class of 1897, receiving his A. B. degree. The following year he entered the law department of the same university and in 1901 received his LL. B. degree. Following his graduation he became a member of the faculty of the law department of his Alma Mater, remaining in that position for three years. Later he was a lecturer in the law department of the University of Chicago. During this time he was also serving as contributing editor to Pomeroy's Equitable Remedies. Desiring to take up the practice of his profession he removed to Spokane in the autumn of 1904 and has since been engaged in active practice in this city. Three years after his arrival here he associated himself with John E. Blair whom he had met while they were both members of the faculty of Stanford University.

On the 16th of June, 1902, Mr. Burcham was married to Miss Emilie Henry, a daughter of L. D. Henry, of Salem, Oregon. They have two children, Henry Macgregor and Donald Lusk.

Throughout his life Mr. Burcham has taken active part in political affairs and is an independent. He was a member of the "syntax committee" of three, the other two members being J. Grier Long and E. E. Sargeant, who were specially appointed to recast the provisions of the charter it had decided upon then in regard to expression and phraseology. The entire charter was drafted by this committee with a view to its mode of expression, and its recommendations were accepted by the charter revision committee almost verbatim. Although Mr. Burcham has been active in promoting progress and advancing the interests of civic organization, it is to law he devotes his attention principally and his success at the bar is due to untiring efforts and energy.

NOAH A. KRANTZ.

Noah A. Krantz, who has achieved notable success as a voice teacher, is unquestionably one of the best known men in musical and artistic circles, not only in Spokane, where he has been maintaining a studio for the past eight years, but in the entire state of Washington. He is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred in the city of Stockholm on the 25th of January, 1860, and a son of A. P. and Mary (Andrews) Krantz. The father passed away in 1909 but the mother is still living at a ripe old age.

In the early childhood of Noah A. Krantz his people emigrated to the United States, locating in Minnesota. There he was reared to manhood, acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools. He subsequently entered the college at St. Peter, Minnesota, where he pursued a four-years' course, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From early childhood he had manifested unusual musical ability, evidencing a rare appreciation of tone values and an exceptionally fine sense of pitch; in addition to this he possessed a good voice, while his interpretation both of vocal and instrumental selections showed marked individuality. As it was his desire to adopt music for his life vocation after the completion of his collegiate course, he returned to his native land and spent five years in the Royal

Conservatory of Music at Stockholm. There he industriously applied himself to the study of piano, voice and composition, and at the expiration of that period was graduated in all three. He then returned to America to assume the duties of dean of music in Bethany College at Lindsborg, Kansas. He was identified with this institution during the succeeding ten years, and it is very largely due to his painstaking and tireless efforts that the musical department of this college has achieved a national reputation. In all probability his greatest achievements while there, was in the work of the choral societies and their annual rendition of the world's greatest oratorios, the artistic excellency of these productions bringing both him and the college highly merited renown throughout the middle west. In 1904, Mr. Krantz came to Spokane and established a studio, and has ever since given his entire attention to vocal work. He is director of the Elks' quartette and it is due to his efforts that this musical organization has attained such wonderful popularity in this section. Mr. Krantz is a remarkable teacher of voice, as he possesses the faculty of intelligently presenting to his pupils the technic of this, without doubt the most difficult of all the arts. He has built up a fine class and numbers among his pupils many of the leading vocalists of the city.

At Lindsborg, Kansas, on the 12th of June, 1898, Mr. Krantz was united in marriage to Miss Edna McPhail, a daughter of John and Mary McPhail, and they have become the parents of three children, as follows: Viola, Lawrence and Emerald.

Fraternally Mr. Krantz is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and he also belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M. In addition to his musical ability, Mr. Krantz is a very sagacious business man and during the period of his residence here has made some very lucrative speculations in real estate, and holds the title to several pieces of valuable city property. He is very popular in both musical and social circles and has made many friends, who accord him the esteem his many substantial qualities well merit.

JOSEPH PLASTINO.

A notable example of the men of foreign birth who have risen to positions of distinction and prominence in connection with the business interests of Spokane is found in the life record of Joseph Plastino, who is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business at 219 Washington street and who is the owner of considerable valuable property in Spokane. A native of Italy, his birth occurred on the 21st of March, 1869, his parents being Michael and Marie (Patella) Plastino, both of whom are still living.

Until twelve years of age Joseph Plastino attended the public schools in his native country and there received such education as is afforded the average youth. At that age he left his native country and came to America, locating in New York, where he attended school for nine months before the family removed to Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. In that town he attended the public schools for three years and during this time acquired his fundamental knowledge of the English language. Later he removed to Denver, where he accepted employment on a railroad, but at the same time studied and attended school whenever he had an opportunity. The zeal and energy which he displayed in striving to acquire an education is not com-



JOSEPH PLASTINO

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mon among the Italians who come to this country. In 1887 he came to Spokane and for ten years was engaged in construction work for the Northern Pacific Railway. At the end of that time he had acquired sufficient capital to engage in business upon his own account and he has since been conducting a real-estate, insurance and contracting business. Thrift and able management have ever been salient characteristics of his life and by keen discrimination for values and careful study of opportunities he has become the owner of a valuable building located on the southwest corner of Washington street and Front avenue, of another building on Stevens street and of considerable other city property. The success which is his has been won by hard labor and in the face of discouraging circumstances. After receiving an education of a very few years he entered upon his business career with no asset excepting his perseverance, energy and ability for hard work and he has succeeded to a degree which is as phenomenal as it is gratifying.

On the 24th of March, 1894, Mr. Plastino was married at Spokane to Miss Susan Scarpelli. To their union five children have been born: Anthony, who is studying law at Gonzaga College; Michael, who is a student in the medical department of Gonzaga College; John, who is studying pharmacy; Margaret, who is attending school at Brunot Hall; and Eleanor, who is residing at home.

Mr. Plastino has never taken an active interest in politics and has never been an aspirant for office. He casts his vote with the republican party and he holds membership in the Roman Catholic church. He is an exemplar of Free Masonry and as such a member of Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, A. F. & A. M., of Spokane. He has never had cause to regret having left his native land, for in America he has found the opportunity to succeed. In this country he has been given privileges as great as given to any other citizen and he has so availed himself of these opportunities that he ranks high among members of the business circles of Spokane, and especially his Italian countrymen.

DANIEL W. HENLEY.

Daniel W. Henley, a member of the law firm of Henley & Zent and prominently known in connection with mining interests in the northwest, is a native of Hendricks county, Indiana. He was born January 6, 1852, a son of William Hubbard Henley, who was born in North Carolina and was descended from English ancestors who settled in the new world before the Revolutionary war, establishing a home in North Carolina while it was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. William H. Henley began business alone as a contracting carpenter but at the time of his marriage secured an eighty-acre claim in Indiana on which stood a little log cabin that was the birthplace of his son Daniel. Within twenty feet of the corner of this little pioneer home the permanent residence of the father was built in which he remained until his death, in 1861. There he engaged in stock-raising and farming, converting his land into productive fields from which he annually gathered good harvests.

The youthful experiences of Daniel W. Henley were such as usually come to the farm boy. His father, who was fairly successful in his agricultural pursuits, saw to it that the son was well educated and after mastering the preliminary

branches of learning taught in the district schools, he attended Earlham College, completing the Latin scientific course in that institution. He next matriculated in the law department of the Simpson Centenary University and won his B. L. degree in 1876. He then opened an office in connection with John H. King in Hampton, Iowa, and two years later they were joined by the Hon. A. G. Kellan, who was afterward Mr. Henley's law partner in Spokane. While advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, close application, wide reading and thorough preparation will eventually win success and through the employment of these agencies Daniel W. Henley made continuous progress as a practitioner in the courts. In 1888 he went to Lawrence, Kansas, where he continued in successful practice until June, 1889. He then came to Spokane and secured an office in the Tull block, equipped it in an attractive and appropriate manner and thus prepared for business. He opened his office on Friday and the following Sunday saw his work destroyed in the great conflagration which swept over the business district of Spokane. Obstacles and difficulties have always seemed to serve as an impetus for renewed effort on his part and, facing this disaster, he set to work with even greater determination and was not long in winning a creditable position at the Spokane bar, becoming a member of the firm of Connor, Henley & Scott. He afterward practiced as a member of the firm of Fenton, Henley & Fenton until March, 1896, when he withdrew from that connection and was joined by his old Iowa partner, the Hon. A. G. Kellan, the firm of Henley & Kellan being organized. In 1897 Mr. Lindsley, who had previously been a law clerk in their office, was admitted and the firm name of Henley, Kellan & Lindsley was assumed. This connection was continued for about five years, after which Mr. Lindsley withdrew and the firm again became Henley & Kellan, thus continuing until the latter's death in 1909. Mr. Henley was alone thereafter for a year, when he was joined by Judge Walter W. Zent under the firm name of Henley & Zent, which still continues. Mr. Cannon also came into the firm with Judge Zent but did not continue long on account of his business interests in Ritzville, Adams county. Almost from the beginning Mr. Henley has occupied a prominent position as one of Spokane's most capable lawyers, his ability in argument being recognized by all. His colleagues and contemporaries are also cognizant of the fact that he is ever thorough and careful in the preparation of his cases and is seldom if ever at fault in the citation of a legal principle or precedent.

It has often been remarked that a man successful in a profession does not possess the qualities requisite for attainment of success in other lines. If this be true Mr. Henley's career is one of the exceptions that prove the rule, for he has won a place among the leading mining men of the northwest. He was vice president of the great Le Roi mine from the time it was organized until it was sold, and this property alone placed him among the wealthy residents of the city. He has also owned a share in several other fine properties and is still heavily interested in a number of the leading mining camps of this region, devoting much of his time to mining and also to making loans. He is still an officer in several of the prominent mining companies of Spokane. His activities in connection with the Le Roi mine would alone entitle him to more than passing notice. He was one of those who purchased the property and organized the Le Roi Company. He was its first and only vice president during the time the property was owned by an American company and it was during his term of office that the work of de-

velopment took place and the first shipment was made. They sent the ore to Everett, Tacoma and Helena and when the Trail creek smelter was built they shipped considerable ore to that and afterward built their own smelter at Northport, shipping to that place during the remainder of the period of the American ownership. Mr. Henley is still interested in three mining companies with very flattering prospects. They own Galena properties with values running in silver and lead, and also the Wagner Mines, Ltd., at the head waters of Falls creek, a tributary of Duncan river. In the same camp operates the Great Divide Mining & Milling Company, owning silver and lead mines carrying silver, lead and also gold. The silver and lead values in these properties are almost phenomenal. Mr. Henley is also interested in another mining company, the Frances Jewell, a group of claims with silver and lead showing twenty feet of ore open cut across the ledge. At small expense the drift tunnel will tap the ledge at thirty-five hundred feet depth. He also has a gold mine in the West Fisher district of Montana. All are ready to ship and are only awaiting means of transportation. He also has five groups in British Columbia, four claims in each, and all of them are crown granted. Mr. Henley was at one time a director in the Old National Bank, during which period he was active in the Le Roi mine.

In Morgan county, Indiana, occurred the marriage of Daniel W. Henley and Miss Emily Stanton, a native of that state and a daughter of Chalkley and Ruth Stanton, the former a farmer by occupation. Mr. Henley is connected with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the commandery, consistory and the Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and was formerly very active in Masonic circles. He gives his political support to the republican party, which he has loyally supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to that class of representative men who have been the upbuilders of the northwest—men who are not afraid to venture where favoring opportunity leads the way. Without any vaulting ambition to accomplish something especially great or famous he has pursued his course with determination, utilizing the advantages at hand, and each forward step has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He has gained prominence both in the practice of law and through his mining operations and yet he remains today the same genial, cordial gentleman, appreciative at all times of the worth of others, free from ostentation and display and yet qualified to meet on their own ground people of the utmost prominence and intelligence.

THE INLAND EMPIRE BISCUIT COMPANY.

The Inland Empire Biscuit Company is a consolidation of the Inland Cracker Company and the Empire Candy & Cracker Company. The Inland Cracker Company was a corporation organized in the spring of 1903 by F. W. Kiesling, with J. K. Smith and B. R. Ostrander as associates. Mr. Ostrander withdrawing in 1907, his interest was taken over by Messrs. Kiesling and Smith. F. W. Kiesling was the manager of this plant from its inception.

The Empire Candy & Cracker Company, originally the Empire Candy Company, was organized by Fred E. Krause and E. F. Gurske in 1899. In 1905 this concern was reorganized and a cracker factory was added and then became the Em-

pire Cracker & Candy Company, Messrs. Krause and Gurske associating with them Will H. Murgittroyd and Dr. Lanstrum. In 1908 these two concerns consolidated under the name of the Inland Empire Biscuit Company with the following officers: Fred E. Krause, president; E. F. Gurske, vice president; F. W. Kiesling, secretary; Will H. Murgittroyd, treasurer. The officers today are still the same. They do a general candy and cracker business, manufacturing a full line of candies, confectionery, crackers and fancy biscuits, and theirs is the largest, finest and best equipped cracker and candy plant west of the Mississippi river, employing two hundred and twenty-five people.

The buildings now occupied were built for the company and are owned by them and cover a ground space of eighteen thousand square feet, being one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet, four stories, which gives them a floor space of seventy-two thousand square feet. They employ twelve traveling men and have branch agencies at Seattle and Tacoma. They cover with their goods the entire Inland Empire, south as far as Baker City, Oregon; west to the coast; north to the British line; and east to Butte, Montana. Their plant contains all modern machinery and is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect, being a model institution of its kind. The growth of the enterprise has been continuous and rapid and it now ranks with the important business interests of Spokane.

ANDREW JASPER COSS.

Andrew Jasper Coss, who was chosen sheriff of Adams county in November, 1908, has since been continued in the office by reelection. He is numbered among the prominent and respected residents of Ritzville and organized the present Ritzville fire department. His birth occurred in Marion county, Oregon, on the 28th of February, 1866, his parents being William R. and Mariette (Hutton) Coss. The family took up their abode among the early pioneer settlers of the Sunset state. William R. Coss, who passed away when our subject was a lad of twelve, had lost his wife when their son Andrew was still very young.

Andrew J. Coss began earning his own livelihood at the tender age of eight and obtained but a meager education in the country schools of Marion county, Oregon, working on a farm at the same time. Reading, observation and experience have constantly augmented his knowledge, however, until he is now a well informed man. When a youth of fifteen he went to Salem, Oregon, to learn the machinist's trade, being employed for three and a half years in the Salem Iron Works. At the same time he was connected with the Salem fire department. After leaving the iron works he accepted a government position as assistant engineer on a boat which was engaged in the work of clearing the Willamette river of snags and obstructions, spending some time in this employment. After returning to Salem he was identified with the fire and police departments for seven years, severing his connection therewith in 1898. Subsequently he spent two years as a miner in southern Oregon and then traveled about the country for several years. In 1898 he came to Ritzville, Washington, and worked on a threshing machine for one season. In 1899 the town of Ritzville engaged him as marshal and city engineer and in these capacities he ably served for a period of nine years. In the meantime he organized the present

Ritzville fire department. In November, 1908, he was elected sheriff of Adams county for the years 1909 and 1910 and in the fall of 1910 was reelected without opposition for the term of 1911-12. He has brought to justice a number of murderers and has also broken up a "black hand" band, compelling them to cease operations in Adams county. His administration has been characterized by the utmost fearlessness and has won him the commendation and support of all law-abiding citizens.

On the 2d of July, 1908, in Spokane, Mr. Coss was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda Casterline of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a daughter of John Casterline of that place. For fourteen years prior to her marriage she taught in the public schools of Minneapolis. Fraternally Mr. Coss is identified with the Masons, belonging to Ritzville Lodge, No. 101. He is likewise a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, of Ritzville. Mr. Coss is highly respected and has many friends here, and he deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, since his prosperity is entirely due to his own labor, his utilization of opportunity and his persistency of purpose.

GEORGE POWELL YOKOM.

George Powell Yokom, farmer and investor with offices at 1109 Paulsen building, Spokane, was born near Mason City, Iowa, October 29, 1881. His father, Dexter Aden Yokom, was born near Niagara Falls, Canada, and is living in the John Day valley of Grant county, Oregon, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a pioneer of the Big Bend country and improved one of the first places west of Lind, arriving in that locality in 1899. He comes of Scotch descent, while his wife represents an old family whose establishment in America antedates the Revolutionary war. She bore the maiden name of Nancy C. Pence and was born near Mason City, Iowa. Her father was a pioneer on the Wabash river and aided in reclaiming that district from the rule of the Indians. He went from Indiana to Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, where he established the settlement of Pence Grove that is still called by his name. Many of his descendants are still living in that locality. Mr. Pence saw much service in the Indian wars and was a splendid example of the pioneer settler who braves dangers, hardships and privations in order to secure the opportunities and advantages of the future. In the family of Dexter A. Yokom and his wife were the following named: George P.; Charles, who is engaged in the stock business in Montana; Asa, who is with his father; and Mrs. Mary Bailey, whose husband is engaged in the stock business in the John Day country.

George Powell Yokom was educated in the common schools of Kansas. He engaged successfully in teaching in the Big Bend country and afterward followed farming for four years but eventually sold out and turned his attention to fruit growing at Green Bluff, where he had one hundred and sixty acres, which he sold in 1909. About seventy acres were planted to trees. He had resided thereon for four years and at the end of that time divided the place into small tracts which he sold. He later moved to Spokane and engaged in the real-estate business. He is well informed concerning property values and the land that is upon the market and in the field of real estate has already secured a good clientele.

On the 28th of August, 1905, Mr. Yokom was married to Miss Minnie Scheel, a daughter of Frederick Scheel, who was a pioneer of Ritzville county and built the first hotel there. Mr. and Mrs. Yokom are the parents of two children, Orville Dexter and Helen Genevieve. The parents hold membership in the Methodist church and Mr. Yokom belongs also to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Spokane County Grange and the Chamber of Commerce. His work has justified the faith which his fellow townsmen have in him. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and takes an active interest in its well formulated plans to exploit Spokane's advantages and promote its business interests. His own achievement in the field of real estate is creditable and his success is growing.

EDWARD EVANS.

Every American man or woman not only finds pleasure but inspiration in noting the progress and development of an enterprising, ambitious man, who through his own energy and concentrated effort achieves success. Among such as these must be numbered Edward Evans, president of The Arnold-Evans Company, located in the Elk Temple, who has been identified with the business interests of Spokane for about fourteen years. He is the son of a miner and was born in Wales in 1865, his parents being Evan and Elinor (Jones) Evans, likewise natives of Wales.

The boyhood and youth of Edward Evans were passed in a mining town of his native country, where he was given the advantages of a common-school education. At the age of eighteen years he became dissatisfied with the opportunities his own land offered, and believing that greater advantages were afforded in the new world he took passage for the United States. His destination was Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he located in 1884, and very soon thereafter he apprenticed himself to the plumber's trade. He remained a resident of that city for five years and at the end of that time went to Denver, where he followed his trade until 1890. In the spring of the latter year he removed to Spokane, working as a plumber in the service of various local companies until 1898. He was a most efficient workman, trustworthy and reliable, and being of thrifty, enterprising habits, he managed during that time to acquire sufficient capital to warrant his starting a business of his own. He became associated with Mr. Arnold and together they opened a general plumbing and heating establishment on a small scale, as they had but limited means to finance their undertaking. They incorporated in 1900 under the name of The Arnold-Evans Company, with Mr. Arnold as president. Later he sold out his interest to J. E. McCormack, who is secretary and treasurer of the company, while Mr. Evans is president. The development of this company has been marked by the orderly and permanent progression that characterizes a well organized and intelligently directed enterprise. The officials of the company are both men of more than average business acumen, and are sufficiently far-sighted to recognize that the stability of a concern depends upon the quality rather than the quantity of its work, so it has always been their policy to execute every order they received in such a manner that it would be the means of bringing them other business. Mr. Evans is a man of progressive ideas and practical methods and in the conduct of this establishment



EDWARD EVANS

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is following a system based upon years of experience and the highest principles of modern commercialism. That he is a capable organizer, and possesses unusual executive ability and sagacity is manifested by the growth of the enterprise. It has been in existence less than fourteen years and during that time has grown from a somewhat insignificant, struggling little concern to an establishment that does from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars worth of business annually. This growth and development must be attributed to the high standard of the work, and the intelligent direction and capable supervision that has been exercised in its various departments. It is one of the largest and most substantially established plumbing and heating concerns in the city, and their business continues to show a marked annual increase. In addition to his large interest in this business, Mr. Evans is vice president of the Western Lead Paint Company and in connection with Mr. McCormack owns The Dunsmuir apartments.

Denver was the scene of Mr. Evans' marriage in 1889 to Miss Elizabeth Davies, a daughter of Thomas Davies, of Milwaukee, and they have two children: Thomas Iorwerth, who was born in March, 1892; and Blodwen Elinor, whose birth occurred in June, 1896. The family reside at South 719 Sherman street.

Mr. Evans is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and he also belongs to the Inland Club. He is one of the highly regarded business men of the city and has established an enviable reputation for upright principles and high standards of commercial integrity among all who have had transactions with him. His career is but another that serves to strengthen the conviction that success is more often achieved through perseverance and determination of purpose than favorable opportunities, while it brings the added satisfaction of having been won through personal effort and is therefore deserving of higher commendation.

ARTHUR W. COWLEY.

Arthur W. Cowley enjoys peculiar distinction as a prime factor in the mammoth operations of the past few years in Spokane, a decade marked by an entire revolution, the principal features of which are the modern apartment houses which are at once a real utility and an ornament to the city. With this line of building Mr. Cowley is closely connected. He entered upon his varied duties with admirable equipment. He is in a measure "to the manner born," taking up the profession in early youth and carrying out his projects with such industry that he is credited with the erection of a number of important buildings. Spokane numbers him among her native sons and he is also one of her pioneer residents for his natal day was October 9, 1878. His father, Henry Thomas Cowley, was born in the state of New York and belongs to an old Manx family which was founded in America in colonial days, the family annals recording the names of those who fought for American liberty in the Revolutionary war. Henry T. Cowley came to the west as a missionary to the Indians and was indeed one of the first settlers in this part of the country, arriving in 1845. His was the fourth white family here, those preceding him being A. M. Cannon, J. J. Browner, and James N. Glover. He devoted some time to missionary work and established the first daily paper, converting the Weekly Chronicle into a daily publication. He is now living retired at

Long Beach, California. His wife, however, died in the fall of 1900. She was of English lineage and bore the maiden name of Lucy Peet. The Peet family, however, came to the United States at an early period in the colonization of America. Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Cowley were parents of three daughters, namely: Edith, the wife of W. Stillman, of Spokane, who is now living retired at Hazelwood; Agnes, the wife of J. L. Paine, manager and secretary-treasurer of the Spokane Dry Goods Company; and Cazenovia, who married A. K. Smythe, a dealer in sheep, in Portland, Oregon.

The only son, Arthur W. Cowley, was educated in the Spokane common schools and the high school, also in Oberlin, Ohio, where he studied for a year, and in the State University of Wisconsin, where he spent three years, winning the degree of Civil Engineer in 1903. His early practical business experience came to him in connection with the bridge department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Chicago, and in the spring of 1904 he returned to Spokane, where he became connected with the Great Northern Railroad Company, acting as chief draftsman for three years. He then took up architectural work on his own account in the summer of 1907 and has since given to it his undivided time and attention. He was alone in business until February, 1910, when he formed a partnership with A. G. Rigg, under the firm name of Cowley & Rigg. He has made a specialty of apartment and rooming houses, drawing the plans and superintending the construction of the Wellington apartments, representing an investment of forty-three thousand dollars; Altedenia apartments, costing one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars; the Garry apartments, forty-seven thousand dollars; the Buckman apartments, forty thousand dollars; the Windsor Annex, forty-eight thousand dollars; the Kuist building, on Howard street, thirty-seven thousand dollars; the Gandy Hotel, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars; the Close Inn apartments, sixty thousand dollars; and many smaller apartments representing an expenditure of twenty thousand dollars or more. These include the building used as an automobile supply house by Child Brothers & Day; the Spokane Taxicab Garage at Third and Brown streets; the Eagle Garage building; and the Seehorn warehouse on Fourth avenue. Mr. Cowley has also erected many fine residences including that of Samuel Galland in Rockwood, erected for twenty-five thousand dollars; that of J. L. Paine, for twenty thousand dollars; Robert Grinnell, fourteen thousand dollars; H. L. Moody, twelve thousand dollars; and many smaller but attractive homes. He personally owns considerable property in Spokane and elsewhere, including farm lands in Palouse county, and is the owner of a third interest in the Wellington apartments.

It was on the 4th of July, 1903, in Broadfield, Wisconsin, that Mr. Cowley was united in marriage to Miss Clara Pfisterer, a daughter of John Pfisterer. The father, a resident of Broadhead, is of German lineage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cowley have been born two children: Katherine, a student at Hawthorne school; and Arthur W., Jr.

Mr. Cowley gives his political allegiance to the republican party and his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Congregational church. The Chamber of Commerce finds in him a valued member and he belongs to the Delta Upsilon fraternity, the University Club and the Spokane Athletic Club, of which he has been a representative since 1895. Spokane has grown rapidly and Mr. Cowley has had his share of the business in his line, his intelligently directed efforts bringing him substantial reward while his work has been an element in the city's improve-

ment. He has introduced many innovations in building lines and the structures which he has erected are the principal ornaments of their respective neighborhoods, pleasing to the eye and constructed with conscientious regard for real utility, and the comfort and health of their occupants. Because of his operations unsightly vacancies have become occupied by attractive edifices and real estate in all parts of the city has rapidly advanced in value.

RICHARD SCHACHT.

Richard Schacht who is engaged in the jewelry business at 408 Riverside avenue, was born in Germany on the 28th of August, 1857. In his native land he learned the trade of a watch-maker and subsequently went to England and Ireland. He spent about three years in those countries before coming to America in 1882 and locating at St. Louis. From that city he went to El Paso, Texas, and thence to Virginia City, Nevada, where he remained for five years. In the spring of 1889 he came to Spokane and started in the retail jewelry business at the corner of Sprague and Wall streets. On the 4th of August that year his business was entirely destroyed by fire, but undaunted by this severe setback he again opened a store at 409 Post street in partnership with J. K. Reardon. This partnership existed for twenty years. In 1894 they removed to their present site, where Mr. Schacht still holds the patronage of a large number of Spokane's representative citizens. He seems to possess an intuitive knowledge of the value of precious stones, and his geniality and cordial manner win him many patrons.

Mr. Schacht is secretary and treasurer of the Idaho Continental Company and holds membership in the Turn Verein and the Sons of Herman. Since his connection with the business circles of this city he has proven himself to be a man of unusual worth and integrity and a man whose business interests are of prime importance to him.

PETER GRANBERG.

Peter Granberg, proprietor of the Hotel Langdon, has been a resident of Spokane for about six years. He was born in Norway on the 27th of March, 1857, and is a son of John and Sigrid (Halstad) Granberg, both of whom are living.

As the parents of Peter Granberg were in comfortable circumstances he was given the advantages of a good education, continuing to pursue his studies in the public and high schools of his native country until he attained his majority. During the succeeding two years he gave his undivided attention to agricultural pursuits, assisting his father in the operation of their farm. At the end of that time he decided to come to America, and put to the test the wonderful stories he had heard regarding the opportunities here afforded, so in 1880 he crossed the Atlantic with Faribault, Minnesota, as his destination. He was employed in that vicinity for six years and at the expiration of that time went to South Dakota as foreman on the Great Northern Railroad. He remained there for fourteen years and by his intelli-

gent and enterprising methods of directing his work during that period won the recognition of local business men. In 1900 a banker at Tintah, Minnesota, started him in the hotel business, which he followed for eight years. At the expiration of that period he returned to his native land, remaining there a year. When he came back to the United States, he again engaged in the hotel business at various points in North Dakota and Idaho for two and a half years, when he came to Spokane. Upon his arrival here he took possession of the Hotel Langdon, and has ever since been conducting this hostelry with a goodly measure of success. Mr. Granberg is well adapted to the business he is in, being a man of genial nature and affable manner, whose first consideration is for the comfort of his guests.

Red Wing, Minnesota, was the scene of Mr. Granberg's marriage in 1888 to Miss Gertrude Skajem and they are the parents of two sons, Julius and John, both of whom are engaged in business with their father.

Fraternally Mr. Granberg is affiliated with the Order of the Moose and in politics he is a republican. He is a very popular with the patrons of his house and has a large circle of acquaintances and many stanch friends.

EDGAR DEWITT GILSON.

Edgar Dewitt Gilson is one of the well known citizens of Adams county, as during twenty-seven years of his residence in Ritzville he has been more or less prominently identified with its public affairs. He was born in Middleville, Michigan, June 26, 1858, and is a son of William Booker and Ellen J. (Skinner) Gilson. The father was educated in Germany and for many years was one of the well known educators of Michigan, where he resided until 1866. In the latter year he crossed the plains with his family to Oregon, locating in the Willamette valley, in the vicinity of Albany. Here for some years Mr. Gilson taught school, both in Linn and Marion counties, and among his pupils in 1866 and 1867 were a number of youths, who in later life became prominent factors in promoting the development of the northwest.

As the educational advantages in this section of the country were limited during the pioneer days, Edgar Dewitt Gilson received but little schooling, but he was reared in a home where much value was placed upon knowledge, and possessing fine mental qualities, he has read widely and has thus acquired extensive information on a large variety of subjects, being now generally recognized as an exceptionally well educated man. While engaged in the mastery of his lessons at school he also assisted with the operation of the ranch, located near Lebanon, Oregon, until 1878. In the latter year he went to Albany and during the years of 1879 and 1880 was clerk in the St. Charles Hotel at that point. From there he went to eastern Oregon and rode the plains as a cowboy until 1883, but upon hearing of the discovery of gold in northern Idaho he determined to try his fortune at prospecting, and in 1884 he joined the rush to Eagle and Pritchard creeks and the Coeur d'Alene mines, remaining there for a year. On March 8, 1885, he came to Ritzville, and during the remainder of that year and the following served as deputy auditor of Adams county. When N. H. Greene was elected sheriff in 1887 he chose Mr. Gilson for his deputy, in which capacity he served for two years, and during that period he

also clerked in a general mercantile store. In 1889, he became interested in the hardware business, being associated with D. Keller & Company, and while connected with this enterprise he started a real-estate and insurance business. From 1891 to 1898 his time was almost entirely engaged in discharging the duties of city marshall and street commissioner, and at the expiration of that period he was elected justice of the peace and police judge. He capably filled these offices until 1895, when he was again appointed deputy sheriff, serving in this capacity under J. A. Thompson until 1898. A year prior to the expiration of his term, in 1897, he was elected city clerk, holding this office for eight years. In 1898 he became editor and manager of the "Adams County News," now known as the "Washington State Journal," in which he had a half interest, continuing to edit this journal until 1906, during a portion of which time he also owned the "Ritzville Times." In 1899, a year after he became editor of the "News," Mr. Gilson was elected county clerk and clerk of the superior court of Adams county, holding this office for one term. During the succeeding four years he devoted the greater part of his time to his newspaper work, but in 1904 he again entered public life, being the successful candidate for the office of sheriff. He held this position for four years, during two of which, 1906 and 1907, he was also president of the Washington State Sheriff's Association. About a year prior to his election to the latter office, in 1904, Mr. Gilson erected the office building bearing his name. This is one of the finest public buildings in the city and for some years part of its lower floor has been occupied by the postoffice. Recently he was chosen to represent the state of Washington as one of the three judges at the Pendleton round-up.

Numismatics has greatly fascinated Mr. Gilson from his boyhood, and has been the principle diversion of an otherwise very busy life. He has much more than a local reputation as a numismatist, having a large and remarkable collection of gold, silver and copper coins, and also paper moneys. His copper collection contains over three thousand specimens, representing every nation in the world. Many of these have long been out of circulation and have few if any recorded duplicates. In his paper money is to be found Continental and Confederate as well as wild-cat currency. Mr. Gilson likewise has a very large and valuable collection of curios and pictures, numbering between three and four hundred pictures collected during the past thirty years. Many of these are rare and exceedingly valuable, his various collections of coins, curios, pictures, etc., being valued at many thousands of dollars. His avocation has proven a great delight to him and is a source of continuous pleasure and study. He knows many prominent numismatists, whom he has met through the medium of his membership in the American Numismatic Association, and is quite well informed on the notable collections in this country and Europe.

In 1888 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gilson and Miss Edith Keller, a daughter of Darvin Keller, formerly a merchant and large ranch owner of Ritzville, and they have become the parents of six children, as follows: Ralph Keller, who was born in 1889; Edgar Leroy, whose natal year was 1891; Arthur Byron, who was born in 1893; Darvin Thompson, born in 1895; Edith Florence, whose birth occurred in 1898; and Wilson Theodore, who celebrated his sixth anniversary in 1911.

In his political views, Mr. Gilson is a republican and in 1909 was made chairman of the county central committee, his term to expire in 1912. He has been prominently connected with political activities during the entire period of his residence here, and for many years has been regarded as one of the leaders in local

governmental affairs. In the fall of 1911 Mr. Gilson was honored by being elected to the mayor's chair and he took charge of the office on January 1, 1912. While engaged in newspaper work he was one of the active members of the Washington State Press Association and on four successive occasions, from 1902 to 1905, was sent as a delegate to the annual meetings of the National Editorial Association, and in 1904 he was elected secretary of the state association, but resigned this office the following year, as his duties as sheriff of Adams county, precluded the possibility of his meeting the requirements of the former office. Mr. Gilson is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held all of the chairs, having acted as secretary of the local lodge for twelve years, while at the present time he is treasurer, and he also belongs to the Grand Lodge. He is a member of Ritzville Lodge, No. 101, F. & A. M. and is also the secretary of this lodge, was one time senior warden of this order, and is likewise a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and of the Knights of Pythias, and has held all of the chairs in the latter organization. Mr. Gilson is a man who expends his best efforts in the discharge of any duty he may assume, having a conscientious appreciation of the responsibilities he has undertaken and feeling that he must acquit himself in a manner that will not only reflect credit upon him but upon those to whom he is indebted for the position through their confidence in his reliability. He has always taken a deep interest in all public affairs and has been an enthusiastic member of the Commercial Club since its organization, having been president of this body in 1910-11. His cooperation is accorded every movement that he feels is at all likely to promote the development of the county or its public utilities and in 1911 he was manager of the Adams county fair.

Mr. Gilson is a man who can be depended upon to champion every worthy cause, as was manifested during the period of his newspaper career, the columns of his journals always giving their support and cooperation to every movement that would tend to benefit the community and promote the welfare and highest interests of the citizens generally. He has many friends not only in Ritzville but throughout the county and state among a class of people who represent the highest standards of citizenship, and whose loyalty and support reflect credit upon the character and reputation of those to whom it is accorded.

MORTON MACARTNEY.

Morton Macartney, city engineer and one of the most eminent and capable representatives of the profession in Spokane and the northwest, was born in Des Moines, Iowa, September 12, 1877, and comes of Irish ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines. His father, F. C. Macartney, however, was a native of Paris, Canada, and his mother, Charlotte (Webster) Macartney, of the state of New York. They are now living in Des Moines, where the father is proprietor of the Victoria Hotel. The grandfather served in the latter part of the Crimean war and later held the commission of colonel of a Highland regiment. Mrs. Macartney's father and two of his brothers were soldiers of the Civil war and the former was physically disabled in the conflict. In antebellum days he maintained a station on the famous underground railroad which conveyed many a slave on his way to free-



MORTON MACARTNEY

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dom in the north. The three brothers of Morton Macartney are: George W., assistant to the general manager of the Street Railway Company of Des Moines; R. H., who is cashier of the Security National Bank at Cheney, Washington; and T. W., assistant engineer under the Municipal Plans Commission of Seattle. A sister, Catherine M. Macartney, is an artist who is acting as instructor in the Cumming Art School of Des Moines.

Morton Macartney was educated in the West Des Moines high school and the Iowa College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1901, while in 1905 and 1906 he was a student in the University of Wisconsin. In the interval between his college and university course he became connected with the Interurban Railroad Company of Des Moines, Iowa, as instrument man and was promoted through intermediate positions to that of superintendent of construction and afterward became superintendent of tracks on the Des Moines City Railroad. He was also assistant engineer of the Interurban Railroad, continuing in that connection until he entered upon his university course. Following the completion of his course he removed to Ellensburg, Washington, and represented the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with which he remained for four months on the bridge at Yakima river road crossing. He afterward engaged in two weeks' work in a land company at Seattle and in July, 1907, came to Spokane, where he became assistant engineer under Mr. McIntyre. He was afterward made chief draftsman under Mr. Ralston immediately after the latter's appointment as city engineer, and was later promoted to the position of assistant engineer under Mr. Ralston. In July, 1909, he was made assistant engineer of the North Coast Railroad in charge of the Spokane office, and in April, 1910, he was appointed city engineer to succeed Mr. Ralston and is still occupying the position. In this connection he has charge of the construction of the Monroe street bridge which is the largest concrete arch in the world, the span over the river being two hundred and eighty-one feet. There is a large span after which this one is patterned which is two hundred and eighty feet and is known as the Rocky river bridge, of Cleveland, Ohio. The only part of the bridge designing with which he has had to do is a new type of centering on the main arch known as a Tauss form of centering. The cost was about five hundred thousand dollars and the bridge was opened for traffic in November, 1911. Construction work was begun on the 1st of January, 1910, by Mr. Ralston, and the work has elicited the attention and interest of engineers throughout the country. The full length of the bridge is seven hundred and fifty feet with three main spans, with a concrete trestle approach for one and an earth fill for the other. It is a triumph in both engineering and construction work although the plans of the Rocky river bridge have been followed. The Lataw creek bridge at Sixth avenue, while not as difficult a piece of engineering, is longer, larger and higher, but has the shorter span lengths and does not offer the same engineering difficulties as were presented by the Monroe street bridge. The Lataw bridge will be built after Mr. Macartney's design and is ten hundred and fifty feet long. It has been experted and checked by Waddell & Harrington, of Kansas City, and has six main spans with two small approach spans. The entire cost is to be four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and the bridge is to be completed in two working seasons after the work is started.

Mr. Macartney has also been actively connected with city paving along large

lines, a vast amount of work here being done in the summers of 1910 and 1911. The work in the latter year alone was over thirty miles. Another piece of important engineering with which Mr. Macartney has been associated was that of Browne's addition, the plans for which were prepared by Mr. Ralston but have been carried out under Mr. Macartney's administration. The work on Cannon Hill was also carried out by him and these are two of the largest contracts of the kind ever executed in the northwest, involving the expenditure of one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including the work done by the Street Railway Company. During the year, from January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911, the paving done by Mr. Macartney consisted of twenty and a quarter miles; sidewalks, ninety-three miles; curbs, one hundred and twenty-two miles; and there were eleven and a half miles of sewers built in 1910, representing a total expenditure of three million dollars for paving and sidewalks, not including the amount of work done by the street railway which probably means an additional outlay of one million dollars. The beginning of the north side trunk sewer has been designed and is being constructed at the present time. It will be a reinforced concrete sewer, egg shaped, the largest portion of which will be seven by twelve feet, its distance will be about four miles long and its cost four hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Thus Mr. Macartney is now planning and supervising much important engineering work for which his thorough training and practical experience well qualify him.

On the 15th of September, 1910, Mr. Macartney was married to Miss Grace Campbell, a daughter of A. K. Campbell, of the Campbell Heating Company of Des Moines, Iowa. They have an attractive home in Spokane and in addition Mr. Macartney is interested in irrigated lands in southeast Idaho with his brothers, and also owns a wheat ranch about eighteen miles from this city. He is a republican in politics and is well known in fraternal circles as a member of Elks Lodge, No. 228, and Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. &. A. M. His college fraternity is the Theta Delta Chi and he belongs to the Inland Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. He also is a member of All Saints Episcopal church. He holds membership with the American Society of Civil Engineers and while a young man has progressed with such rapidity in his chosen profession that he stands among its distinguished representatives in the northwest.

IRVING R. DAVIS.

Irving R. Davis, assistant corporation counsel of Spokane and one of the younger representatives of the bar of eastern Washington, was born at Maynard, Iowa, March 12, 1888, a son of William and Helen Josephine (Wells) Davis. He was educated in the common schools of Maynard, in the graded schools of West Union, Iowa, in Grinnell (Iowa) Academy and in Grinnell College, from which he was graduated with the Ph. B. degree, after which he became a student in the University of Washington. Having thus studied law, he took the bar examination and was admitted to practice at Olympia in the spring of 1909. He then entered upon the active work of his profession in Spokane in connection with his brother, Arthur W. Davis, under the firm style of Davis & Davis, and thus continued until March, 1911, when he was appointed assistant corporation counsel. He is regarded as one

of the rising young lawyers of Spokane and he also has important business interests in the northwest, having made investment in the Green Mountain Gold Mining & Milling Company of Tyson, Idaho, of which he is secretary, and also fills the office of secretary with the Caro Investment Company,-owning outside city property.

Mr. Davis holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America, also with the Chamber of Commerce, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Pilgrim Congregational church. In more strictly professional lines he is connected with the Bar Association of Spokane.

THOMAS NEWLON.

Thomas Newlon, who was one of the pioneers who came to Moran Prairie in 1866, was born in Illinois, November 7, 1831, his parents being S. and Nancy (Wilson) Newlon, both now deceased. After completing his education in the public and high schools in his native state at sixteen years of age he engaged in the cattle business until he crossed the plains in 1852, going first to Oregon. He started upon this trip on the 15th of April and reached The Dalles on the 15th of August. After remaining there for a short time he went to California but soon returned and made The Dalles his place of residence for the following three years. Thence he removed to Walla Walla, Washington, and subsequently to Orofino, Idaho. After spending three years mining in that region he returned to Walla Walla and lived on a farm near there until 1865, when he purchased a boat and started a ferry at Riparia, which he operated successfully for a year. He then came to Spokane county and after building a cabin for himself he constructed a bridge above Trent before going back to the Snake river. He soon returned to his bridge and remained in charge until he disposed of it in 1868, the year in which he made a trip to Libby creek. But, not desiring to remain there, he went back to Montana and until 1872 actively engaged in mining operations. In the fall of that year, however, he returned to Spokane county and followed the carpenter's trade for a short time before building a ferry boat at Spokane bridge. This venture seemed opportune as Cowley's bridge had shortly before fallen in. At one time he was also engaged for a summer as mail carrier between Fort Johnson and Fort Dalles, Oregon, this occupation having afforded him many wild and thrilling experiences with the Indians. These various undertakings had proved rather successful but Mr. Newlon desired to engage in some occupation which would give him opportunity for life's work and he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on Moran Prairie, where he has since resided. It has all been brought under a state of cultivation and thirty acres of it is planted to fruit trees, his being one of the finest orchards in this section. He has always devoted the greater amount of his time and attention to fruit-raising and has become one of the most successful and authoritative fruit growers in Moran Prairie. Being one of the oldest residents of the county, he has been a witness of its development and, being of an energetic and industrious nature, he has contributed his share to its improvement.

In June, 1875, Mr. Newlon was married at Colfax to Isabelle Kirby, who is rightly called one of the pioneers of Spokane, having arrived there in 1872 when

there were only five inhabitants in the town. To this union three children have been born: Olive, deceased; Guy, who married Marguerite Acton; and Laura. Well known in this county where they have resided from pioneer times, Mr. and Mrs. Newlon well deserve representation in this volume, for their social qualities have made them many friends, while the agricultural success of Mr. Newlon is most creditable and enviable and has won for him the title of a good and substantial citizen.

HON. LEANDER HAMILTON PRATHER.

As an able attorney, as judge of the superior court and as one of the prominent representatives of the people's party Hon. Leander Hamilton Prather has become widely known in Spokane and throughout the Inland Empire. He is now devoting his attention to the private practice of law and the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. Early environment and inherited tendency may have had something to do with his selection of a life work, but in his native talent and acquired ability are found the secret of his continuous advancement at the bar. He was born in Jennings county, Indiana, October 25, 1843, his parents being Hiram and Mary (Huckleberry) Prather. His father was an attorney at law, who also had agricultural interests and was prominent as a political leader in his state, representing his district in both the house and senate of the Indiana legislature.

Leander H. Prather's interest in the law and its interpretation was early aroused and with the completion of his literary course he at once directed his energies to the mastery of legal principles. He had been a pupil in the public schools of his home town and in the Vernon (Ind.) Academy, which he entered with the intention of further continuing his studies at Asbury University in Greencastle, Indiana. With the outbreak of the Civil war, however, all further thought of school days was put aside and on the eighteenth anniversary of his birth he enlisted as a private of Company I, Sixth Indiana Infantry. He was afterward promoted to the rank of first sergeant of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and subsequently became second lieutenant of Company I, One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana. He was next detailed as chief of ambulances of the Third Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps and when mustered out, July 11, 1865, was acting assistant quartermaster on the staff of General Carter.

When the war was over Judge Prather at once resumed his studies, entering Asbury University, where he completed a three years' classical course. His preparation for the bar was made in the office of his brother Colonel Allen W. Prather, of Columbus, Indiana, and in May, 1868, he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, where he engaged in practice for a year. He was afterward located for a brief period in Fort Scott, Kansas, and in 1871 opened a law office in Huntsville, Arkansas, where he followed his profession until 1879 and also acted as superintendent of schools for that district, which then embraced six counties. During a period of three years he resided in Abilene, Kansas, and then removed to Leadville, Colo-



LEANDER H. PRATHER

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rado, where he spent the succeeding two years in the practice of law. In February, 1884, he came to Spokane and was superintendent of schools during the first two years of his identification with this city. He was also appointed during that period as a member of the territorial board of education by Governor Squires and acted in that capacity for two terms.

On again taking up the active practice of law Judge Prather soon demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the complex and involved legal questions and enjoyed a large practice until his election to the bench as judge of the superior court, entering upon the office on the 1st of January, 1897. He was elected as the candidate of the people's party, of which he has been an ardent and influential champion for many years. In 1901, when a third judgeship was created, he was appointed by Governor John R. Rogers to fill that position until the regular election should be held and on this occasion he received the following letter from the Governor with the appointment:

January 29, 1901.

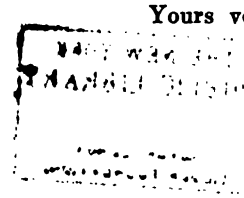
Hon. L. H. Prather,
Spokane, Washington.

My dear Judge:—

It gives me pleasure to enclose to you the within appointment.

I am glad to be able to appoint a man in whom I have entire confidence.

Yours very truly,
J. R. Rogers,
Governor.



January 29, 1901.

Hon. L. H. Prather,
Spokane, Washington.

My dear Sir:—

You are hereby appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for Spokane County, until the next general election to be held in the State of Washington in the year nineteen hundred and two, and until your successor is elected and qualified.

This appointment is made under the provisions of an Act approved January 28, 1901.

Enclosed please find oath of office which execute and file in the office of the Secretary of State.

Yours very truly,
J. R. Rogers,
Governor.

He has great respect for the dignity of judicial place and power and no man ever presided in a court with higher regard for his environment than did Judge Prather. As a result of that personal characteristic the proceedings were always orderly upon the part of everyone—audience, bar and the officers from the highest to the lowest. His opinions were fine specimens of judicial thought, always clear, logical and as brief as the character of the case permitted. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Prather is giving his attention wholly to the practice of law

and his varied legal learning and wide experience in the courts, together with the patient care with which he ascertains all the facts bearing upon every case, are among the salient features of his success giving him higher standing as a representative of the legal profession.

In August, 1889, Judge Prather took up the cause of about five hundred families, who had settled in a part of Spokane called "Shanty-town" and excerpts of the following letter, which he prepared for publication in the Chronicle and which on further thought, he omitted to send to that paper, will explain the facts and something of which he undertook to do, to save the property of the five hundred or more families who had located on this land. This case is known as the "Shanty-town Case."

"The grant of land to the Northern Pacific Railway Company was of odd sections of land on both sides of its track, and was to take effect at the time of the final and definite location of the road, which was on the 4th day of October, 1880, so far as the said land was concerned. All lands then claimed by a competent entryman, which claim could ripen into a patent, were excluded from the operation of said grant. On that date and for many years prior thereto, Indian Enoch was located on said land, being the NW. one quarter of Section 19, Tp. 25, N. of Range 43, EWM, and during all said time was entitled to homestead said land under the Indian Homestead law, which was enacted in 1875 and in 1879 went to the U. S. Land office at Colfax, Washington, to make his homestead entry of the same, but was refused the right because the land officers there said that said land was railroad land. He then came back and continued to reside on said land and refused to leave it until the said railroad company, in 1882, pretended to buy his land for the sum of $2,000, when Indian Enoch gave the company a deed for the land and moved off and abandoned it. It will be seen that said Indian was living on said land on the 4th day of October, 1880, claiming it as his homestead, having a homestead right, the same as any other squatter on government land having a right to enter the same; and it also appears and is made plain that his said occupancy and claim of said land excluded it from the operation of said grant, and that when the Indian abandoned it, it was still government land, and remained such, the railroad company having no more right to buy it of the Indian than you or I would have to buy government land from an Indian. In fact, the pretended purchase of said land from said Indian by said company was a confession that it was not railroad land.

"Knowing these facts many families moved onto said land, believing it to be government land, subject to entry by them under the Townsite act. In August, 1889, there were about three or four hundred families, or about fifteen hundred people settled on said land, claiming the same under said act, and I was employed as their attorney to petition the Secretary of the Interior to be allowed to enter said land under said act, which allowed two lots to each competent entryman, and I then so petitioned the Secretary, setting up all of said facts, and asked that these people be allowed to enter said land under said act. The petition was before the Secretary, due service thereof having been made on said company, until March, 1890, when the Secretary held and so notified the said company and the said settlers, that according to the facts stated in said petition the said settlers were entitled to enter said land under said act, and ordered a hearing as to said facts before the local land office in Spokane at a time to be fixed by said office. This

decision made all said settlers happy, and they thought that they were about to become beneficiaries of the government's liberal benevolent disposition of its lands as well as the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Their wives and children were glad, and I was glad, too. We all had a great meeting congratulating each other on the good fortune in store for them.

"But the railway company moved the Secretary of the Interior for a review of his decision and the hearing was set for the 20th day of April, 1890, before the Honorable Secretary of the Interior at Washington, D. C. It became my duty to go to Washington to argue said motion for review, and the settlers raised the sum of $200 to pay my expenses on said trip. I went. When I appeared before the Secretary on said occasion, there I met our two United States Senators, Watson C. Squires and John B. Allen, and our member of Congress, John L. Wilson, and a committee of five bankers from the city of Spokane, all of whom were advising with and assisting J. H. Mitchell, Jr., son of Senator Mitchell of Oregon, who was then attorney for the western division of said road and James McNaught, the attorney general of said road. I was depending on the law of the case, which only could rightly and legally be argued on a motion for review, but there I found ex parte affidavits from divers persons to me unknown to the effect that the Indian had never abandoned his tribal relations, which was a question of fact, not to be heard on a motion for review, but before the local land office only, the same as any other question of fact alleged in the petition. I was confident in believing that, inasmuch as the facts alleged in the petition with no other influence had induced the original decision. There was no additional argument in the presence of the senators, the representative and the bankers, and I came back to those settlers with that belief. Within a month after said hearing the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, Mr. John N. Noble, rendered his decision to the effect that Indian Enoch had not at any time abandoned his tribal relations and hence was not a competent entryman, and therefore the land passed by the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the settlers were moved off under the state restitution act which was passed by the legislature of the state in March, 1890.

"This case is entitled 'E. R. Spicer and others vs. The Northern Pacific Railway Company,' and the papers and all the public proceedings in it are on file in the office of the Secretary of Interior.

"Now, I have told all I know about the case, and I know for myself that it received my best attention, and that I did everything I possibly could do to get for said settlers the right to enter said land; and that I did nothing to the contrary. Contemporaneous discussions of the case may be found in the daily papers of the dates referred to. The land in question lies south of Sprague avenue and west of Division street in the city of Spokane.

"Respectfully,
"L. H. Prather."

On the 6th of May, 1879, at Little Rock, Arkansas, Judge Prather was married to Miss Edna Letcher Rice, a daughter of Judge Milton L. and Catherine (Cronly) Rice, of that city, and a direct descendant of the famous Letcher family of Virginia and Kentucky, which included Robert Letcher, at one time governor of Kentucky and afterward minister to Mexico. Judge and Mrs. Prather have become parents of three daughters and two sons: Rose, now the wife of Adrian P.

Judson, of Tacoma, Washington; Edna, the wife of H. G. Strahorn, of Hayden Lake, Idaho; Mary, who is a teacher in the public schools of Spokane; Lee, who has charge of the office of the Federal Mining Company at Wallace, Idaho; and Rice, who died in January, 1911, at the age of nineteen years.

Judge Prather is a member of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., of which he served as commander, and through this connection he maintains pleasant associations with his old army comrades. He also belongs to Imperial Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., and he holds membership in the First Methodist church and the Spokane Pioneer Society. His activities have had their root in high and honorable principles. He has been identified with this city since the days of its villagehood and has done important service in his support of progressive educational methods and in upholding the legal and moral status.

MOSES BRINKERHOFF.

Probably the oldest active business man of Spokane is Moses Brinkerhoff, who at the age of eighty-seven years is a collector in the freight department of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Almost his entire life has been devoted to railroad service and his history contains many interesting and exciting chapters that, if written in detail, would read like a romance. He is still a remarkably well preserved man and is honored and respected by young and old, rich and poor. He was born in Wolcott, Wayne county, New York, July 14, 1824, his parents being Joris and Jane (Cortwright) Brinkerhoff, the former a farmer of the Empire state. The ancestry is traced back in direct line to Joris Brinkerhoff, who it is said came to America in 1609 with the explorer Henry Hudson, who was the discoverer of the Hudson river. Joris Brinkerhoff settled at Hackensack, New Jersey, and received a grant of land from King Charles of England. The years passed on and with the outbreak of the Revolutionary war the Brinkerhoff's announced themselves as loyal advocates of the cause of independence, some of the family serving on the field of battle. In the past three hundred years the Brinkerhoffs have intermarried with nearly all of the old Dutch families of New York, being related today to the Van Wycks, the Stuyvesants, the Roosevelts, the Conovers and other celebrated Knickerbocker descendants.

In his youthful days Moses Brinkerhoff pursued a district school education, alternating this with work upon the farm through the summer months. In 1850 he secured employment as a brakeman on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, acting in that capacity for two years, after which he was promoted to the position of passenger conductor on the run between New York city and Albany. The wage paid was at that time fifty dollars per month and few were willing to take the risk of railroad travel at that day, so that it was somewhat difficult to secure conductors. Mr. Brinkerhoff continued in that position until the spring of 1855, when he was recommended by the president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad to Colonel G. M. Totten, who was superintendent and general manager of the Panama Railroad, which had been completed in February of that year, and who had gone to New York city to secure practical railway men to operate the road. The climate and diseases prevalent in the tropical country rendered it

very difficult to obtain men for railway service there, and Colonel Totten offered Mr. Brinkerhoff one hundred and sixty dollars per month and all expenses if he would agree to remain for a year. The offer was accepted and he left New York by boat, arriving at Aspinwall in August, 1855. There he continued until October, 1856. The condition which existed in that country at the time rendered even life unsafe, for the natives took up arms against the railroad, claiming that it took from them their pack business. On more than one occasion Mr. Brinkerhoff displayed notable personal bravery and resourcefulness and won especial distinction on the 15th of April, 1856, in guarding the interests of a train carrying specie to the amount of one million dollars. On that date he made the run into Panama on a train carrying six hundred passengers. They were attacked by natives, a battle ensued and over three hundred were killed on both sides. The natives believed that the train which Mr. Brinkerhoff was running carried the bullion, but the train had been made up in two sections and it was upon the second section that the gold had been placed. Mr. Brinkerhoff, realizing the danger, started out to warn the engineer of the second section and in passing through the haunts of the natives had many narrow escapes from death. He finally saw the headlight of the approaching second section, warned the train crew of the danger and, thus prepared for attack, the bullion was saved. As a reward for his heroism he was presented with a gold watch, chain, diamond pin, two diamond studs, a diamond ring, a gold-headed cane, a silver cup and a Colt's revolver by Colonel Totten. This watch Mr. Brinkerhoff still carries, having had it continuously upon his person for over fifty years. On the inner side of the case is inscribed the following: "Presented to M. Brinkerhoff by Panama Railroad Company in recognition of his heroic service in saving life and property during massacre of April 15, 1856."

In November, 1856, Mr. Brinkerhoff returned to New York and after a brief period came to the middle west, accepting the position of advertising agent for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, with which he continued for a year. In 1857 he located in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he became ticket agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, now the Burlington railroad, and acted in that capacity until 1866. He then went to Lawrence, Kansas, where he conducted a hotel and was afterward engaged in the hotel business in Wyandotte, Kansas. The year 1872 found him in Duluth, Minnesota, where he became passenger conductor for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Ten years he continued in that position but in 1882 was obliged to resign because his hearing had become impaired. He was pensioned by the railroad company and in that year removed to Spokane, where he has since made his home. Although now eighty-seven years of age, he refuses to lead a retired life and continues in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, acting as collector for the freight department. His early experiences in railroading were very thrilling and ofttimes were attended with much excitement and danger. He had many encounters with the Indians in early days, for his way led through a hostile country. He has never been known to flinch in the face of difficulty or of danger, and his courageous spirit as well as his unfaltering industry were recognized by the companies which he represented, and appreciation for his worth has continued him in the employ of the company which he yet serves and which finds him still faithful and competent, although he has long passed beyond the point when most men retire, permanently putting aside business cares.

On the 31st of November, 1858, Mr. Brinkerhoff was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Rabbison, a daughter of Wirther and Mary E. (del Plaine) Rabbison, of New York city, the latter of whom was a teacher of dead languages in the eastern metropolis. On the 31st of November, 1908, having traveled life's journey together for a half century, Mr. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff celebrated their golden wedding, the occasion being one greatly enjoyed by their many friends who were present. Five children have been born unto them but the first two, Charles B. and Frederick E., are deceased. The others are Edwin De Forest, Mosella St. Felix and G. H. T. Brinkerhoff. The last named is now a draftsman in the city engineering department of Spokane. He married Miss Helen Upton, of Minnesota, and they have two children, Eleda Upton and Leonard. Mrs. Josephine Brinkerhoff was one of Spokane's most progressive and public-spirited women. She was the organizer of the Spokane Floral Association and a charter member of the Spokane Sorosis, the first woman's club organized in the city. She has presided at many dedicatory meetings, was foremost in civic reform and improvement and besides possessed much poetic talent. Since the organization of the party Moses Brinkerhoff has given his political support to the republicans and he is with one exception the oldest living Mason in the state of Washington, having joined the fraternity in New York on attaining his majority. Mrs. Josephine Brinkerhoff died November 20, 1911, and Mr. Brinkerhoff is now living at the home of his son, G. H. T. Brinkerhoff, on Sinto avenue. He is splendidly preserved physically and mentally, and has continued an active and helpful factor in the world's work.

WILLIAM J. BALLARD.

As a leading architect who has designed some of the most attractive homes in Spokane, William J. Ballard feels an interest and pride in the "Falls City" second to none. His skill is evidenced in the many beautiful residences here and the value of his work as an architect is shown in the volume of plans which he has published that is now on sale at all the leading book stores and is in great demand by prospective builders both in the city and country. His business operations are carried on under the name of the Ballard Plannery Company, of which he is the president and in the further prosecution of his work he is constantly seeking for new ideas that will prove of practical and decorative value in his building operations.

Mr. Ballard was born in Plainfield, Illinois, November 4, 1871, a son of James and Laura (Edgworth) Ballard, the former of English descent and the latter of Scotch-English lineage. His grandfather, James Ballard, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and a representative of an old New England family, served as first lieutenant in Company I, Forty-sixth Illinois Regiment, during the Civil war, his service continuing for one year and five months. He had reached the age of sixty years at the time of his enlistment and was honorably discharged on account of age. In the meantime, however, he had participated in the battle of Shiloh, where his company was almost literally cut to pieces, Mr. Ballard being one of four who escaped. His son and namesake, James Ballard, Jr., was born in Plainfield, Illinois, and now resides at Beloit, Wisconsin, where he is engaged in business as a contractor. His wife died in 1872. Her people had also come to Illinois, her brothers being photographers of Chicago.



W. J. BALLARD

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William J. Ballard acquired his early education in the schools of Joliet, Illinois, afterward attending Troop Institute at Pasadena, California, and the State University at Berkeley, California, having accompanied his father to that state in 1886. His schooldays over, he took up the profession of an architect at Los Angeles, working for B. B. Bixby for two years. On the expiration of that period he became connected with the fruit business, especially in the packing department, at Los Angeles and for eight years continued in that field, becoming an expert in his judgment and methods of handling dried and packed fruits. During two years of that period he carried on operations on his own account, but thinking that better business opportunities might be secured in the northern district, he came to Spokane in 1902 and remained here one year, filling the position of superintendent of building for the firm of Chamberlin & Chamberlin, predecessors of the Chamberlin Real Estate and Improvement Company. On returning to California he located at Pasadena, where he again took up the profession of architecture which he followed until 1908, devoting the greater part of his time to bungalow and cottage construction, which are the favorite styles of building in that attractive southern city.

In 1908 Mr. Ballard again came to Spokane where he established the business now conducted under the name of the Ballard Plannery Company. Here he designed and was supervising architect for the handsome Empire Hotel and for a large number of brick buildings, ranging in price from thirty to forty thousand dollars. However, he makes a specialty of cottage homes and apartment houses and has designed and built altogether about four hundred in Spokane, while evidences of his skill and handiwork are seen in about six hundred homes in the Inland Empire. He also designed the Hotel Arden and the Wilson Apartments, at Fourth and Wall streets, and has recently completed plans for the Spokane Amusement's Company building, which will be erected at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, its location being at the corner of Riverside and Jefferson streets. It is to be of absolutely fireproof construction and will contain a skating rink one hundred by one hundred feet; a bowling alley; box ball alleys; a club room; ice cream parlors; photograph galleries; penny arcades; and a large dance hall, together with a rifle range and plunge, the latter to be fifty by one hundred feet. The building will be six stories in height and will be thoroughly modern not only in construction but also in its equipment. Mr. Ballard has recently designed the Lake Port Hotel for South Lake Port, Oregon, which is a seaside hotel, to cost fifty thousand dollars. He is also engaged upon the plans for the Bankers building of Spokane, to cost between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars. During the greater part of the time he has three or four men in the drafting room who have been with him for two or three years, entering his employ as students. Associated with him as officers of the Ballard Plannery Company are: Mrs. I. L. Ballard, secretary-treasurer; and D. W. Heydon, vice president. Mr. Ballard is likewise a stockholder in the Chamberlin Real Estate and Investment Company and the Reserve Realty Company, in which connections he is also contributing to the growth, progress and improvement of the city. He has mining interests in the Coeur d'Alene district and in all of his business connections displays that sound judgment which enables him to readily recognize and utilize opportunities in the attainment of that success which is the legitimate goal of all earnest and honest endeavor.

The attractive home interests of Mr. Ballard had their inception in his marriage at Los Angeles, California, on the 22d of September, 1905, to Miss Ina L.

Chamberlin, a daughter of G. L. Chamberlin, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. The two children of this marriage are Laura and Gilbert, the former of whom is attending school. Mr. Ballard votes with the republican party but has no desire of office, although he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Foresters. He belongs to the Inland Club and the Chamber of Commerce. His interests are wide and varied and have on the whole been of a character that has had a direct result upon Spokane's welfare and improvement. While he has contributed largely to the attractive appearance of the city, he has also been the architect of his own fortune and in this connection has built wisely and well. He has ever been imbued with the laudable ambition of making his work equal if not excel that of other architects, and in designing and building has made a close study of the substantial qualities, conveniences and decorative effects. No stronger testimony of his skill and ability in this direction can be given than is to be found in his work which is seen throughout Spokane and this section of the country.

REUBEN CRANDELL.

Reuben Crandell, an attorney of Spokane, is numbered among the younger members of the bar whose success might be envied by many an older practitioner. His birth occurred at Dearborn, Wayne county, Michigan, on the 2d of April, 1882, and his education was acquired in the common schools of Sandusky, that state. When a youth of sixteen he began teaching in the rural schools of Sanilac county, Michigan, and followed that profession for three years, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. Subsequently he spent a year in the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti and then entered the Detroit College of Law, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. From 1905 until 1909 he spent three hours each day as an instructor in St. Cyrillus & Methodius Seminary, having charge of the department of English literature. This is the only institution of the kind in the United States that enrolls only Polish students and graduates them as priests in an eleven-year course. The student body includes young men from all parts of the country. Since his graduation from the Detroit College of Law Mr. Crandell has followed his profession continuously and successfully. He began practice at Detroit in association with his father and brother, remaining a member of the firm of Crandell, Crandell & Crandell until May, 1910. In that month he came west, locating in Spokane, where he has since built up an enviable and gratifying practice. At no time has his reading ever been confined to the limitations of the question at issue. It has gone beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected but for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them.

On the 30th of September, 1909, at Pontiac, Michigan, Mr. Crandell was united in marriage to Miss Bess M. Steere, a daughter of Edward Steere, a Methodist minister of the eastern Michigan district. Her mother's family was represented in the Civil war. Mrs. Crandell comes of English ancestry and is a graduate of

the Michigan State Normal College, being a teacher in the public schools at the time of her marriage.

Mr. Crandell gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is an active campaign worker, the Michigan state central committee retaining him as speaker in the fall of 1910. For three years, from 1904 to 1907, he was a member of the Detroit Naval Reserves. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Spokane, belonging to Imperial Lodge, No. 134. He is likewise a member of Theta Lambda Phi, a law fraternity, and Kappa Phi Alpha, a State Normal organization. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Westminster Congregational church, at Spokane, Washington.

J. WARREN DUNNING, D. D. S.

Dr. J. Warren Dunning, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in Spokane for the past twelve years, is well and favorably known in professional circles of this city, where he has passed the greater part of his life. He is a native of the state of New York, his birth having occurred in McDonough, Chenango county, on the 18th of July, 1878. His parents are Charles B. and Josephine (Hiller) Dunning, who have long been residents of Spokane. The father is an honored veteran of the Civil war, having gone to the front at the beginning of hostilities as a private in the Seventh New York Cavalry and remained in the service until the restoration of peace. He participated in many engagements and notable conflicts, among them being numbered the battle of Gettysburg.

In the early childhood of J. Warren Dunning his parents removed from the Empire state to Washington, settling in Spokane, to which public schools he is indebted for his education. When old enough to consider the adoption of a life vocation he decided in favor of the profession of dentistry and subsequently matriculated in the dental department of the Northwestern University of Chicago, from which institution he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of D. D. S. Immediately following the completion of his professional course he returned to Spokane and established an office that he has ever since maintained. He has a very appropriately furnished and completely equipped suite in the Old National Bank building, where he has succeeded in building up a good practice. Dr. Dunning is well qualified for the duties of his profession, as in connection with his thorough preparation he has the added advantage of possessing more than average natural ability in this direction. During the period of his practice he has had ample opportunity to manifest his skill and has proven himself to be a most able practitioner, his mechanical work being especially fine.

Seattle, this state, was the scene of Dr. Dunning's marriage on the 12th of December, 1905, to Miss Minnie Chapin, and they have become the parents of two children, Josephine and Margret.

In religious faith Dr. Dunning is a Unitarian as is also his wife, and fraternally he is affiliated with Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E., and he also belongs to the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and the Inland Club, while his political support is given to the republican party. Having unlimited confidence in the future development of this section of the country, Dr. Dunning has invested quite heavily

in real estate and now holds the title to one hundred and sixty acres of fine land in the Horse Heaven country, in the southwestern part of the state. As he applies himself closely to the duties of his practice, constantly striving to advance in his profession, he is meeting with the prosperity that invariably crowns intelligently and capably directed effort in any line of work.

ALBERT VERNON UHLS.

Albert Vernon Uhls, teacher of piano, whose studio in the Auditorium building is undoubtedly the most interesting of its kind in Spokane, was born December 8, 1880, in Randolph county, Illinois, a son of Charles F. and Margaret (Brown) Uhls. The father came to this city in 1888 and the following year was joined by his family for whom he had prepared a home. Albert V. Uhls, then eight years of age, was educated in the public schools of Spokane, completing the high-school course by graduation with the class of 1900. During the four succeeding years he was a member of a theatrical company traveling throughout the United States, but concluded to devote his time to what was preeminently the most dominant of his talents—music. In 1904, therefore, he took up the study of music and had the benefit of instruction from some of the best teachers of San Francisco and of New York city. In 1906 he returned to Spokane, where he associated himself with Arthur Frazer, opening a musical studio under the name of the Frazer-Uhls Studio, in the Eilers building. In 1908 they removed to their present quarters in the Auditorium building, having beautifully equipped apartments, especially adapted to the instruction there given. Mr. Uhls has proven himself one of the most able teachers of music in the northwest and is a prominent factor in musical circles, doing much to advance the public taste in this profession.

In 1903 Albert Uhls was married, in Norfolk, Virginia, to Miss Pauline Sain, of Dallas, Texas, who was then and is still a member of the theatrical profession. Mr. Uhls is not a member of any secret societies or clubs, all of his time being taken up with his large class of pupils.

T. O. COLE, M. D.

Dr. T. O. Cole, physician and surgeon who since November, 1908, has practiced in Spokane, was born in Edinburg, Illinois, in 1878, a son of H. V. and Mary J. (Kelly) Cole. The father was one of the earliest residents of Christian county, Illinois, settling there when land, which is today worth two hundred dollars per acre, was selling at the nominal price of six dollars per acre. He and his wife are still residents of Edinburg and are seventy and seventy-one years of age respectively.

Spending his youthful days in his native city Dr. Cole pursued his early education there and in the year 1899 was graduated from the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, with the degree of Ph. G. His training in that connection served as an excellent foundation upon which to build the superstructure of learning as a member of the medical profession. Entering Rush Medical College of

Chicago, he completed the regular four years' course and was graduated in June, 1903, with his professional degree. He then located for practice in Kewanee, Illinois, where he spent one year, after which he decided to try his fortune in the far west. On reaching Washington he located in Kahlotus, Franklin county, in 1904, and for four years continued in practice there, when he sought the broader field of labor offered by the larger city and came to Spokane in 1908. In the three years of his practice here he has made continuous advancement, winning public regard in large measure and gaining the favorable recognition of his fellow practitioners by reason of his ability and his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics.

Dr. Cole is not a member of any fraternal organization or club. When not busy with his professional duties which, however, are constantly increasing in volume and importance, he prefers to spend his time with his family. He was married in December, 1903, to Miss Edith M. Potter, a daughter of J. M. Potter, of Woodward, Iowa, who was one of the pioneer physicians of that place, where he passed away about ten years ago. Dr. and Mrs. Cole have a son, Kenneth, who was born in 1909 and is the light and life of the household. They reside at East 1004 Walton avenue and have gained a wide acquaintance during the period of their residence in Spokane.

E. T. LEMKE.

E. T. Lemke, who devotes his energies to the real-estate business in which he has been actively engaged in Spokane for the past three years, is a native of Wisconsin of German extraction as the name would suggest. He was born in Merrill on the 6th of June, 1886, and is a son of Ernest and Wilhelmina (Zuelsdorff) Lemke, who were born and reared in Germany. The father was in the army of his native country for seven years, having entered the service in 1864 and been mustered out in 1871, and during that time participated in some notable conflicts. He is still living, but the mother passed away in February, 1908.

The boyhood and youth of E. T. Lemke were passed on a farm in his native state, where he was early trained to assist with the work of the fields and care of the stock. In the acquirement of his education he attended the public schools until he was twelve, after which he spent a year in the German school. At the expiration of that time he laid aside his text-books and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits for three years. During that period he decided that he preferred a business to an agricultural career, so he left the farm and entered a general store in Merrill, being identified with this enterprise for two years. That he manifested unusual sagacity and capability in the discharge of his duties is evidenced by the fact that in 1904, at the age of eighteen years, he was made assistant manager of Cohen Brothers store at Merrill. He remained in their employ until the spring of 1906, when he made a most advantageous change and went on the road as traveling salesman for a Chicago house. His entire life had been spent in the community where he had been born, and although he was bright and clever and was most observing, this position afforded him wonderful possibilities for development by bringing him in contact with an infinite variety of personalities, while

his mental faculties were constantly on the alert to meet new arguments and different conditions. He continued in this position until December, 1908, when he resigned in order to assume the management of the shoe department of Wilson Brothers store at Kalispell, Montana. In April, 1909, he likewise withdrew from this and in May of that year came to Spokane. He is too ambitious and enterprising a man to be satisfied to remain in the employ of others, so, soon after locating here he engaged in the real-estate business for himself. Although he has been following this for but three years, he has made a very good start and has every reason to feel highly encouraged, as his past achievements assure his future success. During the period of his residence here, Mr. Lemke has acquired some very good realty holdings and is now the owner of several fine pieces of city property and he also owns forty acres of mining land in Stevens county, this state.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 19th of December, 1907, Mr. Lemke was united in marriage to Miss Emma Kraft, and to them has been born one child, Clifford.

Ever since granted the right of franchise upon the attainment of his majority, Mr. Lemke has given his political support to such men and measures as he deems best qualified to subserve the interests of the majority irrespective of party affiliation. He is energetic and progressive in his methods, possessing the indomitable spirit and determination of purpose that invariably brings success and is meeting with prosperity in the pursuit of his present business.

CHARLES EDWARD GROVE, M. D.

The state of Washington, with its pulsing industrial activities and rapid development, has attracted within its confines men of marked ability and high character in the various professional lines, and in this way progress has been conserved and social stability fostered. He whose name introduces this review has gained recognition as one of the able and successful physicians of Spokane and by his labors, his high professional attainment and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the medical profession and the local public.

Pennsylvania claims Dr. Grove as one of her native sons, his birth having occurred in New Britain, that state, on the 12th of August, 1863, his parents being Charles R. and Louisa (Cadwallader) Grove, the former a prominent farmer of that locality. At the usual age the son entered the public schools and subsequently continued his education in the English and Classical Seminary of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. He also attended Bucknell University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, for a time, and subsequently pursued a classical course in the University of Michigan, being numbered among its alumni of 1887. He also began the study of medicine there but completed his preparation for the profession in Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia with the class of 1889. During this time he also attended clinics at the University of Pennsylvania and Jefferson Medical College. From the outset he has remained a close student of his profession, keeping in constant touch with the progress that is being made through the perusal of modern contributions to medical literature, while every three years he returns east, where he pursues a post-grad-



DR. CHARLES E. GROVE

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uate course in surgery. He has specialized considerable in that department of practice, although he has continued as a practitioner of medicine since coming to Spokane in 1889. His business has constantly grown and he is now president of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, while a large private practice makes constant demand upon his time and energies. He served six years as a member of the state medical examining board and he belongs to the Spokane Medical Society, while of the State Homeopathic Medical Society he is president.

On the 18th of April, 1889, Dr. Grove was married to Miss Elizabeth Laning, a daughter of M. B. Laning of Unionville, Pennsylvania. His social nature finds its expression in his membership in the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country club and the Inland Club. He is prominent in Masonry and has been honored with various local offices in the order, being a past master of Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M.; a past master of Albert G. Mackey Lodge of Perfection, No. 8, A. A. S. R.; a past master of Cascade Chapter of Rose Croix; a member of Oriental Consistory, No. 2, S. P. R. S.; and of El Katif Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has likewise been honored with the thirty-third degree which is bestowed only in recognition of superior service rendered to the order. His life has been quietly passed in devotion to his duty and he is now an extremely busy and successful practitioner who in his expressions concerning his brethren of the profession is friendly and indulgent.

ENOCH E. ENGDAHL.

Enoch E. Engdahl, president of the Spokane Sash & Door Company, is one of the enterprising and capable citizens that Sweden has furnished Spokane. His natal day was the 28d of October, 1874, and his parents P. J. and Christina (Johnson) Engdahl. The father is still living but the mother passed away in 1904.

Enoch E. Engdahl was reared in his native land to the age of fifteen years, and there pursued his education in the national schools. Several years before leaving the old country he spent his vacations in a sash and door factory, where he first became familiar with the business he is now engaged in. In 1889 he left the land of his birth and came to America in search of a fortune, first locating in Minneapolis, Minnesota. During the succeeding five and a half years he worked for various lumber companies in the latter city, and at the end of that time went to Blue Earth, that state, to assume the management of a lumber factory, serving in that capacity for two and a half years. At the time of the Spanish-American war, in 1898, he enlisted in Company M, Twelfth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and went to the front. After receiving his discharge, he located at Rock Island, Illinois, and engaged in the lumber business until 1901. He had long felt that the northwest afforded excellent opportunities to enterprising and ambitious young men, so in the latter year he located in Spokane. During the first year of his residence here he was superintendent of the Spokane-Idaho Lumber Company, but he subsequently organized the Post Falls Sash & Door Company. Six months later this enterprise was destroyed by fire, after which he organized the Spokane Sash & Door Company. He has ever since been president and manager of this industry, and under his capable direction it has become one of the well established

and thriving activities of the city. In addition to his extensive interest in this enterprise, Mr. Engdahl is president of the Gardeng Investment Company, which is incorporated for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars paid-up capital stock and owns a large portion of the stock of the Spokane Sash & Door Company. When he first came here ten dollars represented the entire capital of Mr. Engdahl, and in the intervening ten years he has not only acquired large and profitable business interests but he holds the title to three hundred and twenty acres of fine farming land in Stevens county, this state. He deserves much commendation for his achievements, as the prosperity that has crowned his efforts is the result of his own unaided effort. He is a capable man of progressive and enterprising methods, whose faith in his own abilities enables him to inspire confidence in others and win their cooperation. His clear judgment, foresight and determination of purpose have been his principal asset and have formed the dominant factors in his success.

At Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 5th of January, 1900, Mr. Engdahl was united in marriage to Miss Anna G. Johnson, and they have become the parents of three children, Evelyn, Carl and Donald.

The family affiliate with the Lutheran church. Fraternally Mr. Engdahl has attained the rank of the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and also belongs to El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise identified with Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. He was vicegerent snark of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos for two years for the eastern district of Washington and refused the third term on account of business reasons. He also was grand president of the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America in 1909 and 1910, and is now deputy supreme president for the Inland Empire. His connection with organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to his membership in the Spokane Club, and he is an honorable non-resident member of the Swedish Club of Seattle. The political support of Mr. Engdahl is given to the republican party, but he does not prominently participate in municipal affairs. He is a man of very simple tastes, does not care for society but is very much attached to his home and family. During the period of his residence here he has made many friends, as he possesses the qualities that enable him to compel and retain the esteem of those who meet him in either a business or social way.

EDGAR E. K. SCHMITT.

Edgar E. K. Schmitt was born in Detroit, Michigan, on July 27, 1877. His grandfather, John Schmitt, coming to Detroit from Germany at the age of seven, as a boy worked for the Detroit Free Press, later engaging in the grocery business. He served for several terms as president of the common council of that city. Mr. Schmitt's father, Ernest L. Schmitt, also a native of Detroit was for two terms president of the board of estimates of Detroit. He died in 1887 being survived by his wife, who was Felicitas Kent of Pittsburg, a grand niece of General Burgoyne, and is now living in Spokane with her son.

Edgar E. K. Schmitt received his education at the Detroit Jesuit College, now called the University of Detroit. Leaving school to engage in the undertaking busi-

ness he became associated with the firm of P. Blake & Sons, of Detroit, Michigan. In April, 1899, he came west and engaged in the hotel business opening the Hotel Cadillac on Riverside avenue in July of the same year. In 1902, in partnership with W. G. Madison, he promoted the Bodie mine on Torado creek in Okanogan county. Since then he has been engaged in the real-estate business and is secretary and treasurer of the Continental Land Company, owners of West Point Heights addition to Spokane.

On January 22, 1902, Mr. Schmitt married Miss Emma P. Case of Detroit, Michigan, youngest daughter of S. W. D. Case, a building contractor of that city and a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a member of the First Michigan Cavalry.

Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt have two children, Beatrice and Urban. The family are members of St. Aloysius Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Schmitt is a charter member of Spokane Council, Knights of Columbus, and the Royal Arcanum, of which he has been secretary for the past seven years. He is also a member of the Spokane Ad Men's Association. His time and efforts can be counted upon when the welfare and material development of the Spokane country are being conserved. He is yet a comparatively young man but has steadily advanced in business, thus indicating the possession of qualities which bring him a creditable place in business circles.

THOMAS HOOKER.

Thomas Hooker, a prominent representative of journalistic interests in the northwest, well known as manager of the Spokane Chronicle, and equally well known as the advocate and supporter of many measures and movements which have been essential factors in the development and progress of this section of the country, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 10, 1848. His education was acquired in the public schools and an academy of that state and of Massachusetts, and in 1867, when nineteen years of age, he made his way to the middle west, settling first at Des Moines, Iowa, where he formed a partnership with his cousin, the Hon. E. H. Gillette, and opened up and developed one of the large grain and stock farms of that part of the state. In addition to his agricultural interests he served as deputy revenue collector of internal revenue in the sixth Iowa district, with headquarters at Des Moines, from 1885 until 1889.

In August of the latter year Mr. Hooker arrived in Washington and entered into active connection with the Chronicle in June of the following year, soon after the paper was published by J. J. Browne. He became its circulation solicitor and afterward filled the positions of cashier and business manager, thus gradually working his way upward to his present position as manager. He applies solid business principles to the conduct of the paper and its success in recent years is attributable in large measure to his efforts and ability.

In 1872 Mr. Hooker was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louise Denison, of Denison, Iowa, and unto them have been born five children. Edward Hooker, their eldest son, is a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, New York, and is now engaged in business in New York city. Harold Hooker is a graduate of

the University of Washington and is president of the Spokane Concrete Company of this city. Arthur is a graduate of the Washington State College and is now secretary of the National Irrigation Congress, which held its nineteenth session recently in Chicago. William G., the youngest of the four sons, was a student in the Washington State College and is now a member of and in the employ of The Spokane Concrete Company. The only daughter of the family is Helen Hooker, a graduate of the Spokane high school and a student of the School of Fine Arts at Yale University, in New Haven, Connecticut.

CHARLES BURGESS DUNNING.

In the public life of the community as well as in business circles Charles Burgess Dunning has figured prominently in Spokane, where he is now fully occupied in looking after his invested interests and also has been for the last fourteen years general agent for the Greenwood Cemetery Association with offices in the Mohawk building. He was born at Smithville, New York, January 16, 1839, his parents being John and Ellen (McKay) Dunning, both of whom were natives of Scotland whence in early life they came to America, settling in New York. They were early residents of the section of the state in which they took up their abode and thus became associated with its development and progress.

Their son Charles pursued his early education in the district schools and afterward attended the Cincinnatus Academy of Cortland county, New York. He had all arrangements made to complete his education in Hamilton College but the Civil war broke out and, feeling that his first duty was toward his country, he put aside all personal considerations and offered his aid in behalf of the union cause, being assigned to Company C of the Eighth New York Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served from 1862 until mustered out after the close of hostilities on the 7th of June, 1865. He participated in many of the hotly contested engagements and never faltered in the face of danger but valiantly stood at his post whether on the firing line or engaged in lonely sentinel duty. He was in the battles of Mary's Heights, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Cedar Creek and Appomattox. He was also with Sheridan at Five Forks. He sustained a severe wound in the cavalry engagement at Brandith's Station near Culpeper, Virginia, which necessitated remaining in the hospital from August, 1863, until March, 1864.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his aid Mr. Dunning returned to his home town with a most creditable military record and took up the duties of civil life as a farmer. Later he turned his attention to the profession of teaching as principal of a school at McDonough, New York, where he remained several years, but ill health caused him to seek a change of climate in the west and in 1880 he arrived in Washington, first taking up his abode at Walla Walla. Later he began farming in the Palouse country and in 1886 arrived in Spokane, where for a quarter of a century he has made his home. While Mr. Dunning has been extensively connected with business interests, important public service has also claimed his attention. He has been a helpful factor in promoting the upbuilding and progress of the city in many ways and his labors in office have always



CHARLES B. DUNNING

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been an element for law and order, for reform and improvement. After coming to the west he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1890. He was then elected judge of the police court, which position he filled for four years. He also served as a member of the city council for two years and exercised his official prerogative in that connection in support of many measures that have worked for the general good in Spokane. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is now actively connected with real-estate and mining interests as president of the Pittsburg Mining Company and as a member of the firm of Stocker & Dunning, general agents for the Greenwood Cemetery Association.

On April 23, 1867, Mr. Dunning was married in McDonough, New York, to Miss Josephine Hiller, a daughter of William and Abiah (Warren) Hiller, of that place. They became the parents of four children but William H., the eldest, is now deceased. The others are: Dr. Joseph Warren Dunning, of this city; Amata and Marie E., who reside with their parents. Mr. Dunning has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1867 and his membership is now with Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M. He is more widely known, however, through his connection with the Grand Army of the Republic. His local relation is with Sedgwick Post and in 1906 he was elected commander of the department of Washington and Alaska. His wife is now president of the Women's Relief Corps for the department of Washington and Alaska and thus both have had the highest honors that the Grand Army of the Republic and its organization in this state can bestow—honors which they have well merited because of their devotion to the society. Mr. Dunning has spent much of the last few years in travel abroad and has recently completed a year's trip around the world. His entire life is characterized by progress. His mind has ever been receptive to the lessons which life has to teach and his intellect has been constantly broadened through reading, investigation and travel which, after all, are the best teachers. For the past twenty-three years he has most satisfactorily filled the position of president of the board of trustees of the Unitarian church, which office he at present holds. Success has attended him in business ventures, making possible his enjoyment of those things which count for progress and pleasure in the world and in his trips abroad he has gained comprehensive knowledge of the lands and peoples of the new world, their customs, their art and their history.

EDWARD WHITSON.

On the list of prominent men who have been the builders of Spokane and promoters of her greatness appears the name of Judge Edward Whitson, and no name is spoken of in terms of higher respect and honor, for he maintained a position as one of the most capable jurists of the northwest, as a citizen whose public record was without guile and as a man who in every relation of life courageously and willingly performed the duties that devolved upon him. His record is indeed a credit to this section of the country and none was found more loyal to the interests and welfare of the northwest than Judge Whitson. He was born in Linn county, Oregon, October 6, 1852, the year following the arrival of his parents, who had made the long

journey over the plains and through the mountain pass from Indiana to the coast. They had been early settlers of the state from which they came and were well fitted to cope with the conditions of pioneer life in Oregon. The father, Benjamin F. Whitson, was descended from Olive Wesley, a sister of John and Charles Wesley, the distinguished founders of Methodism and while a resident of Indiana married Eliza J. Brandon, who was born in that state although her parents were natives of Virginia and it is said belonged to some of the oldest families there. The grandfather was a minister of the Methodist denomination.

The educational system had been developed to only a limited degree during the boyhood days of Judge Whitson, who, however, made good use of time and opportunities while attending the public schools and later he became a student in the Willamette University, in which he completed the work of the junior year and graduated later from the Christian College at Monmouth, Oregon. He was a youth of about eighteen years when he came to Washington in 1870 in company with his father and brother, devoting three or four years thereafter to stockraising in the Kittitas valley. While never neglectful of any duty his ambition reached out to broader fields and with desire to enter upon the study of law he sought occupation that would give him opportunity for preparation for the bar. Knowing that he would have to provide for his support while engaging in his law studies, he sought election to the office of auditor of Yakima county and received the indorsement of his fellow townsmen at the polls. He filled that position in 1875 and 1876 and was then elected to the territorial legislature, representing his district in the lower house for one term. While in office he utilized every available moment for the study of law, yet neglected not in the slightest degree the duties that devolved upon him as a public official. In July, 1878, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon active practice in Yakima City, where he followed his profession until 1885, when he removed with the town to North Yakima and at that time was elected its first mayor. That his administration was progressive, beneficial, businesslike and economical is indicated by the fact that he was twice reelected to that position. At the same time he was making progress in his law practice, demonstrating his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems of jurisprudence. He early became associated with the late John B. Allen, who far a long time was United States prosecuting attorney, practicing under the firm style of Allen & Whitson although Mr. Allen was not a resident of Yakima county. Later Mitchell Gilliam was admitted to the firm after having read law in their office, and the style of Allen, Whitson & Gilliam was then assumed. Fred Parker, who was also a law student of the firm, was afterward admitted to a partnership and his name added to that of the other three partners. After Judge Gilliam removed to Ellensburg and Mr. Allen was elected to congress the firm became Whitson & Parker and so remained until March 14, 1905, when Judge Whitson was appointed to the bench whereon he served until his death. There was considerable opposition to the division of the state into two judicial districts by a north and south line, as it was realized that this arrangement would not divide the court business as equally as could have been done by a line from east to west. Had the latter plan been pursued the court of admiralty cases and of these growing out of the relations of the great corporations engaged in the lumber and mining industries in the western portion of the state with each other and with transportation lines, would have been given to the new district. However, Judge Whitson's time was fully occupied after he ascended the bench. When

the business of his court permitted he held court in the western district and also in Idaho, Montana and California, being called upon to hear and decide upon as great a variety of cases as arose in any district, many of them being quite as important and presenting most intricate and difficult questions. A contemporary biographer, writing of his judicial record, said: "He presided at the trial of Senator Borah in Idaho and decided the first insurance case growing out of the great earthquake which destroyed so large a part of San Francisco. This was the case of Baker and Hamilton versus the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company (157 Federal Reports, 280), wherein it was held that the clause in the company's policy on which the company relied to exempt it from loss on account of earthquake could exempt it only when the earthquake was shown to be the immediate, direct and proximate cause of the fire, which had not been proven. Shortly after his appointment to the bench he was called upon to decide a matter of curious interest in Montana. A soldier named Tully had been indicted in the state courts for the murder of a fellow-soldier on the military reservation near Missoula. His counsel had excepted to the jurisdiction of that court on the ground that the offense, if any, had been committed on a military reservation, over which the federal court had exclusive jurisdiction. The plea was overruled and the trial proceeded. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The case was subsequently taken to the supreme court of the state, which sustained the contention of the defendant in regard to the jurisdiction of the lower court and gave him his liberty. He was then indicted in the federal court, where his counsel pleaded that the reservation was not a place 'purchased by the consent of the legislature of a state for military purposes,' and therefore not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal court. Judge Whitson held that his court was not bound by the decision of the supreme court of the state in a matter that it ought to determine for itself and upon reviewing the history of the reservation found that it was not such a one as the constitution contemplated should be under the exclusive jurisdiction of congress, and therefore his court was without jurisdiction to try the prisoner at the bar. (140 Federal Reports, 899). In pronouncing this reluctant decision the court said: 'It is unfortunate that a murderer should go unwhipped of justice but it would be yet more unfortunate if any court should assume to try one charged with a crime without jurisdiction over the offense. In this case, in the light of the verdict of the jury in the state court, we may assume that justice would be done the defendant were he tried and convicted in any court, and executed pursuant to the court's judgment. But in this court it would be the justice of the vigilance committee, wholly without the pale of the law. The fact that the defendant is to be discharged may furnish a text for the thoughtless or uninformed to say that a murderer has been turned loose upon a technicality; but this is not a technicality. It goes to the very right to sit in judgment.'

"In another criminal case in his own district Judge Whitson was called upon to pronounce on the constitutionality of an act of congress making it a criminal offense to violate any rule or regulation instituted by the secretary of the interior for the protection of forest reserves. This provision was contained in the sundry civil appropriation bill of June 4, 1897. Subsequently a sheep owner named Mathews had violated one of the regulations made after the act became law, and had been indicted therefor. The case presented the curious condition that the defendant was brought into court charged by a criminal offense which was not described as such by any statute or enactment of any legislative body. He was charged solely with

violating a regulation made by an administrative officer and while congress had declared that the violation of such regulations, when made, should constitute a criminal offense, the court held that this was an attempt to delegate legislative authority that was wholly unwarranted by the constitution and therefore void. (146 Federal Reports, 806.) The defendant could not have found the offense with which he was charged described in any statute of the United States and he could not be tried or convicted for pasturing sheep in a forest reservation without a permit in violation of a regulation made by an administrative officer when the offense was not prohibited by any statute of the United States. The case attracted wide attention at the time and was very generally discussed.

"The case of the Spaulding Manufacturing Company versus Evenson was one of particular interest to the merchants of eastern Washington. The complaining company was engaged in the manufacture of wagons, buggies and vehicles of various kinds in a foreign state, and sold its product through its own agents, who traveled through the country with teams, taking with them samples of the goods offered for sale. This interfered with the business of the agents of other manufacturers who maintained salesrooms in the various towns but did not travel about the country soliciting business. These agents were members of the Inland Empire Hardware Dealers' Association, and together with their associates, some of whom were in no way affected by the traveling salesmen, formed a special combination which they called 'the Peddlers Association' and which employed men to follow the Spaulding salesmen and by persuasion and such other means as they could employ prevent farmers and others from buying their wares. It was even claimed that they carried weapons and resorted to threats where arguments were not effective. The company applied for an injunction to restrain such interference with its business. A temporary injunction was first granted upon the showing made by the complaining company and in making it permanent the court said that the acts complained of were 'not competition or intended as such but to suppress competition by destroying complainant's lawful business; that they were done pursuant to an unlawful conspiracy between persons, some of whom were not even competitors, to interfere with complainant's lawful right to carry on its business.' The defendants were therefore restrained from pursuing the methods complained of for the purpose of preventing sales by the agents of the company but left free to canvass the district for the sale of similar goods made at other factories, should they so choose. (149 Federal Reports, 913.)

"In United States versus Great Northern Railway (145 Federal Reports, 488) it was held that all the cars used by a railroad company engaged in interstate commerce must be equipped with safety appliances, such as automatic couplers, as required by the act of congress, although the defendant company contended that only the cars so used were required to be so equipped. This was one of the earliest cases upon the subject and was of unusual interest to trainmen employed on all railroads doing an interstate business, since, being accustomed as they are, to cars equipped as the law requires, if they should come upon one not so equipped, particularly at night when they would not be able to see readily that the safety appliances they were accustomed to depend on, were lacking from some car, they might lose their lives or be seriously injured because of such absence, while if not depending on them they would escape injury.

"The case of United States versus Moore (54 Federal Reports, 712) involved the right of an Indian to sell the land granted to him by act of congress and in pursuance of an agreement made with Chief Moses and others by agents of the government. This agreement did not contain any stipulation in regard to the authority of the Indian to sell the land so granted, either by reference to the treaty with the Omahas, as in the treaties made by Governor Stevens, or otherwise. The Indian office, however, assumed that the provisions of the general allotment act of 1887 applied in the case and an attempted sale made by the grantee to Moore was contested. Judge Whitson held that in the absence of express language in the treaty, providing a restriction of the right to alienate title, the understanding of the Indian in regard to the matter must be taken into account, and as the Indian clearly understood that he was to receive full title, his attempted sale and conveyance must be declared good. The case, however, was reversed upon appeal to the supreme court, which sustained the contention of the department.

"The suit of the board of trustees of Whitmay College versus Berryman et al., (156 Federal Reports, 112) involved a question of jurisdiction as well as the main question, which was as to whether certain property owned by the college but not used exclusively for college work was taxable. The defense contended that the amount of the tax claimed was not sufficient to give the federal court jurisdiction, being less than two thousand dollars, but the court held that the amount claimed for a single year only was not the whole sum involved, and heard and determined the case. In the opinion rendered the history of the college charter and its several amendments was carefully reviewed and the contention of the trusteees that all the property of the corporation was exempt from taxation was sustained. Opinions in interesting or important cases, written by Judge Whitson, in addition to those mentioned, are to be found in most of the thirty-seven volumes of the Federal Reports published since he went on the bench. Noteworthy among them are those in the cases of Morris versus Bean (146 Federal Reports, 428); Blowers & Company versus Canadian Pacific Railway Company (155 Federal Reports, 585); Potlatch Lumber Company versus Spokane Falls & Northern Railway Company (157 Federal Reports, 588); Phipps versus Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, (161 Federal Reports, 867); United States versus Wells et al., (168 Federal Reports, 313); In the matter of Meakins (164 Federal Reports, 334); In the matter of Cameron (165 Federal Reports, 112); Boyd versus Northern Pacific Railroad Company (170 Federal Reports, 9) and others."

On the 3d of September, 1885, Mr. Whitson was united in marriage to Miss Leora Nellie Bateman and they became parents of two daughters, Clara B. and Marian L. The former is now the wife of Earl B. Crane, of Spokane, a son of George T. Crane; and the latter the wife of Lieutenant Harold Jones, United States navy. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when Judge Whitson passed away at his home, in this city, October 15, 1910, his demise being the occasion of deep and wide-spread regret among his professional colleagues and contemporaries, and to the public in general, for he was recognized as a man of genuine worth who held to high ideals of manhood and of citizenship. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was an active worker in its ranks before going upon the bench. He always fully maintained the dignity of his position and his decisions indicate a strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. In his own home or in so-

cial relations he was known to be a man of kindly spirit and of broad sympathy. He never looked at life from any narrow nor contracted view but at all times sought to make his work and his interests serviceable factors in the progress and upbuilding of the community.

LOUIS HENRY HOUCK.

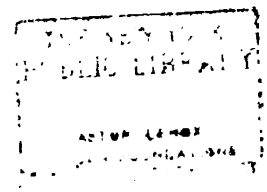
One of those who occupy a prominent position in the commercial activities of Cheney is Louis Henry Houck, who for the past nineteen years has been conducting a general mercantile business here. He was born in Tiffin, Ohio, on the 19th of August, 1861, and is a son of John and Mary (Brickner) Houck. The father was a pioneer leather merchant of Tiffin and one of the very early settlers, the town containing but thirty-eight houses when he located there. Both parents are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1896 and the mother in 1898.

Louis Henry Houck attended the common schools of his native state until he had attained the age of twelve years, in the acquirement of an education. He then laid aside his text-books and began his commercial career, his first position being a clerkship in a store in Tiffin, where he was employed until he was twenty. The remarkable stories he heard of fortunes that had been made in a short time in the west, aroused in the young man a desire to pursue his business career in a virgin country, so in 1881, he came to the Pacific coast. He first located in California, where he clerked in a general store for six months, whence he came to Portland, Oregon. Four months later he settled in Monroe, Benton county, that state, and established a general mercantile business that he conducted for three years. His next removal was to Spokane, Washington, where he worked in a general store until 1892, when he came to Cheney and established the business he has ever since been successfully operating. Mr. Houck occupies a good location in the commercial district of the town and has an attractive store. He carries a very large and carefully selected stock of goods to meet the varied tastes of his customers and has a well established patronage. His success has not been at all phenomenal in any sense of the word, but the result of foresight, clear judgment and intelligently directed efforts. He has extensive mining interests in the vicinity of the international line, that he feels confident will ultimately yield heavy dividends. During the long period of his residence in the state he has acquired large property interests and owns and platted the town of Calvert, located fourteen miles south of Cheney, on the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad, where he is also conducting a general store. He has always been prominently identified with the promotion of the various public utilities and enterprises of the town and is one of the directors of the First National Bank. A man of much force of character, energy, and determination of purpose, he is well adapted to pioneering, as has been manifested by the record he has made since settling in Cheney.

Tiffin, Ohio, was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Houck to Miss Ida M. O'Brien, the event being celebrated on the 10th of July, 1885. Mrs. Houck is a daughter of William S. O'Brien, the manufacturer of the well known wagons bearing his name. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Houck there have been born two children, Jay William and Mary.



L. H. HOUCK



The family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Houck is a member of the Knights of Columbus. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and he has always taken an active and helpful interest in all municipal affairs. He has five times been elected to the mayoralty chair, which fact in itself bespeaks the efficiency of his service and the public regard he is accorded, while for twelve years he has been a member of the town council, and far three years he was president of the school board. Mr. Houck is one of those men, who despite the exactions of their private interests always find time to discharge their duties to the municipality. He is an enthusiastic citizen and takes an active interest in the work of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, of which he is a member, and also of the Commercial Club of Cheney. His indorsement can always be depended upon in forwarding any movement of public interest, his cooperation and support at all times having been freely accorded in promoting the development of the community along lines pertaining to the general welfare.

MARTIN C. HUNTER.

Martin C. Hunter, president of the M. C. Hunter Company, dealers in real estate, loans, rentals and insurance, has throughout his entire connection with the business interests of Spokane been recognized as a man of exceptional administrative ability and has won a good degree of success because of his superior qualifications, his unremitting application and his keen business discernment. He was born in Eureka, Illinois, in 1866, his parents being William H. and Margaret Hunter. The father was a merchant of Eureka and his death occurred in that town in July, 1910. The mother is residing in Spokane.

At the usual age Martin C. Hunter became a public-school student in Eureka and, having mastered the branches which constituted the curriculum there, he engaged upon his independent career, his first employment being as telegraph operator for the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad at Eureka. He was with them for two years, resigning on account of ill health in 1887. He immediately came west and was employed as telegraph operator for the Northern Pacific Railroad at different points on the Idaho division, acting in that capacity from January 28, 1887, until July 1, 1888, when he was transferred to the superintendent's office at Sprague, Washington. In that place he served as telegraph operator until July 21, 1890, the date of his promotion to maintenance-of-way clerk in the superintendent's office. He held that position until December 8, 1894, when he was transferred to Spokane as cashier of the freight office. His ability again asserted itself and speedy promotion followed, this time to the office of chief clerk on the 1st of April, 1896, in the Spokane freight office. He remained in that position until September 23, 1902, when he resigned from railroad work. His report from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at the time of his resignation recites his various promotions and ends by saying "conduct and services entirely satisfactory." During his service he worked his way upward through successive promotions with increasing responsibilities and became very familiar with the business in all of its departments. He became thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit of the west, such as his connections with a constantly expanding railway company might stimu-

late, and it has been manifested throughout his business career. After severing his connections with the Northern Pacific Railway he engaged in the real-estate business in Spokane, in partnership with George P. Cragin, under the firm name of Cragin & Hunter. This firm continued until 1905, when they disposed of their business, and in July of the following year Mr. Hunter organized the corporation of the M. C. Hunter Company, M. C. Hunter being president, F. H. Hunter, vice president, and Fanny Aaron, secretary. They engage in a general real-estate, loans, rentals, insurance and investment business, making a specialty of city property. They carry on an extensive rental business as well as being heavy dealers in city property. Their large clientele attests their recognized ability and Mr. Hunter is considered one of the ablest and most conservative valuators of real estate in Spokane.

In 1889 Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Mamie Allen, of Eureka, Illinois, a daughter of Dr. J. M. Allen, of Eureka. While a resident there Dr. Allen was connected for thirty-five years with Eureka College, a part of the time serving as its president. After he moved to Spokane he served as pastor of the Central Christian church and afterward as pastor of the Dean Avenue Christian church. His death occurred in 1906. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunter three children have been born: Margaret, whose birth occurred in 1892; Leroy, born in 1894; and Russell, who was born in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter reside at No. 1928 Broadway and their social qualities have won for them the high regard and admiration of those with whom they come in contact.

HEINRICH GUTHERZ HAWKINS.

Heinrich Gutherz Hawkins, proprietor of the only exclusive electric automobile shop in Spokane, was born in Aurora, Illinois, on the 3d of March, 1879. He is a son of William D. Hawkins, who died in 1909, and his wife, whose maiden name was Anna Gutherz. The mother, who is still living, was born in Switzerland, whence she emigrated to the United States at the age of nine years with her parents who located in Tennessee. There she was reared and educated, developing into a woman of rare charm and attractiveness and during the Civil war was known as one of the belles of Tennessee. His father was a captain in the Second Illinois Volunteer Regiment in the Union army, while two of his mother's brothers fought on the Confederate side.

When he was still in his early childhood the parents of Heinrich Gutherz Hawkins removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where at the usual age he began his education. He completed his grammar-school course in New York city, and subsequently spent one year in the high school of St. Paul. He then terminated his student days and laying aside his text-books found his first employment in the general offices of the Chicago, Great Western Railroad Company in St. Paul, but the company later stationed him at St. Joseph, Missouri, whence he was transferred to Winnipeg, remaining there until 1903. In the latter year they sent him to Spokane as general agent in charge of the freight and passenger business, where he continued in their service until the 1st of July, 1910, a period of sixteen years in all. Not feeling satisfied to remain an employe always he then resigned his position and became associated with R. M. Skidmore in the automobile business.

Eighteen months later Mr. Hawkins purchased the interest of his partner and on February 1, 1912, Mark D. Hawkins, a brother, joined him in the business as a partner. Although the enterprise has been in existence less than two years it is becoming very well established and gives every assurance of proving to be a lucrative undertaking. Mr. Hawkins has the agency of the Baker Electric and is maintaining the only exclusive electric automobile establishment in the city.

At St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 29th of June, 1904, Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage to Miss Helen Lyon, a daughter of David C. and Mary Lyon, and unto them have been born four children: Helena Ann, Heinrich G., Jr., David and Mark Flower.

The parents are communicants of the Episcopal church, in the faith of which they are rearing their family, and attend All Saints' cathedral. Mr. Hawkins is also a member of the Country Club and has been chairman of the sports committee for the past five years. In politics he is independent giving his indorsement to such men and measures as he deems best qualified to protect the interests of the majority.

MAURICE H. HARE.

Maurice H. Hare, cashier of the Bank of Commerce, at Wallace, Idaho, was born in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of June, 1868, a son of Felix N. and Anna E. (Cochrane) Hare. They were both natives of Pennsylvania and descendants of prominent and well established families of that state. The mother's death occurred in 1898 and the father is residing in Lima, Ohio. They became the parents of six children, Charles V., Paul E., Olive Fitch, Helen Powell, Katherine and Maurice H.

Until he was thirteen years of age Maurice H. Hare was reared and educated in his native state. At that early age he determined to start out independently and earn his own livelihood. He accepted employment in various lines of work in the oil regions for several years. During this time he constantly kept in mind the fact that if success was to be his, industry, constant application and unremitting energy were necessary. Because he had to leave school at an early age he continued his studies independently, devoting those hours which are usually termed leisure to the acquirement of additional knowledge and information on various subjects of interest and advantage. He took up the study of telegraphy and followed it almost constantly until his acceptance of his present position in 1902. After his arrival in the west in 1888 he was engaged as cashier in the Northern Pacific offices at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, as auditor in the Spokane office and agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad. He was thus engaged until 1892. In that year he went to Michigan and was agent for the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad at Charlevoix and Petosky for five years. He continued his career in railroad offices by accepting a position in the superintendent's office of the Northern Pacific in Missoula, Montana. Later he was agent at Burke and at Wallace for more than three years. In the various positions which he has held he has shown efficiency and a high regard for the duties of his employers and associates. While his aim has been to advance and promote his own position, he has also taken more

than an ordinary interest in the welfare and success of the companies who have employed him. He is interested in mining property and is treasurer of the Oreana, secretary of the Comet and treasurer of the Trade Dollar. Mr. Hare has the advantage of a knowledge of his business acquired in the school of actual experience, for, beginning in clerical positions when a youth, he has served in various capacities until he has reached the high position of cashier of the Bank of Commerce. When such training as his is coupled with a gift of initiative, together with irreproachable ethics and a fine consideration for associates, success is bound to follow. In the field of finance he has proven his worth and ability and enjoys in the fullest measure the esteem of those with whom he associates.

On the 25th of September, 1892, Mr. Hare was married, at Lamont, Iowa, to Miss Ruby Field, a daughter of Willard B. and Julia Field, both of whom were natives of Illinois. The father's death occurred in Spokane in 1902 and the mother is still residing in this city. They were descendants of prominent and old American families and Mr. Field was a prominent man in the state affairs of Washington, having served as senator from Stevens and Spokane counties. Mr. and Mrs. Field were the parents of seven children: Ruby, Orin, Fred, Willard, Alice Bungay, Mary and Bernice. To Mr. and Mrs. Hare four children have been born, Bernice, Helen, Dorothy and Maurice.

Mr. Hare gives his political support to the republican party, believing that the principles and policies offered by the platforms of that organization are best suited to conserve good government. He is at present serving as treasurer of the city of Wallace.

CHARLES HEMINWAY JONES.

Time was when the history of the country largely consisted of the record of its wars and of the conquests in which adjoining tribes or nations were subjugated and their lands claimed to be colonized by the victorious nation. The trend of civilization is indicated in the fact that history today is the record of the conquests not of man over man but of mind over matter—utilization of natural resources, the development of business enterprises and the establishment of commercial and industrial undertakings which will meet the needs of the race. Today the great work of empire building is being carried on in the northwest and those who are most effective factors in the development of that great section of the country are the business men who have planted the seeds of trade and commerce and are bringing these to fruition. In this connection Charles H. Jones is deserving of more than passing mention because of the large paint manufacturing business which he has built up, with its ramifying trade interests reaching to various sections of the northwest. He belongs to that class of men who, born and reared in the east, recognized the fact that the undeveloped west furnished opportunities far in advance of any to be secured in the older settled sections of the country. His birth occurred in Boston, July 25, 1868, and the ancestral history of the family is traced back to the Revolutionary period. His father, Melville D. Jones, also a native of Boston, was for many years in the ornamental iron business and was a prominent and influential resident of Summerville, a town just out of Boston. He served as a member of the

city council there and did much in shaping the public policy of the place and also was a member of the upper house of the Massachusetts legislature. At the time of the Civil war he became a member of the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers and went with that command into Washington when the call was made for troops. He continued at the front for three years and then reenlisted for nine months, being stationed at Suffolk, Virginia, during his second term of enlistment. He married Katherine Foster Lovett, also a native of Boston, who had a brother that served in the same regiment with her husband in the war between the states. The Lovett family is of English origin but was established in America prior to the war for independence. Mrs. Jones still makes her home in her native city but in 1910 death deprived her of her husband. In the family were three sons and a daughter: Melville F. Jones; Frederick G. Jones, who succeeded to his father's business in Boston; and Katherine M. Jones, who is living with her mother in that city.

The other member of the family is Charles H. Jones, who was educated in the public schools of Summerville and afterward spent one year in connection with the wholesale shoe trade of Boston. On the expiration of that period he made his initial step in a line of business which has since claimed his attention, securing a position with the Wadsworth Howland Company, the largest paint house then and now in New England. He thus spent a year and a half in Boston, after which the firm opened a branch house in Chicago, to which he was transferred. A year later he was sent upon the road as a traveling salesman, his territory covering Wisconsin, the northern peninsula of Michigan and a few towns in eastern Minnesota. He traveled for two years, at the end of which time he entered into partnership relations with R. C. Dillingham for the conduct of a paint business on their own account. In the previous summer—1889—Mr. Jones had visited the coast to look for a location. He went to Seattle first but could not make satisfactory arrangements there and continued on his way to Spokane. Arriving in the night, he at once visited the down-town district and immediately wrote to his partner that it looked to him more like the kind of a location they wished than anything he had thus far seen. Further investigation by daylight the following morning made him sure of it and accordingly they determined to locate here. The day was Friday and the following day Mr. Jones left Spokane for Helena, Montana. On the succeeding day word reached him that the greater part of the business district and not a little of the residence district of Spokane had been wiped out by fire so that the firm decided to wait for a time before locating here and watch for developments.

The new city sprang Phoenix-like from the ashes and in November, 1889, the firm of Jones & Dillingham came to Spokane to cast in their lot with the business men already established here. They immediately secured a location on First avenue, between Mill and Howard streets, and remained there for one year, after which they removed to Riverside avenue. In 1893 George Lawman erected for them a four-story building on Sprague avenue, which they occupied until June, 1899, when they removed to their present location at Nos. 713 and 715 First avenue. Early in their career the members of the firm had become convinced that to carry on the paint trade in the right manner they should own their own factory and manufacture their own product. Accordingly, in 1892 they established the first successful paint factory in the state of Washington and extending their activities they also had the first plant for bevelling plate glass, which department is still successfully in operation. The paint factory of Jones & Dillingham is the largest

in the state and supplies all of the territory east of the mountains, also doing business in Boise, Idaho, and shipping goods to points below Portland, Oregon. They have also done considerable missionary work in trade circles in the past few years, going into new territory where the benefits accruing were small, but recognizing the fact that the geographical location of Spokane is bound to make it the great distributing center for this region, they have planned to become well established in the trade and win a wide acquaintance that will enable them to meet the demands of business as the growth of the country increases. To their line of goods they have constantly added and as the result of the growth in their trade their manufacture has increased from six to tenfold. Mr. Jones believes firmly that the country is only in its infancy and that the population will be far greater in a short space of time. On that belief the company is shaping its business policy, for they claim that Spokane has not only all of the advantages of the east but also many that the east has not and that as soon as the freight situation is once untangled, the result will be a great increase in Spokane's population. The firm does not fear competition but invites it, for they have found this has a tendency to advance Spokane as a jobbing center and increases business in all lines. In addition to his other interests Mr. Jones is a director of the Western Union Life Insurance Company but concentrates his energies most largely upon the paint business, which has been developed along substantial and progressive lines, bringing gratifying results.

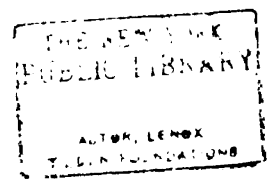
Mr. Jones has been married twice. In 1895 he wedded Miss Ada G. Van Ness, and unto them were born two children, Clara and Henry L., both of whom are attending the public schools. Mrs. Jones died here in 1901. Later Mr. Jones married Miss Mary T. Davidson, sister of W. T. Davidson, secretary of the Spokane Inland Railroad Company and a member of a prominent St. Louis family. Mr. Jones is a republican in his political views and has never failed to exercise his voting privilege. At one time he was a member of the cavalry troop of Spokane, which has now disbanded. His interests and the line of his recreation are indicated in the fact that he belongs to the Elks Lodge, the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Coeur d'Alene Boat Club, of which he is vice commodore, the Spokane Tennis Club and the Spokane Athletic Club. He is a typical representative of the business man of the present day, alert, wide-awake, energetic, who not only studies the conditions of his specific business but also of trade in general and in making his plans, looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future.

FRANCIS EDWARD BERTLING, M. D.

Dr. Francis Edward Bertling is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity in Spokane who has already achieved success that many a man of long connection with the profession might well envy. He was born on the 23d of January, 1883, in Cincinnati, a son of Henry and Mary (Torbeck) Bertling. The Bertling family are of Dutch lineage and trace their ancestry back about five hundred years, when the Bertlings were residents of Amsterdam, Holland. Both parents are living and the father is a contractor, painter and decorator and is residing in Cincinnati.



DR. FRANCIS E. BERTLING


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Dr. Bertling attended the public schools of Cincinnati and subsequently entered the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, which was then known as the Medical College of Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1905, with the degree of M. D. He was one of the honor students, taking the Professor C. R. Holmes prize in rhinology, otology and laryngology. He went immediately west, locating in Colorado, where he spent one year as physician in St. Mary's Hospital, Pueblo. Completing his duties there he went to Europe and took up post-graduate work, making a specialty of surgery. He spent six months at Vienna and subsequently studied in Berlin before returning to Cincinnati, where he again took special courses for six months. On January 2, 1908, he came to Spokane and after spending about six months in St. Luke's Hospital made a trip to Cincinnati. In November of that year he returned to Spokane and began the active practice of medicine independently. Since then he has built up a fine practice and older representatives of the profession as well as his friends predict for him a very successful future, recognizing in him the qualities which are essential to success in the work of the physician and surgeon.

On the 7th of October, 1908, Dr. Bertling was married to Miss Louise Myers, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Myers, of Cincinnati. To them one daughter, Mary Regine, has been born, her birth occurring on the 24th of November, 1909. Although deeply interested in his profession, Dr. Bertling also takes an active part in the development of the Spokane country. He is at present the owner of some valuable land in the Priest Rapids country—which he hopes to develop along scientific and highly profitable lines. He hold membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. of Spokane. His residence is at No. 801 Kiernan avenue. He is popular socially as well as fraternally and thus is continually extending the circle of his friends.

GEORGE H. CRANDELL.

In the spring of 1910 George H. Crandell came to Spokane but before locating here prospected all through the northwest and in Canada. His careful investigation concerning the conditions and merits of different parts of the country led him finally to the decision that Spokane offered the greatest inducements and never has he found reason to change his opinion nor had cause to regret his determination to cast in his lot with the enterprising residents of the capital of the Inland Empire. He traveled inland within three hundred miles of the Arctic circle and through all the western states and the Alberta country, spending six months in acquainting himself with the western portion of the country. He is now engaged in the practice of law, associated with his brother Reuben.

George H. Crandell was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, January 15, 1880, a son of John S. and Ellen A. (Learned) Crandell, and therefore of Welsh and English descent. The Rev. John Crandell who settled in Rhode Island in 1632 was the first Baptist preacher in the United States. Among his ancestors were those who served in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather and his father's only brother were both veterans of the Civil war, enlisting from Michigan, the brother becoming a member of the cavalry forces while the grandfather was colonel in

the artillery. John S. Crandell, the father, was born in Michigan and became an attorney of Detroit, where he still practices his profession. For four years he has been states attorney. He married Ellen A. Learned who was born in Constable, New York, and is still living. Mrs. Crandell is descended from an old New England family represented in later generations in Lawrence, New York. They are direct connections of the Lees of Revolutionary fame and the ancestry is traced back to the other side of the water for the Learneds are of English origin. It is said that Mrs. Crandell is the mother of ten boys and each boy has a sister, and all are alive. The nine brothers of our subject are: Leonard W., engaged in the real-estate business in Detroit, Michigan; Reuben, practicing law in connection with his brother George H.; Clifton, a rancher of Michigan; John, department superintendent for Chalmer's Automobile factory at Detroit, Michigan; Earl Floyd, still pursuing his education; William T., a teacher of Spokane county; and Alger B., Hartwell L. and Russell, all students. The sister, Rachel, is in charge of the Domestic Science department of the Northwest Hospital of Minneapolis.

George H. Crandell was educated in the common schools of Sandusky, Michigan, and in the State Normal College at Ypsilanti. He taught school at the age of seventeen years in the rural districts of Sanilac county, Michigan, where he spent one year, afterward becoming principal of the schools of Peck, Michigan. He had devoted two years to teaching there when he entered Ypsilanti College. After the completion of his literary course he devoted three years to preparation for his profession in the Detroit College of Law and since that time has been engaged in active practice. He was admitted to the bar at Detroit in 1905 and remained a member of the profession of that city until the early spring of 1910, when he came to the west and, as previously stated, spent six months in touring this section of the country to find what he considered would be the most advantageous and desirable location. Deciding upon Spokane he has since here made his home and has engaged in practice with his brother Reuben. They were attorneys for the defense in the famous Ash murder trial which is now before the supreme court and also the Bill Byrd murder trial. They engage in the general practice of law and are the local representatives of several mining corporations, several land companies and a number of the local labor unions. While still a resident of the middle west Mr. Crandell assisted in organizing the Detroit Commercial School and was director and instructor in commercial law there from 1908 until 1910.

In politics Mr. Crandell is an active and stalwart republican and while in Michigan served on the state central committee as speaker through two campaigns. In the fall of 1910 he was out from the 1st of October to November 8th as a campaign speaker in Spokane. He is the second vice president of the Progressive Republican League and was one of the committee of fifty, active in its organization. Mr. Crandell had some military training as a member of a Detroit company of the Michigan National Guard for two years. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Corinthian Lodge, No. 241, F. & A. M., of Detroit, and he is also still connected with the Odd Fellows of Detroit, while in Spokane he holds membership in Comanche Tribe of Red Men and Imperial Lodge, I. O. O. F.

On the 28th of November, 1907, Mr. Crandell was married to Miss Grace Hinkle, a daughter of Henry Hinkle, a retired farmer of Hillsdale. She is descended from one of the Dutch families of Pennsylvania and had an uncle and

grandfather who were participants of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Crandell attend the Westminster Congregational church and although they have been residents of Spokane for but a brief period they already have made many friends here, winning an enviable social position. It is a notable fact that the great majority of people who come to Spokane enter actively and heartily into the work of upbuilding this great Inland Empire and Mr. Crandell is no exception to the rule. The spirit of doing is prevalent here and with firm faith in the future of the city he has become an inherent factor in its life and in its progressive projects.

EUGENE BERTRAND.

More than eleven years have passed since Eugene Bertrand was called from this life but his memory is enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him. He was well known in business circles and as an advocate of progressive public measures which bore upon the material and moral welfare of this city. Moreover, he was a man of unimpeachable integrity and it has been said that "an honest man is the noblest work of God." Mr. Bertrand became a resident of this city February 14, 1883, so that he witnessed much of its growth and progress. He was born in Wisconsin, April 26, 1848, his parents being Maxim and Orrilla (La Duke) Bertrand, who were of French descent and were natives of Vermont, whence they emigrated to Rosendale, Wisconsin, making an overland journey in 1846. The father became one of the pioneer farmers of that locality, aiding in its early development and upbuilding.

Eugene Bertrand, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, was a pupil in the public schools and afterward attended Ripon College at Ripon, Wisconsin, devoting four years to the mastery of a course there. Liberal education well qualified him for life's responsible duties and when his college days were over he took up the occupation of farming, which he followed continuously until 1876. He then removed to Salt Lake City, where he engaged in mining until 1878. In the latter year he became a resident of Eureka, Nevada, hoping to meet with success in the mining region there. During the years 1881 and 1882 he occupied a position as salesman in a large grocery store but in the following year came to Spokane, arriving in this city on the 14th of February, 1883, after an overland trip across the country. With the development, growth and progress of the city he was thereafter closely identified until his demise and his work constituted an important element in its upbuilding. He was first employed in grading Howard street and later secured a clerkship in the general merchandise store of Sweney & Lindern. In November, 1883, he purchased a confectionary store located on Riverside avenue, where the Traders National Bank now stands. After two years he enlarged his stock by adding a full line of groceries. He located on Sprague street in 1883 but in the fall of that year had removed to Mill street, where he remained until 1889, when, in order to meet the increasing demands of his trade, he returned to Sprague street in more commodious quarters. Although his store was destroyed in the conflagration which largely wiped out the business district of Spokane, he began business again in a tent, carrying on trade in that primitive way until he could procure a building. He was the first to locate in a brick building at 821

Riverside avenue. He continued in the business for four years after the fire but sold out in 1893 and became a clerk for the Superb Roller Mills of Marshall, Washington, which he later represented as collector and solicitor. High regard was entertained for him by all whom he met in a business way and it is well known that his commercial integrity was above question.

On the 23d of May, 1869, Mr. Bertrand was married at Mantorville, Minnesota, to Miss Orrilla Lansing, a native of New York and a daughter of William Henry and Orrilla (Bolieu) Lansing, both of whom were of French descent. They removed to Wisconsin at the same time the Bertrand family went to that state, both families having been neighbors in the east and again in the west, so that Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand were acquainted from early childhood days. Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand had one son, Royal E., who was born June 30, 1879, and died September 22, 1892, as the result of an elevator accident. About eight years later Mr. Bertrand passed away, his death occurring in this city May 15, 1900, being just fifty-two years of age. Throughout the period of his residence here he had taken an active, helpful and intelligent interest in the political, material and moral welfare of Spokane and several times had been called by his fellow townsmen to public office, being elected on the republican ticket. As a boy he was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln and when but twelve years of age marched with the Wide Awakes—the campaign companies organized to support the cause of Lincoln. In 1886 Mr. Bertrand was elected to the office of city treasurer and his fidelity and capability led to his reelection for a second term. In 1898 he was chosen a member of the city council and was twice reelected. He advocated many valuable reforms and improvements and enjoyed the respect of even those opposed to him politically. He was an admirer of good horses and he loved travel, literature and music, possessing considerable talent in the latter line. Fraternally he was connected with Mount Carlton Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F.; with Spokane Camp, No. 99, W. O. W.; with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and with the Pioneer Association. He was also a member of the Westminster Congregational church and was a whole-souled, kind-hearted man, whose position was never an equivocal one and whose influence could always be counted upon to further every movement and measure for the general good. It is said that his word was as good as his bond, that his character was above reproach and that he left the world better for having lived in it. His life was indeed an inspiration to many with whom he came in contact and his memory is enshrined and cherished in the hearts of those who knew him.

CARLOS H. WEEKS.

Carlos H. Weeks, a Spokane capitalist, whose investments consist largely of land and coal interests, his operations being carried on under the name of the C. H. Weeks Coal Company, of which he is president, has demonstrated in his life history the fact that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but is rather the outcome of clear judgment and experience, supplemented by indefatigable industry. Mr. Weeks was born at Hudson, Ohio, July 8, 1859, and comes of English ancestry, the family having been founded in New England about 1750.



CARLOS H. WEEKS

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Among its representatives were those who served as soldiers in the war for independence, so that Carlos H. Weeks now holds membership with the Sons of the American Revolution. His grandfather, Joshua Weeks, who was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, in 1750, enlisted in the third company of Second Regiment of Foot Infantry, commanded by Captain Henry Elting, and raised for the defense of the American colonies against the oppression of Great Britain. He retired from the service with the rank of second lieutenant and died in Wheeling, Vermont, in 1800. His son, Corydon Weeks, the father of C. H. Weeks, was born in the Green Mountain state and for a long period followed farming but in his later life lived retired. His death occurred about 1876 and in 1884 his wife, Mrs. Lucia Louisa (Harvey) Weeks, passed away. She was a great-granddaughter of James Kennan, who came to America from Dumfries, Scotland. His son, Isaac Kennan, born in Rutland, Vermont, December 6, 1757, served in the Revolutionary war in a Vermont regiment commanded by Nicholas Dikes and was honorably discharged at Dorchester Heights, November 27, 1776. His daughter, Clara Kennan, became the wife of Nathan Harvey and their daughter, Lucia Louisa, was the mother of Carlos H. Weeks. There were four children in her family, the brothers and sister of our subject being: Homer A. Weeks, a farmer residing in Buffalo, New York, who is and for several years has been county commissioner of Genesee county, New York; Irving A., who is residing in Chicago, Illinois, where he is engaged in the real-estate business and has large property holdings; and Ida, who is living in Spokane, Washington.

Carlos H. Weeks entered business life in connection with the operating department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, filling the position of assistant train dispatcher at Wellsville, Ohio, for four years. Removing westward, he settled in Iowa and became a member of the Northern Editorial Association. He helped to organize and became assistant editor of the Decorah Bee, published at Decorah, Iowa, but after some time entered the employ of the Great Northern Railroad Company, filling positions in the operating and traffic departments up to the time he resigned in 1896. In the meantime, in 1894, he had come to Spokane, and was acting as general agent at this place. On severing his connection with the railroad, he became associated with the Spokane Dry Goods Company, becoming a member of that firm and assisting in the reorganization of the business. For eight years he was connected with that company and then withdrew in order to give his attention to making investments in land and other properties. The time has since passed in this way and in connection with the investment business he is representing several coal mines as wholesale agent. All of his mining interests and coal properties are located in British Columbia, Montana and Pennsylvania, and are now operated under the firm style of the C. H. Weeks Coal Company, of which he is president, with F. E. Pope as secretary-treasurer. Their offices are in the Peyton building in Spokane. Mr. Weeks owns considerable city property in Spokane, together with irrigated lands in the Methow valley and suburban property in San Diego, California. He has displayed particularly keen judgment and sagacity in placing his investments, which have been attended with notable and gratifying success. Moreover, in the development of land interests he has contributed to general as well as individual prosperity.

Mr. Weeks was united in marriage to Miss Carolyn A. Barney, a daughter of

Dr. A. G. Barney, a banker and the owner of immense property and farming interests at Charles City, Iowa, where his death occurred in 1883. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Weeks was celebrated at Charles City, September 13, 1884, and on the 27th of June, 1909, they were separated by the death of the wife. An only son, Kenneth B., who was born in 1893, died in 1894. Mr. Weeks has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and is now chairman of the Progressive Republican League. He is also serving on the congressional committee and the county executive committee, and he does all that he can, consistently with the development of his business interests, to further the welfare and secure the success of his party. He takes a deep interest, too, in the moral progress of the community and in charitable work, is serving as director of the Young Men's Christian Association, is a trustee of the Westminster Congregational church, and is president of St. Luke's Hospital board. He holds to high ideals of manhood and citizenship, and he regards business as but one phase of life, never permitting it to exclude an active participation in and support of the other vital interests which go to make up human existence.

DAVID R. McCLURE.

David R. McClure, president of the Crystal Laundry Company and connected in various other ways with important business enterprises of Spokane, was born at LaChute, Argenteuil county, of the province of Quebec, Canada, in 1858, his parents being James C. and Janet (Rodger) McClure. The father was born in Ayr, Scotland, and in early life he came to America, residing for some time in Canada ere his removal to California in 1851, at the time of the gold excitement there. He afterward returned to his home in Canada and reared his family at LaChute, his son, David R. McClure, pursuing his education in the public schools of that place, to the age of fourteen years, when he began earning his own living. He entered the employ of Charles Wales & Son, of St. Andrews, in the province of Quebec, in a general mercantile establishment, where he remained for three years. The knowledge he gained of the business during that period proved of untold benefit to him during his subsequent career. In 1876 he went to Montreal and secured a position with L. Cushing & Son for three years and then entered the employment of F. & G. Cushing, wholesale dry-goods merchants, at No. 18 St. Helen street for a year. After that he associated himself with Beal, Ross & Company of Montreal, in the capacity of bookkeeper and customs clerk in the wholesale dry-goods business, continuing in that position for four years. He was long actuated by a desire to engage in business on his own account, and in 1884 he opened a dry-goods and boot and shoe establishment at Cowansville, Quebec, conducting his store with good success for twelve years, at the end of which time he sold out. This was in 1896 at which time he removed to Dansville, New York, where he took charge of the new laundry that was but recently installed at the Jackson Sanitarium. Nine months later he started for the Klondyke, attracted by the discovery of gold in Alaska, but on the trip he stopped off at Spokane and was so well pleased with the city and its prospects that he decided to remain here. He then entered into partnership with F. T. McCollough under the firm name of the Crystal Steam and Hand Laundry.

From the beginning the enterprise prospered and later the business was incorporated as the Crystal Laundry Company with David R. McClure as the president. Their trade has now reached extensive proportions and the business returns a gratifying annual income. In addition Mr. McClure is a stockholder in the Washington Brick & Lime Company, in the Rocky Mountain Cement Company, the Spokane Taxicab Company and the Trustee Company. His judgment is sound, his enterprise unfaltering and upon the broad basis of diligence and determination he has built his success.

On the 8th of September, 1886, Mr. McClure was married at St. Andrews, Quebec, to Miss Margaret E. Davis, the fifth daughter of Theodore Davis of that place. They now reside at West 918 Augusta avenue. Mr. McClure holds membership with the Inland Club and is a life member of Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M.; Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; and the Independent Order of Foresters at Spokane. While a resident of Spokane Mr. McClure has at all times commanded the confidence and good-will of his fellow citizens by reason of his personal worth as well as his business ability, and as the years have gone by, he has steadily advanced toward the goal of success, winning his prosperity through well defined and intelligently directed labor.

JOHN BIRCHARD ANDERSON, M. D.

Dr. John Birchard Anderson, who has given such notable service to the city of Spokane as head of the health department, is a native of the city of St. Louis, Missouri. His birth occurred on the 12th of October, 1868, his parents being James T. and Maria L. (Birchard) Anderson, the father for many years having been a well known dealer in agricultural implements in St. Louis.

Reared amid the refined and cultured environments of a comfortable home, John Birchard Anderson was early made to recognize the necessity of utilizing his opportunities to the best possible advantage if he expected to achieve a desirable position in life. At the usual age he entered the public schools of his native city and after completing the course was a student for a time in the preparatory department of Drury College, Springfield, Missouri. It had long been his ambition to become a physician, so returning home he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, which is affiliated with Washington University. He assiduously applied himself to his professional studies and in 1892 was awarded the degree of M. D. Immediately following he was appointed assistant surgeon for the Terminal Railway Association of St. Louis and remained in the service of this company for two years. His efficient discharge of his duties and creditable progress brought him the recognition of his alma mater and in 1894 he was made assistant to the professor in the diseases of the ear. He held this chair for three years, and then resigned in order to engage in private practice. Like many other young professional men he felt that it would be easier to establish himself in a community where he was compelled to win recognition on his own merits so in 1898 he gave up his office in St. Louis and in the following February started for Washington. Upon his arrival in this state he first located in Rosalia, where he successfully maintained an office for ten years. He early became known to the community as a practitioner of more

than average skill and during the greater part of his residence there held the position of city health officer. In 1908, he gave up his practice there and came to Spokane, where he has ever since been located. During the first three years of his residence here he had an office at 5 Indiana avenue and devoted his entire attention to his private practice, which increased very rapidly in that time. In April, 1911, he was appointed city health officer, the duties of which he discharged in connection with his own practice until the following October. As he was giving such excellent service and was accomplishing such gratifying results, the city made it worth his while to withdraw from private practice entirely and give his undivided thought and attention to the work of the department. He is a man of progressive ideas, yet is too practical and conservative to become extremely radical, but the working out of his theories has made a marked change for the better in the sanitary and health conditions of the city, and this condition will be still more marked with the further development of the system he is inaugurating. Dr. Anderson is unusually well qualified for the duties he is performing, not only having the essential professional knowledge and experience, but the executive ability and powers of, organization necessary for the carrying out of his ideas.

In St. Louis on the 24th of April, 1896, Dr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Ophelia V. J. Le Marshal, daughter of Eugene Le Marshal of that city, who for many years was treasurer of Carondelet. The Le Marshals are one of the old and well known French families who have long been identified with the city's development, having first located there in 1830.

Dr. Anderson is affiliated with the Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated in Goodhope Lodge, No. 218, F. & A. M., of St. Louis, of which he is a past master. He now holds membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M. and he also belongs to the chapter. He is a past patron of the Eastern Star of Rosalia and is affiliated with the Order of Eastern Star of Spokane. He is also a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, both of Rosalia. Being an enthusiastic admirer of the northwest he is an active worker in the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, and indorses its various movements, and is a member of the Inland Club. Although he has been a resident of this city for less than four years, Dr. Anderson has become well known in the community, not only because of his excellent public service but by reason of his genuine personal worth, which has been the means of his winning the esteem and stanch support of a large circle of personal friends.

ASBERY ENGLISH ELLIS.

Asbery E. Ellis, deceased, a pioneer of Spokane county, was born in east Tennessee in 1833, but when five years old was taken to Newton county, Missouri, where he lived for the ensuing fourteen years. He then started on a long journey across the plains to Oregon, making the entire trip by ox teams and passing the winter in Salt Lake City. Upon his arrival he engaged in school teaching and followed that profession for a number of years afterward.

In 1878 he removed to Spokane county, coming all the way by ox team. He then engaged in the milk business and in farming for a number of years. He

subsequently held a position as clerk for Mr. Cannon and Mr. Glover, but later purchased a farm of two hundred and ten acres on Moran Prairie, where his home was until the date of his death. Mr. Ellis planted an orchard of one hundred and thirty acres, one of the largest, if not the largest in this county. He was at one time owner of what is now Union park and his family still retain ten acres in that part of Spokane. During his lifetime, Mr. Ellis was always an active, enterprising man and was a substantial and influential citizen in the communities in which he lived.

Mr. Ellis was united in marriage, to Miss Ada A. Baltimore, of Oregon, in 1860, and seven children were born to bless this union: Ida, now Mrs. Sylvester Heath; Nora; Cheater; Carson; Mabel; Clara; and Olive, who married A. E. Keats. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were both stanch Methodists and Mrs. Ellis is still a member of the Wesley Memorial Methodist Episcopal church on Moran Prairie. Mr. Ellis died on May 10, 1896.

EDWARD J. DAHMS.

Edward J. Dahms, well known in the insurance circles of Spokane, has attained a prosperity which is the legitimate outcome of intelligently applied knowledge. He is president of the Edward J. Dahms Company, Incorporated, which has its offices in the Eagle building. He was born in Moline, Illinois, on the 18th of October, 1860, his parents being John J. and Ida M. (Vierich) Dahms. The father's death occurred in 1896 and the mother passed away in 1876. They were among the early settlers of Moline, and the father erected the first brick store in that city.

Edward J. Dahms acquired his education in the public schools of Illinois and there prepared to enter college. He was a student in Columbia University in New York city, and after finishing his course in the law department he was admitted in 1885 to the bar of the state of Illinois. For five years he was engaged in practicing law in Moline before going to Chicago where he practiced until 1901. In that year he came to Spokane as local agent for a general insurance company. During the first six years of his residence in this city he placed himself definitely in the insurance circles and his ability was speedily recognized. In 1907 he organized the Western Empire Insurance Company which is capitalized at five hundred thousand dollars. It is hoped that in a short time this company, which deals extensively in fire insurance, will be able to raise its capitalization to one million dollars. He is vice president, general manager or general agent for a number of large insurance companies and director of the Alma Mining Company. Because of his legal training he at all times displays keen discernment and is capable of logical thinking in the controlling of all business interests with which he has been associated.

Mr. Dahms was married in San Francisco, California, on the 30th of November, 1886, to Miss Lysett M. Alley, a daughter of Dodridge and Mary (Johnson) Alley. To this union four children have been born: Edward J., Jr., who is engaged in the real-estate business in Calgary, Alberta; Chauncey L., who is living on a ranch; Hazel L., who is attending high school and also taking a special course

in elocution under Mrs. Belden; and Mary-Gale, also a student in the high school of Spokane.

In politics Mr. Dahms is a republican, and fraternally he is connected with the Elks Lodge No. 228. He also holds membership in the Arion Club and the Inland Club. His business record is one any man may be proud to possess, and he has become extensively known as one of the prominent business and insurance men of the northwest. He commands the respect of his associates and is today one of the highly esteemed members of the business circles of Spokane.

OTTO AUGUST OLSSON.

Otto August Olsson, who is a stockholder and official in a number of mining enterprises of Idaho and Montana, is also well known throughout this section of the state as a violinist of far more than average ability. He was born in Sweden, on the 18th of June, 1872, a son of S. A. and Mathilda Olsson, and there he was also reared and educated. After the completion of the high school course in his native town he entered the University of Stockholm, where he pursued a course in mining engineering. Upon attaining his majority Mr. Olsson decided to seek his fortune in the United States and in 1893 took passage for America. Upon his arrival in this country he located in Chicago, where for two years he engaged in the teaching of music, removing at the end of that period to Michigan where he continued his teaching for another eighteen months. In 1897 he returned to Europe for further musical study, entering the Royal Conservatory at Dresden, where he studied violin under Professor Rapoldi, and vocal music under Dr. Mueller. He completed his work in both of these departments in 1901, and was awarded his degree and teacher's certificate. Returning to the United States he came to Montana, locating in Butte where he established a studio and engaged in teaching both violin and vocal music, in addition to which he also gave recitals, being well qualified for public work. He devoted his entire time and attention to his art for the succeeding five years, during which time he made two trips to Europe, the first one for pleasure solely and the second one to attend his parents' golden wedding and to look over some mining properties in Norway. Mr. Olsson succeeded in building up large classes in both lines of his art and met with very lucrative returns. He made trips to the Coeur d'Alene mining district on various occasions and invested in several companies engaged in operations there, feeling confident from his knowledge of engineering and mining of their ultimate successful outcome. In 1906 he removed to Wallace, and while he still continues to devote considerable time to his musical studies, his principal energies are engaged in mining pursuits. He is the general manager of the Phedora Mining Company, which is developing a silver and lead claim adjoining the holdings of the Jack Waite Mining Company, the proprietors of a productive mine of good standing. He is also president of two other mining companies and secretary and treasurer of thirteen others.

At Spokane, Washington, on the 5th of April, 1911, Mr. Olsson was united in marriage to Miss Alfrieda Carlson, a daughter of Alfred Carlson, a farmer of Dassel, Minnesota, who brought his daughter to the United States, when she was a child one year of age. Mr. and Mrs. Olsson are residing at No. 107 Bank street and are most pleasantly located.



OTTO A. OLSSON

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Mr. Olsson has always been a republican and was elected to the office of justice of peace here in 1908 and reelected in 1910, which office he now holds. He was appointed referee in bankruptcy by Hon. Frank S. Dietrich, judge of the United States court, district of Idaho, in February, 1911. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, being identified with Wallace Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M. and he also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, his local connection being with Lodge No. 9. Both Mr. and Mrs. Olsson have many friends in Wallace to whom Wallace Lodge, No. 331; while he maintains relations with his fellow countrymen through the medium of his membership in the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America, Lodge No. 9. Both Mr. and Mrs. Olsson have many friends in Wallace to whom they graciously extend the hospitality of their pleasant home.

DEXTER MARK THOMPSON.

Dexter Mark Thompson is president of the Spokane Valley Irrigated Lands Company and his work in business circles has been of far-reaching and beneficial effect. He has contributed in substantial measure to the improvement and upbuilding of this section of the country and his interests are now of a most important character. During the period of reconstruction following the financial panic in the early '90s, he was connected with the Hypotheek Bank, having full charge of its real-estate department. His administration under the most liberal policy of the bank brought success and confidence to a great many people who were on the verge of bankruptcy. It was the bank's policy and his work that made it possible for many to emerge from financial disaster and prepare for the future with energy and renewed confidence. Mr. Thompson was also one of the pioneers in connection with D. C. Corbin and others who demonstrated to the people the importance of irrigation in this district. His success in the matter has caused many to follow in his footsteps and the whole state of Washington stands today upon the threshold of a new era, when by reason of this irrigation its name will become distinctive as that of one of the foremost states of the Union.

Mr. Thompson was born October 6, 1857, at McHenry, McHenry county, Illinois. His father, Mark Thompson, was a native of Ohio. He represented an old New England family, his father removing from Massachusetts to Ohio, afterward to Illinois and eventually to Minnesota, where Mark Thompson was living, when, in response to the country's call for troops, he enlisted for service in the Civil war. His regiment went to Fort Abercrombie to suppress the Indians and the following summer was sent south. There Mr. Thompson was taken ill and was returned to St. Louis, where his death occurred in 1868, resulting from illness occasioned by privations on the march to Arkansas. He had married Lucy A. Dennison, a lady of English descent, who was born in the state of New York and died in the winter of 1910, when eighty-four years of age.

Dexter M. Thompson was only a young lad when his father died. He began his education in the common schools of Minnesota and afterward attended the high school of Winona, that state. When he had reached an age that called for his activity in the business world, he started out for himself in connection with the insurance and real-estate business in Winona, in 1878 forming a partnership with C. A. Bierce, with whom he was associated for two years. He then removed to

Austin, Minnesota, and for four years was engaged in the fuel business. Removing to Spokane in the spring of 1884 he here made a set of abstracts, besides conducting an abstract and loan office for a period of eight years. Gradually he extended his efforts into other fields of activity, entering the real-estate and loan business, which he followed for two years and during that period made a set of tract indexes for the county. In 1894 he became connected with the Hypotheek Bank and for nine years had charge of its real-estate department. This bank during the reconstruction period after the panic had a vast amount of work to do in order to restore the confidence of the people, and in handling its landed affairs, a man peculiarly adapted to the work was needed. It became Mr. Thompson's duty to get the property in shape to sell that it would bring in a good revenue to the bank, and it was the liberal patronage of this financial institution that stimulated the people to action after the general financial depression. The bank at that time held in Spokane county property to the value of about three million dollars. Mr. Thompson had much to do with formulating the bank's policy and the story of his ability is told in the statement that no mortgage company ever stood higher in the estimation of the people than the Hypotheek Bank during its reconstruction period. At that time Thomas G. Thomson, now deceased, was manager of the bank.

Since severing his connection with the Hypotheek, Dexter M. Thompson has been associated with P. T. Becher under the firm name of Becher & Thompson in a general real-estate and loan business. While irrigation was in its infancy they did and still are doing the business for D. C. Corbin in the distribution of irrigated tracts. They have purchased a great amount of his land and have assisted him in the sale of his property.

While working for the Hypotheek Bank W. L. Benham filed on the original water rights of the Spokane river and all the lakes and constructed the first canal from Liberty Lake, bringing the water down to what is now known as Greenacres. Five hundred acres at that place then belonged to the Hypotheek Bank and were sold to Mr. Benham for twelve and a half dollars per acre, being offered at this cheap price in order to encourage irrigation in Spokane valley. In 1909 Mr. Thompson organized the Spokane Valley Irrigated Lands Company, which became selling agent for all the irrigated lands in the Spokane valley. It is a close corporation, composed of Dexter M. Thompson, president; E. G. Taylor, vice president; Phil T. Becher, treasurer; and C. T. Young, secretary. This company is placing upon the market lands that are very productive by reason of the irrigation and their work is constituting an important element in the upbuilding and progress of this section.

On the 17th of April, 1878, Mr. Thompson was married at Osage, Iowa, to Miss Anna D. Richardson, a daughter of John and Delight Richardson. The latter's brother, Dr. D. Ransom, was a manufacturer of the famous Ransom Hive Syrup and was a very wealthy physician of Buffalo, New York. Another brother was a partner of Chester A. Arthur in the practice of law and the family, of English descent, was founded in New England at a very early epoch in the history of this country. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two sons: Percy B., a civil engineer by profession, who is now engaged in raising apples on irrigated lands in the Spokane valley; and Louis M., an electrical engineer, who is now devoting his attention to the raising of apples at Pasadena Park in the Spokane valley. He was married

July 19, 1906, to Lottie Schnell, a native of Wisconsin, and they have three daughters, Irene, Carol and Lois.

In politics Mr. Thompson is a republican and has long been an active worker in republican ranks. In 1886 he was elected assessor of Spokane, filling the office for one term, and in 1904 he was elected to the state legislature from the fifth district. He served as chairman of the appropriation committee while a member of the house and was elected a member of other committees. He was chairman of the city central committee for three years, from 1903 until 1906, during which period Herbert Moore was elected mayor over Floyd Daggett, winning by a good majority, although the contest was a very fierce one. Mr. Thompson has always been active in civic matters and his cooperation can ever be counted upon to further movements and measures for municipal welfare and progress. He secured for the city of Spokane the present site of the water reservoir on Ninth avenue and Pine street. This embraces a tract of nine acres which was bought for twenty-six thousand dollars on June 28, 1905. Between the time the contract was made and the money was paid the value of the land had increased ten thousand dollars. The next cheapest site offered to the city would have cost five thousand dollars more, with an additional cost of twenty-five thousand dollars for piping. The reservoir as now constructed is divided into two parts, holding a total of twenty million gallons. Mr. Thompson is prominent in Masonry, holding membership with Spokane Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M., while in the consistory he has gained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also connected with the Mystic Shrine. The Inland Club also counts him among its members. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in Westminster Congregational church.

His is a notable and inspiring record. From a comparatively humble position in the business world he soon passed on to positions of executive control, subsequently bending his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in the vast potentialities for development inherent in his country's wide domain and specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his life work, his has been an active career, in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the northwest and from which he himself has also derived substantial benefits.

FRANK HENRY BURR.

Frank Henry Burr, secretary and treasurer of The Eshleman-Burr Company, well known representatives of real-estate interests, has had a somewhat varied and eventful career, in which natural and acquired ability have brought him into prominent relations with the business interests and therefore with the development of Spokane. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 21, 1877, and was educated in the public schools of that city and in the Ohio State University, where he took up the study of medicine. He did not, however, complete his course, for at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war his patriotic spirit was aroused and he offered his services to the government, enlisting as hospital steward in the Medical Corps.

He was made chief steward of the First Division, First Brigade, Field Hospital, at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and with his command was sent to the front, serving for five months in Porto Rico.

Following his return to the United States Mr. Burr was for a short time engaged in the drug business in Columbus, Ohio, and then went upon the road as a traveling salesman, representing a jewelry house. The next progressive step in his career was made in 1902, when he organized the Burr-Patterson Company, of Detroit, Michigan, and began the manufacture of jewelry. He was president of the company and as such directed its affairs. He also traveled all over the western country in the interests of the business and frequently visited Spokane. Recognizing the possibilities of the city, he became one of its enthusiastic advocates and at length determined to ally his interests with this progressive metropolitan center of Washington. In 1908, therefore, he severed his commercial and manufacturing interests with Detroit and came to Spokane to join the Eshleman-Harvey-Burr Company. Here the nature of his business changed entirely, for he began operating in subdivisions of city property, applying himself with unfaltering energy to mastering the business situation and acquainting himself with the values of property and the possibilities offered in the real-estate market. In 1910 Mr. Harvey withdrew and the firm name has since changed to The Eshleman-Burr Company. Their success has been phenomenal and yet the secret of it is not far to seek. The partners are both extremely enegretic and progressive men, who recognize and utilize opportunities, who have made it their purpose to thoroughly acquaint themselves with the business in every phase and to establish a reputation for honesty and reliability that shall give them high standing. Indeed, they today rank with the foremost real-estate men in the northwest and their business is constantly increasing in its scope and importance.

On the 10th of June, 1903, Mr. Burr was married to Miss Edith Clark, at Vandalia, Illinois, a daughter of Daniel M. and Rebecca Clark of that city. The young couple are prominent socially, the hospitality of many of the best homes being freely accorded them. Mr. Burr maintains an independent attitude concerning political questions, voting as his judgment dictates. He belongs to Corinthian Lodge, No. 241, A. F. & A. M., at Detroit, Michigan, holds membership with the Spanish-American War Veterans, of Spokane, and is also a member of the University Club. Well descended and well bred he has won for himself a most enviable position in Spokane, enjoying in full measure the confidence and good-will of colleagues and contemporaries.

SYLVESTER HEATH.

Sylvester Heath is authority on many matters connected with the history of Spokane, for he became a resident of the city, when it was little more than a hamlet and has watched its progress, growth and development from that time to the present. Moreover, he has aided in the work of general advancement and while promoting private business interests, whereby he has won notable success, he has also contributed to general prosperity. He was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, March 20, 1847, one of a family of three sons and three daughters, whose parents

were John and Sarah (Glass) Heath, both of whom were natives of Clark county, Indiana, the former of English and the latter of German descent. The Heath family was established in Indiana in pioneer days, representatives of the family settling there in 1832. The Glass family were owners of large farms in the Ohio valley. For many years John Heath carried on general agricultural pursuits and thus aided materially in the development of his native city. His death occurred in 1897. The two brothers of our subject are: Robert H., a farmer of Collins, Iowa; and C. A., a merchandise broker of Indianapolis, Indiana, who enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil war but ere its close was honorably discharged on account of ill health. The three living sisters are: Eliza A., now the wife of Marion Brandon, of Noblesville, Indiana; Elizabeth, the wife of J. W. Kimberland, of Holcomb, Kansas; and Polly Ann, the widow of Andrew Yaryen, and a resident of Fortville, Indiana.

Sylvester Heath pursued his education through consecutive grades in the public schools of Indianapolis until he had become a high-school student. Part of his education was acquired in the building in that city in which Henry Ward Beecher preached. Crossing the threshold of the business world, Mr. Heath was first employed as a bookkeeper in Indianapolis, holding that position from 1870 until 1878, when he removed to Walla Walla, Washington, and the following year came to Spokane. He was attracted by the opportunities of the northwest and hoped that in this section of the country he might progress in business until gratifying success should be his. This hope has been more than realized, for he is numbered among Spokane's capitalists. On first coming to this region he settled on a tract of land at White Bluff Prairie, which is now included within the subdivision called Hayford. There he engaged in general farming and in raising horses but the life of the town attracted him and taking up his abode in Spokane he secured a position in the general merchandise store of Cannon & Warner, in which the postoffice was located and there served as a clerk. The Bank of Spokane Falls was established in the same building and Mr. Heath was employed in the bank as well as in connection with the store and postoffice. When the latter was first opened it consisted of a three foot slant top desk made of rough pine boards, with a hinged lid on top and the entire box was placed on top of the dry-goods counter, with its back toward the public. A slot was cut in the face for letters and when Mr. Heath collected the mail he simply lifted the lid and took the letters out. The whole device was most primitive. By its side on the counter was an apple box which served as a receptacle for newspapers. There was a smaller box for Chinese letters and the Chinese looked over the mail and took out what they wanted. It was one of the duties of the postmaster to address letters for Chinese in English for forwarding. On the same desk which constituted the entire postoffice, he did the bookkeeping for the store. It has been the privilege of but comparatively few men to see a city of the first class grow from the open, wild prairie in so short a space of time. The business developed with the growth of the city, especially the bank and postoffice, so that is was necessary to separate these. Mr. Heath acted as deputy postmaster for a time and was afterward appointed postmaster, filling that position for seven years. He also became proprietor of a book and stationery store, which he conducted in connection with the postoffice until the business grew to such volume that again the two institutions had to be separated. Mr. Heath then concentrated his energies upon the management and control of the stationery business until the

memorable fire of 1889, when his store was destroyed. He then withdrew from commercial interests, turning over the stationery store to J. W. Graham, now John W. Graham & Company, the leading stationers of Spokane. Mr. Heath concentrated his energies upon his real-estate interests, for from time to time he had made investments in property and now his attention is given wholly to the supervision of his own affairs. His realty holdings are large and the continued rise in value has gained him recognition as one of Spokane's capitalists.

On the 4th of June, 1882, at Spokane, Mr. Heath was united in marriage to Miss Ida E. Ellis, a daughter of Asbury E. Ellis, an orchardist of Spokane county, since deceased. Her father was a pioneer resident of this section of the country and represented an old southern family. He was a prominent political leader and his labors in various directions were of substantial worth in the community. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Ada A. Ellis, is still a resident of Spokane. Mr. and Mrs. Heath are very prominent in the city and their home is an attractive one, not only by reason of its handsome and tasteful furnishings but also because of its warm-hearted hospitality. During the Civil war Mr. Heath was a member of the state guard but had no chance for active service. Since attaining his majority he has supported the republican party and has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles in which he believes the root of good government is to be found. He holds membership in the Methodist church and his well spent life, honorable and upright at all times, has gained for him the high regard and unqualified respect of his fellowmen.

ROBERT EARLY McFARLAND.

Robert Early McFarland is one of the successful attorneys of Coeur d'Alene, where he has resided for the past twenty-seven years, during the greater part of which period he has been more or less prominently connected with public affairs. He was born at Independence, Missouri, on the 21st of November, 1857, and is a son of the Rev. William B. and Elvira (Early) McFarland. The father was one of the pioneer ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in Missouri, and the mother was a daughter of Colonel Joab Early of Virginia and a sister of General Jubal A. Early.

In the acquirement of his education Robert Early McFarland attended Central College, at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri. He subsequently entered the law offices of the late Senator Vest and George L. Hayes of Sweet Springs, that state, and later studied under the direction of Judge Henry P. Strother, of Marshall, Missouri. In June, 1880, he was admitted to the bar in the latter place and immediately thereafter came west, believing that better opportunities were afforded young men in the newer sections of the country. He first located in New Mexico, where he engaged in practice until the spring of 1884. During that period of his residence there he met with success in his profession and achieved some reputation as a politician, having been called upon to represent his county in the territorial legislature in 1883 and 1884. In March, 1884, he came to the Coeur d'Alene mines, locating at Murray, Idaho, and the following autumn he was elected probate judge of Shoshone county. He retained his office until the spring of 1885, when he was appointed register of the



ROBERT E. McFARLAND

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United States land office at Coeur d'Alene, in which capacity he served for five years. At the expiration of that time he again engaged in the practice of his profession, and in 1896 was elected attorney general of the state of Idaho on the Democratic ticket. Ten years ago Mr. McFarland left the democratic party and became a republican, but has never since ran for office. Mr. McFarland's practice has developed to such an extent that for more than a decade it has required his entire attention.

He is a man of forceful personality and keen mental powers, being in every way a credit to the profession he represents. During the period of his connection with the legal fraternity of Coeur d'Alene, Mr. McFarland has been identified with some of the important litigations of the state. He always presents his evidence in a commendable manner, manifesting his careful and conscientious study of the points at issue, as well as his comprehensive understanding of the legal technicalities involved. His practice has grown in a most gratifying manner and among his clients are now numbered many of the prominent citizens and corporations of this section of the state.

Murray, Idaho, was the scene of Mr. McFarland's marriage, on the 21st of November, 1885, to Miss Marie V. Pendy, a daughter of John and Catherine Pendy of that town. There were few weddings in this vicinity at that time and to Mr. and Mrs. McFarland belongs the distinction of being the first couple married at the Coeur d'Alene mine. They are the parents of five children, as follows: William B., who was born on the 11th of January, 1887; Kathleen, whose birth occurred on the 17th of October, 1889; Robert Early, Jr., who celebrated his nineteenth birthday January 18, 1912; John Anthony, whose natal day was the 3d of September, 1903; and Joseph C., who was born on August 11, 1907. The family reside at No. 601 Foster street, this city, where they have a comfortable and pleasant home.

Fraternally Mr. McFarland is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of Lewiston, Idaho; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Modern Woodmen of America; all of Coeur d'Alene. He also holds membership in the Commercial Club of this city and is an honorary member of the Tillicum Club. He is one of the progressive citizens of the town, whose wide information and unprejudiced views on all vital subjects of the day give weight to his opinions on matters pertaining to the welfare of the community, in promoting the development in which he always takes an active interest.

WILLIAM B. McFARLAND.

William B. McFarland, who is one of the more recent acquisitions to the legal fraternity of Coeur d'Alene, is a most creditable representative of his profession. He is the eldest child of Robert Early and Marie V. (Pendy) McFarland, and is one of Coeur d'Alene's native sons, his birth here occurring on the 11th of January, 1887.

After completing his preliminary studies, which he pursued in the public school of this city, William B. McFarland studied for a time at both Lewiston and Boise, subsequently entering Gonzaga College at Spokane. He was graduated from the latter institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1907. Having decided to enter the legal profession he then went to Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., where he mastered the principles of jurisprudence, being awarded the degree of LL. B., in June, 1910. Returning to Idaho he took the state examination

and was admitted to the bar at Boise, on September 19, 1910, and has ever since been engaged in practice in this city. He is still very young, just having passed the twenty-fifth anniversary of his birth, but his preparation for his profession has been most thorough. In addition he possesses the presence, the ready command of English and the acute mental faculties so essential to success in this of all professions.

Mr. McFarland resides with his parents at 601 Foster street, this city. He is a very active worker in the Roman Catholic church of which he is a communicant, and is the Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus, of this state, having been appointed to this office in February, 1911. He is also a member of the Tillicum Club of Coeur d'Alene and of the University Club of Spokane. Mr. McFarland is very popular both professionally and socially in this city, and his future as gauged by the present gives every assurance of being most promising.

J. F. MAST.

Since 1870 J. F. Mast has been connected with the development of the west. He is, therefore, familiar with the pioneer history of the country and with all of the advantages that have been secured through the labors and efforts of its enterprising citizens. He resides upon his ranch four miles from the Mead postoffice. His birth occurred in Conestoga, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1850, a son of Jacob K. and Frances (Gehman) Mast. The father was an extensive landowner in Pennsylvania, holding title to farms in Lancaster and Berks counties.

J. F. Mast spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and attended the district schools to acquire his preliminary education, which was later supplemented by a course in the normal school at Millersville, Pennsylvania. Like the majority of boys born on farms, he was forced to work even at a very early age and when but a boy of twelve years he helped drive a herd of sheep from Canton, Ohio, to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1863, during the Civil war, he was engaged in driving cattle. One trip was made at the time the Confederate army entered Pennsylvania. He was driving stock into Harrisburg and in trying to keep away from the southern army it was necessary to drive all night and they had succeeded in barely crossing the bridge at Chambersburg when it was burned by the northern troops to check the progress of the invading army. On the 16th of August, 1869, Mr. Mast left Philadelphia for California, going via the Rock Island Railroad to Omaha, Nebraska, and thence over the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, the trip being made one month after the road was completed. The towns between Omaha and San Francisco through which the road traversed were tent towns and during this trip the train stopped where the golden spike, which marked the junction of the Union Pacific with the Central Pacific, had been placed and Mr. Mast secured a piece of the tie into which it had been driven. Even at this early time the tie was practically gone, having been carried away by souvenir hunters. An incident which expresses to a certain extent the lawlessness which existed in that early day is shown somewhat by relating a fight which took place among a party of gamblers at one of the stations where the train stopped for the passengers to alight to procure food. Such was the lack of control exerted by officials over this lawlessness that the passengers fled in terror to the refuge of the

train. During almost the entire trip the only meat which they could secure was buffalo meat and nearly every day they saw large herds of buffalo roaming over the prairies. Mr. Mast has lived to see a remarkable transformation in the country as these pioneer customs have been replaced by evidences of a progressive and advanced civilization. The tents used as homes in the early days have been superseded by commodious and substantial residences built in modern styles and the native prairie grasses have been replaced by products that are cultivated by the farmer of today. After reaching San Francisco he spent a year on his brother's ranch in Mendocino county and many times while at work in the fields with three Indians it was necessary for him to keep his revolver at hand in order to preserve his life from the attacks of the Indians. In 1870 he entered upon an independent career by engaging in the meat business in San Francisco, remaining there until 1876, when he traded this establishment for one thousand acres of land in Sonoma county, near Healdsburg, this place being known as the Old Foss stage station on the road to the geysers. There he successfully carried on a sheep ranch until he disposed of the property in 1880, having decided to remove to the Spokane country, where he has since resided. He removed from San Francisco with his horses and belongings by boat as far as Portland and thence by a smaller boat to The Dalles, Oregon. From there he drove to Spokane via Walla Walla, there being no railroads at that early time. Arriving here on September 14, 1880, he purchased of the railroad company a half section of land on Peone Prairie and subsequently after selling it bought another half section from the railroad company, which with an additional purchase of forty acres constitute the three hundred and sixty acres which he now owns and cultivates. This has all been brought under a high state of productivity, being devoted principally to the growing of grain and alfalfa. When he first arrived on Peone Prairie there were only three or four settlers there in addition to the Indians who roamed at will throughout the country. There was not a dwelling between Spokane and Peone Prairie, his ranch adjoining that of Chief Peone, the celebrated Indian chief who was a descendant of a Hudson Bay trader. He was a man of the highest honor and of great influence among the early settlers and the Indians. His descendants are now among the well known people of the province of Quebec and he lived on his donation claim for forty years. In 1882, while Mr. Mast was plowing on his ranch, a neighbor rode over to ask him to help in settling some trouble with the Indians with whom he was having some difficulties about fencing land. Mr. Mast immediately gave his assistance and helped muster a force of six men besides himself, but as soon as Chief Peone heard of the affair he came and asked that the matter be settled by arbitration. This was done in a way satisfactory to all concerned. When Mr. Mast desired to go into the city of Spokane during the first years of his residence here he was accustomed to cross the river where the Division street bridge now stands. The ferry boat made a charge of one dollar for crossing. Later, when traffic grew heavier, the fare was reduced to fifty cents and subsequently Mr. Mast was one of the subscribers who raised the money to build the first bridge across the Spokane river. He has been a resident of this section for over thirty years and is rightfully a member of the Pioneer Association of Spokane. He likewise holds membership in the Peone Grange Husbandry of America. He has always been interested in politics and, although he has never sought nor desired political office for himself, he has for many years been chairman of the Peone central committee of the republican party.

In 1875 Mr. Mast was married, at San Francisco, to Miss Sarah E. Ricker, of Boston, Massachusetts, whose death occurred in 1908. They had no children. He is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of whatever tends to promote the progress of the community and in all the work of general improvement he has borne his part and well deserves mention in this history.

BOYD HAMILTON.

Boyd Hamilton, cashier of the Coeur d'Alene Bank & Trust Company, was born ten miles south of Colfax, Washington, on October 26, 1877, and is a son of William J. and Lulu (Holt) Hamilton. The father was a native of Oregon, his birth occurring in 1850, but the mother was a child of eleven years when she came to the northwest, having crossed the plains with her parents in 1865. They later met in the state of Washington, and there they were married in 1871, theirs being the first marriage license granted in Whitman county.

The boyhood and youth of Boyd Hamilton were passed in Whitman county, where he received his preliminary education. After graduating from the high school at Colfax with the class of 1895 he enrolled in Washington State College, being awarded his degree from the electrical and mechanical engineering department with the class of 1900. Immediately thereafter he obtained a position with the Snoqualmie Falls Power Company, by whom he was employed for two years. He was a very efficient and capable man, and was promoted from time to time as his services merited until he held the position of superintendent, when he resigned in 1902. Withdrawing from mechanical pursuits he became identified with a banking establishment at Wenatchee, Washington, remaining there until 1908, when he came to Coeur d'Alene and entered upon the duties of the position he still holds. Mr. Hamilton is a man of unusual business sagacity, which is augmented by strong powers of organization and executive ability. Enterprising in whatever he undertakes, he is widely informed on all matters pertaining to banking and finance, his knowledge on issues that are particularly vital to this section of the country being especially thorough. In addition to his duties with the bank here he is a director of the Columbia Valley Bank, at Wenatchee, and he was also vice president of the American Bankers' Association in Idaho, having been elected to this office for the term of 1910-1911. During the years of 1909 and 1910 he was president of the Idaho Bankers' Association, with which organization he has been identified ever since locating in Coeur d'Alene.

On September 20, 1900, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Alta Browne, a daughter of J. J. and Anna W. Browne, of Spokane, and they have become the parents of one child, Dale B., who was born in August, 1905.

Mr. Hamilton is progressive in his political views but not radical, believing that present evils can be more effectively corrected through evolution than revolution. He gives his support to the men and measures of the democratic party and takes a vital interest in all local issues, having served as mayor of the city from 1909 to 1911. He holds membership in the New Inland Club of Spokane and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, and is a charter member and one of the organizers of the Coeur d'Alene Lodge No. 1254, B. P. O. E. Mr. Hamilton is descended from the



BOYD HAMILTON

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early pioneers of this section of the country, who contributed their share toward advancing civilization. His grandfather joined the Oregon volunteers in 1856 and went to Spokane to assist in putting down the Cayuse Indians. Among the family relics of those early days is a picture of Spokane Falls taken in 1884, now in possession of Mr. Hamilton. He is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Coeur d'Alene, who enthusiastically gives his assistance to promoting the development of the community and its various public utilities.

FRANK RAYMOND WASHBURN.

Frank Raymond Washburn, who is well known as the manager of the J. I. Case Company, which is located on North Monroe street, was born in Cowlitz county, Washington, on the 12th of May, 1882, a son of Frank M. and Elizabeth (Frost) Washburn. The mother's death occurred in 1901 and the father had previously passed away in 1894. They crossed the plains in 1844 with their respective families, and thus may be numbered among the true pioneers of the northwest. As soon as Frank M. Washburn reached the legal age he took up a donation land claim and was one of the first men to receive land in this way in the state of Washington.

Frank Raymond Washburn acquired his early education in the public schools of Washington and subsequently was a student in a business college of Spokane. During these years he was permitted to give his undivided attention to his school work, and because of his careful work and diligent study reached a high state of efficiency. Immediately after his graduation from business college he was employed by the J. I. Case Company where he is today acting as manager. He has risen through all the stages of the business, having begun as messenger boy. His promotions have been the reward of merit and clearly show the recognition which his employers desired to give to his ability and his fidelity to their best interests.

On the 7th of January, 1903, Frank Raymond Washburn was married at Spokane to Miss Elizabeth Anna Paterman, a daughter of Ernest and Anna Theresa (Mueller) Paterman. To their union one child, Ralph R., has been born. Because of the demands his business makes upon his time he has little leisure for club and church circles. However, he has never neglected his rights of citizenship and socially he is well and favorably known because of his geniality and courtesy and his regard for the rights and opinions of others.

L. P. HOLE.

For sixteen years L. P. Hole was associated with the development of Spokane and the northwest through his operations in the real-estate and loan business and in mining. His enterprise was widely recognized and his determined purpose enabled him to accomplish successfully any task to which he set himself. His history, therefore, should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be done when energy and persistency point out the way.

Mr. Hole was a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Damascus, that state, on the 6th of November, 1860. His parents were Lemuel and Unity (Stanley) Hole, both of whom were descended from old Quaker families, and the father became a well known farmer of Damascus, Ohio. In the schools of that town L. P. Hole pursued his early education, which was supplemented by a commercial course in Mount Union College of Alliance, Ohio, that fitted him to take up the duties and responsibilities of business life. He continued in his native place until twenty-two years of age and then removed westward to northern Kansas, where he engaged in the loan business as agent for eastern capitalists. He afteward removed to South Dakota, where he continued in the same business for three years, and in 1888 he came to Spokane, where he entered the real-estate and loan field, operating extensively along those lines, his sound judgment and keen discrimination constituting the basis of his substantial success. He afterward engaged in mining. Few there are who have resisted the attraction of the mines and Mr. Hole is numbered among those who won success in a search for valuable ore. His labors in this direction were crowned with very gratifying prosperity and he continued in these different lines of business until his life's labors were ended on the 2d of May, 1904.

It was on the 29th of June, 1886, in Mankato, Kansas, that Mr. Hole was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Cooper, a daughter of Orlando and Susan (Prentiss) Cooper, of Fremont, Ohio, who on leaving the Buckeye state removed to Kansas, where the father engaged in farming. Mr. Hole belonged to the Knights of Pythias. In his political views he was a republican and took an active interest in the welfare of his city, cooperating in measures, political or otherwise, which contributed to the general welfare. He had been reared in the Quaker faith and was a member of that church in his native town. He was ever recognized as a man of strong character and marked individuality, quiet and unassuming in manner and devoted to his home. His character and his career would bear close investigation and scrutiny, for he ever measured up to the highest standards of honorable and progressive manhood.

ARCHIBALD G. RIGG.

Archibald G. Rigg, a Spokane architect, was born in Stratford, Ontario, April 5, 1878, his parents being William and Arabella (Harvey) Rigg, the former a native of Ayr, Scotland, and the latter of Lancastershire, England. The Riggs were well known in the land of hills and heather and the grandfather was a soldier under the duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. William Rigg became a well known capitalist and with his brother owned large lumber mills and flour mills at Stratford, Ontario. He also served as mayor of the town and took an active part in guiding its destinies and promoting its development. He died in 1905, having long survived his wife, who passed away August 17, 1888. She was a cousin of the Allans, well known as proprietors of the transatlantic steamship lines and connected with a very old and prominent Scotch family. Mr. and Mrs. William Rigg had three sons, the brothers of our subject being: Dr. Charles F., a physician and surgeon of Spokane; and William J., a practicing attorney of St. Louis.

Archibald G. Rigg was educated at Trinity College of Toronto, Canada, and at Columbia College of New York. He was also a student under James Balfour of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and broad and liberal training fitted him for large responsibilities in later life. He began business at Danville, Illinois, as an architect under the firm name of Lewis & Rigg and there did work for "Uncle" Joe Cannon, long the distinguished speaker of the house of representatives. He executed a vast amount of work in Danville but on account of the ill health of his wife came to the west. For two years he was head draughtsman with Cutter & Malmgren and for a similar period with Albert Held. His father's illness called him back to the east and he remained there for four years to straighten up affairs, after which he entered into partnership with Messrs. Foltz and Parker, under the firm name of Foltz, Parker & Rigg, at Indianapolis. There he conducted a large amount of state work, building libraries, school houses, etc. The firm erected the Madison insane asylum at a cost of one million five hundred thousand dollars, also the First Christian church of Indianapolis, a number of school houses and the home of Senator Beveridge. Later Mr. Rigg returned to Spokane and formed a partnership with Julius A. Zittel under the firm name of Zittel & Rigg, with offices in the Jamieson building.

As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Mr. Rigg chose Miss Maime Ethel Beck, of Indianapolis, a daughter of George C. Beck, who is a capitalist now residing at the San Marco apartments. Mr. and Mrs. Rigg have one daughter, Marian Beck, whose birth occurred on the 20th of July, 1911. The parents are members of the Knox Presbyterian church and are socially prominent and popular. Mr. Rigg is a republican and is a Mason, belonging to Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M. He belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce, is a life member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, the Inland Club, the Rotary Club and the Spokane Architectural Club and also of the Indiana Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He stands prominent in his profession and yet into other lines of activity he has directed his efforts with beneficial effect and has contributed in substantial and gratifying measure to public progress along many lines.

JOHN C. KLEBER.

John C. Kleber, attorney at law, with office in the Old National Bank building, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His parents were Christian and Elizabeth (Bersch) Kleber, the former of whom died in 1889. Mr. Kleber is a direct descendant of General Kleber, who fought under Napoleon in the battles of the Pyramids and Mount Tabor.

John C. Kleber pursued his education in the common schools of his native state until he was seventeen years of age. At that time he engaged in teaching and for three years taught school in Wisconsin before coming west to Orting, Washington, where he accepted a position as principal of the schools for one year. In the pursuit of a more advanced education he undertook the study of law in addition to his teaching and in 1885 he was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin. Leaving Orting in 1890, he settled in Olympia, where he entered upon the practice of law until 1899, and, although one of the younger representatives of the profession, he made

a creditable record through the ability with which he handled the litigated interests entrusted to him. In May, 1899, he came to Spokane and he has since been located in this city, where he is carrying on an extensive practice. His preparation of cases is thorough, his reasoning clear and cogent and his arguments are based upon almost incontrovertible logic. He has also aside from his professional duties written "Kleber on Void Judicial Sales," a book which is a substantial treatise upon the particular subject. While at Olympia he wrote many articles for the Albany and Central Law Journals, which were published by the Banks Law Publishing Company. Two years ago he turned his literary efforts to the field of fiction and produced the "Masters Spirit," which has also been published. Since living in Washington he has become interested in the various activities undertaken for the development of the natural resources of the northwest and he is part owner of various mining properties in the Coeur d'Alene district and in Montana. He is also interested in irrigation projects in the Spokane valley.

On the 10th of September, 1885, at Winneconne, Wisconsin, Mr. Kleber was married to Miss Matie Owen, a daughter of R. C. and Frances Owen. To their union two children have been born, Narcissa, who is nine years of age and Frances who died here in 1907 at the age of sixteen. Mr. Kleber gives his support to the republican party but because of the strenuous duties of his practice he has never sought public office. He is a Knight Templar Mason and also belongs to El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His interest centers in those things which are elevating and uplifting and his influence is always found on the side of justice, truth and right. With an education which was obtained under most difficult circumstances to serve as the basis for advancement, he has made steady progress in the business world and in the practice of law has already gained gratifying success during the period of his connection with the bar.

THOMAS K. BINNIE.

The history of Thomas K. Binnie is that of a man who without any special advantages at the outset of his career has labored diligently and has achieved much. He is now a prominent figure in business circles in Spokane as a member of the Binnie-Strickland Company, Inc., conducting an insurance and patent business. A native of Scotland, he was born in Ayrshire, May 12, 1872, and the schools of that country afforded him his educational opportunities. He came to America in 1892. He was associated with the Inland Empire Company in the real-estate and insurance business, having charge of their insurance department for thirteen years. He is today one of the best known fire insurance men in the northwest. Laudable ambition prompted him to utilize his efforts for engaging in business on his own account and on the 1st of January, 1910, he organized the Binnie-Strickland Company, Inc., and purchased the insurance business of the Inland Empire Company. On March 1, 1912, the Binnie-Strickland Company was consolidated with the Day & Hanson Security Company under the latter name and Mr. Binnie is the manager of the fire insurance department. Among the well known insurance companies which they represent are the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company, the Commercial Union

Assurance Company, the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York and the Pacific Coast Casualty Company of San Francisco. Aside from his operations in the insurance field Mr. Binnie was treasurer of the Big Bend Light & Power Company from its organization until he resigned because of the demands of his other business interests, on the 1st of January, 1911. He was president of the Spokane Association of Fire Insurance Agents and also of the Washington State Association of Fire Insurance Agents until January, 1911, positions which indicate his high standing among insurance men of this state for he has occupied the presidency of both bodies since their organization.

On the 14th of February, 1910, Mr. Binnie was united in marriage to Miss Mabel L. Fisken, a daughter of Archibald and Sarah Fisken, of Seattle. He enjoys all manly athletic and outdoor sports and was active in the organization of the Northwestern Golf Association, being an enthusiastic advocate of the game.

CHARLES E. AMMANN.

Charles E. Ammann, who is manager of the Pacific Realty & Loan Company of Spokane, was born in Springfield, Illinois, on the 21st of January, 1881, his parents being Arnold and Caroline (Schwab) Ammann. The father's death occurred about twenty-five years ago.

Charles E. Ammann, who came to Spokane with his mother in 1887, received his preliminary education in the public schools of this city and afterward attended John R. Cassen's Business College. He completed these courses when he was sixteen years of age and immediately began working for the Northern Pacific Railway. He continued in their employ for eight years, after which time he entered into the real-estate business, associating himself with Harry Adams. Their first undertaking was disposing of the land in Greenacres, a suburb of this city. He was thus engaged for two years and met with such success in disposing of the land and thus starting a town that he saw several opportunities which were to he had in the mercantile line. Consequently he opened a general mercantile store in Greenacres and for one year was engaged in conducting this undertaking. At the end of that time he accepted a position with the Cook-Clark Real Estate Company and was in their employ six months before he was engaged as head salesman for the Hege Real Estate Company, where he remained for three years. During these years he had sufficient opportunity to show his intuitive ability in valuing land and also became thoroughly acquainted with the best methods to be used in dealing with prospective customers. His business has grown with the prosperity and expansion of the city and because of the straightforward business policy which he has ever pursued his patrons realize that they will receive fair treatment at his hands and also will be able to seek advice based upon his experience and knowledge. He is at present the general manager of the company and is also secretary of the Milloki Investment Company of this city.

On the 19th of April, 1905, Mr. Ammann was married at Spokane to Miss Hazel Ludden, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ludden. In politics he is independent, regarding the capability of the candidate rather than his party affiliations. He is a member of the Inland Club and the Spokane Chamber of Commerce. He is ever

interested in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city and they have always received his earnest cooperation. Even though a young man he has thoroughly established himself in the business circles of Spokane and his life record thus far gives every indication for a successful career.

CHARLES A. O'CONNOR.

Charles A. O'Connor, who is manager of the Holland Bank of Amsterdam, which is located in the Kuhn building, was born in Chicago, on the 15th of August, 1870, a son of Michael T. and Margaret (Clifford) O'Connor. The parents were born in Ireland and in that country received their education, the father graduating from the College of Dublin having taken a full course in the law department which prepared him to practice as a barrister at law. In 1861 he came to the United States and settled in Chicago, being admitted to the bar of that city, where he practiced in the law office of Judge Van Buren, one of the well known attorneys of that city. As the west opened up, he desired to follow the trend of civilization and he traveled through Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. He finally arrived in Spokane, where he practiced for two years before his death, which occurred in 1909. Mrs. O'Connor is at present residing in this city.

Charles A. O'Connor pursued his education in the public schools of Chicago, the Catholic schools of Michigan and Wisconsin, and the public schools of North Dakota. Although his schooling was frequently interrupted because of the many changes of residence which his parents made, he successfully completed the courses of study commonly offered by the high school. While in North Dakota he took a four years' course of law in his father's office but did not qualify for the examinations in that state. He came to this city in the spring of 1891 and matriculated in the Spokane College taking a full course of three years, at which time he was graduated and the degree of B. L. was conferred upon him. In 1910 he applied and was admitted to the bar of the state of Washington. Subsequently he accepted a position as bookkeeper and walking boss for the W. J. Keefe Company, extensive sub-contractors in the construction of the Great Northern Railway. He followed the railroad contracting business for several years before returning to Spokane, at which time he bought an interest in a railroad contractor's outfit and secured a sub-contract on the Sunnyside canal, one of the large irrigation projects of this valley. This undertaking occupied his time for nearly two years. Later he engaged in agricultural pursuits for one year in the Palouse country before becoming connected with the contracting and regrading operations of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Billings, Montana, to Mandan, North Dakota. In 1899 he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Holland Bank of Amsterdam and in 1907, together with Henri Crommelin, was appointed manager and United States agent for the bank. This company opened its operations in this city in 1896. They deal in farm mortgages and the city of Spokane mortgages, carrying on a business involving loans of several million dollars. Mr. O'Connor's clerical, financial and executive ability have won the approval of the leading men in the business circles of this city and the institution with which he



CHARLES A. O'CONNOR

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is connected finds in him one of their most capable and useful agents in this country.

Mr. O'Connor was married at Spokane, on the 18th of July, 1901, to Miss Anna Della Wann, a daughter of James Hague Wann, of Lewiston, Idaho. They have two children, Claire Addison and Michael James. The family residence is at 829 Cliff avenue. Because of the extent of his business undertakings and operations Mr. O'Connor has never had time to take an active part in the political affairs of this city. Although he exercises his right of franchise and realizes his duties of citizenship he has never affiliated with any particular party, casting his vote for man or measure at issue. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club.

JUDGE EPHRAM H. SULLIVAN.

An honored name on the roll of the judiciary of Washington is that of Ephram H. Sullivan, judge of the Spokane superior court, having jurisdiction over department No. 4. Nature endowed him with strong intellect and his distinction as a member of the bar has come because he has wisely and conscientiously used the talents that were given him. He was born in Eaton county, Michigan, July 31, 1850, his parents being Potter Charles and Rhoba Ann (Berry) Sullivan. The father was born near Syracuse, New York, July 4, 1823, and represented an old New England family originally from Ireland. The mother, a native of central New York, was of English descent. In the year 1840 Potter C. Sullivan removed westward to Eaton county, Michigan, and later became a resident of Nebraska, where he served as speaker of the house for the second territorial legislature, being elected at Washington, D. C. When not in public office he engaged in the practice of law in Nebraska until the fall of 1855, when he became one of the founders of the town of De Soto, Nebraska, twenty-two miles north of Omaha and six miles below Blair. The latter town was built on land owned by an uncle of Judge Sullivan. In 1858 Potter C. Sullivan removed to what was known as the Sweetwater country, now Wyoming, and founded South Pass City on Sweetwater river, there spending the winter. Since that time the town has been moved twenty-four miles above its original site. In 1862 the father continued his westward journeyings, the trip across the plains consuming five months. The first part of the trip from De Soto to Sweetwater took six weeks and the remainder of the time was consumed in making the long journey from Sweetwater to the Willamette valley in Oregon, where he arrived with his family in October, 1862. In 1866 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Polk county, Oregon, filling the position until 1868, and in that year he lacked but one vote of securing the nomination of the republican party for congress. His wife died in Salem, Oregon, March 8, 1875, and in 1878 the family removed to Colfax, Washington, where on the 8th of June, 1888, Potter C. Sullivan died from heart failure while engaged in making a speech in a murder case in court. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan had a family of four sons and three daughters. William J. Sullivan, the eldest, born in Eaton county, New York, July 10, 1848, is a miner of Kern county, California. Judge Sullivan is the second in order of birth. Electa, born in Eaton county, Michigan, in 1852, was married in 1869

to James McCain, an attorney of McMinnville, Oregon, and died August 17, 1908. Prescott Cato, born in De Soto, Nebraska, in 1856, is living in California. Potter Charles, born in De Soto, Nebraska, June 17, 1859, practices law in Tacoma and Seattle. He came to Washington in 1884 and entered upon practice as a member of the law firm of Sullivan, Wolford & Sullivan in Colfax, and in 1889 he was sent as a member from Pierce county as a delegate to the constitutional convention. Rhoba May, born on the Sweetwater in May, 1862, became the wife of A. Mead, of Colfax, Washington, and they now reside in Iowa. Mary Isabelle, born in Yamhill county, Oregon, March 28, 1864, became the wife of Frank C. Morse, of Colfax, Washington, and they now reside in Olympia, where Mr. Morse is a clerk in the land department.

Judge Sullivan supplemented his early education, acquired in the public schools of Dallas, Oregon, by study in Willamette University of Salem, that state. He began teaching school in Polk county, Oregon, in the spring of 1868 and followed that profession at intervals for ten years. The family resided upon a farm in Yamhill county, Oregon, until the fall of 1864 and then went to Dallas, removing thence to Salem in 1874. In 1878 they became residents of Colfax, Washington. In December, 1877, Judge Sullivan went upon a ranch ten miles north of Colfax and there resided for two years. In the meantime he had devoted his leisure hours for several years to reading law and when he had mastered the principles of jurisprudence sufficiently to enable him to pass the required examination for admission to the bar, in June, 1881, at Colfax, he opened an office for practice in that city with O. L. Wolford and in 1884 formed a partnership with his brother Charles and O. L. Wolford, under the firm name of Sullivan, Wolford & Sullivan. Following the withdrawal of Charles Sullivan, the firm name became Sullivan, Wolford & Chadwick. At length Mr. Wolford retired and the admission of another partner led to the adoption of the firm name of Sullivan, Chadwick & Brown. When Mr. Brown severed his connection with the firm the name was changed to Sullivan, Chadwick & Fullerton. Both Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Fullerton became members of the supreme court of the state and Judge Sullivan was appointed superior judge of Whitman county about January 1, 1891, his term covering two years. In 1892 he was elected to the office for four years, so that he remained for six years upon that bench. Removing to Spokane, he began practice in this city with the firm of Nuzum & Nuzum, on the 1st of January, 1899, and remained with them until appointed to the superior bench of Spokane county on the 17th of March, 1907. On the 8th of November, 1908, he was elected to that position for a term of four years. He has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he has followed. While he was well grounded in the principles of common law when admitted to the bar, he has continued through the whole of his professional life a diligent student of those elementary principles that constitute the basis of all legal science and this knowledge has served him well in passing upon intricate questions which have come before his court for decision. He has been constantly inspired by an inflexible love of justice together with that delicate sense of personal honor which has controlled him in all his personal relations.

On the 27th of April, 1882, in Colfax, Washington, Judge Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Maria Lucy Spaulding, a daughter of the Rev. D. L. Spaulding, a Methodist minister, who died in Spokane in 1905. Her brother is also preaching in the Methodist church, being now located at Toppenish, Washington.

The Judge and Mrs. Sullivan have three children. Frankie Belle, who was born at Colfax, March 25, 1888, was graduated from the Spokane high school and normal school and now resides at Bellingham. Floy, born in Colfax, May 25, 1884, is also in Bellingham. Elva Marie, born in Spokane, June 30, 1902, is attending school. Judge Sullivan holds membership in Spokane Aerie, No. 2, Order of Eagles, of which he has been president for the past two years. He took an active part in Republican politics in Whitman county and was a delegate to the republican territorial convention of 1888 but has not been an active worker in republican ranks since taking his place upon the bench. He allows nothing to interfere with the faithful performance of his judicial duties and his decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis and thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment.

JOHN DOWD BASSETT.

John Dowd Bassett, head of the Connecticut Investment Company, which he organized in March, 1911, with offices located at 115 Wall street, Spokane, has been prominently identified with the financial interests of eastern Washington since locating in Ritzville twelve years ago. He is a native of New England, having been born in Plainfield, Connecticut, on the 6th of January, 1858, and is a son of W. E. and Mary (Dowd) Bassett. The parents were also natives of Connecticut and there the father, who was a graduate of Yale University, was identified with the ministry of the Congregational church for more than a quarter of a century. He passed away in his native state in 1881.

Reared in the vicinity of his birth, John Dowd Bassett began his education in the common schools but later attended Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, following which he spent a year at Yale. Having decided upon a business career he terminated his student days in 1878 and entered a law and real-estate office in Rochester, Minnesota, where for six months he discharged the duties of a clerk. At the expiration of that period he returned to Connecticut, locating at Norfolk, where for some time he held a clerkship in the bank of Cowles & Eldridge. Late in the autumn of 1880 he again went west, spending the succeeding six months on a cattle ranch in Kansas. The following year he again located in Norfolk, where in 1883 he became associated with a Mr. Clark in establishing the mercantile house of Clark & Bassett. In the fall of 1886 the west again attracted him and he went to Hartington, Nebraska, purchasing an interest in the Cedar County Bank. He remained there for five years, during which time he became identified with three or four banks in Nebraska and Iowa. From early boyhood, Mr. Bassett had been deeply interested in the northwest and during the passing years closely observed its progress and development, believing that it was ultimately destined to become one of the wealthiest districts of the United States, so he disposed of his interests in Nebraska in 1891 and came to Ritzville. There he organized the Adams County Bank, after which he went to Snohomish, this state, and established the Snohomish National Bank. He spent six months in Washington and at the end of that time went back to Norfolk to become secretary of the Aetna Silk Company, remaining there for eight years. In March, 1899, he dis-

posed of all of his eastern interests with the expectation of making his home in the west thereafter. Upon his return to Washington he first located in Ritzville, continuing to reside there until 1909. During the ten years he lived there he organized from twelve to fourteen banks at various points in Adams, Lincoln, Grant and Benton counties, being the principal stockholder and president of each. In June, 1909, he disposed of the most of his banking interests to the Union Securities Company of Spokane, being associated with this company in the capacity of supervisor of their various banks until January, 1911. While located at Ritzville, Mr. Bassett had engaged quite extensively in making loans on farm lands and in March of the latter year he organized the Connecticut Investment Company of Spokane, which concern has taken over and increased the business he conducted while living in Adams county. Although this organization has been in existence but a few months, its development has been most satisfactory and under the capable direction of its founder it will unquestionably become one of the leading investment companies of the city.

On the 31st of August, 1886, Mr. Bassett was united in marriage to Miss Julia L. Selden, of Norfolk, Connecticut, who died in July, 1896, and they became the parents of three children, as follows: Joseph E., who was born on November 27, 1887, graduating from Whitman College in 1910, now engaging in the operation of a fruit ranch at Attalia, Washington; Mary D., born on the 15th of December, 1889, a member of the class of 1912, of Whitman; and Emma S., whose birth occurred on the 15th of September, 1891. In 1898 Mr. Bassett married Miss Alice Case, of Barkhausted, Connecticut. The family home is located at South 780 Lincoln place, where they have a very pleasant and attractive residence.

Mr. Bassett is a deacon of Westminster Congregational church, in which his wife and children also hold membership, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order at Ritzville, having joined this organization while living in Connecticut where he was senior warden of Western Star Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M. of Norfolk, and he is likewise a member of the Ritzville Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. Ever since granted the right of franchise, Mr. Bassett has taken an active interest in politics, voting the republican ticket. He was elected to his first office, which was that of town constable, in Connecticut in 1880, later he was made secretary of the county school board, and he was at one time city treasurer of Norfolk, and also chairman of the county committee, while in 1887 he was a member of the state legislature. From 1905 to 1907 he represented Adams county in the Washington legislature and in 1909 he was state senator. While in the legislature he was chairman of the bank, insurance and education committees, having been chairman of the latter committee twice, and was instrumental in introducing and promoting the passage of many important laws affecting these activities. He was at the head of the education committee when the present code was submitted and passed in 1909, and the following year, in 1910, he was appointed chairman of the committee to prepare the insurance code now in effect in this state. Devoting as he did a great deal of time and attention to the work on education and insurance, Mr. Bassett probably introduced more bills bearing upon the vital issues of the session than any other one member. During his last term he was the second member of the appropriation committee of the senate. Mr. Bassett has always been prominently identified with the development and promotion of the

various public benefactions, and is now a member of the state library commission, trustee of the state anti-saloon league, member of the Spokane board of associated charities, and a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, Whitman College and the State Congregational Association, while in 1909 he was chosen vice president of the State Bankers' Association. When living in Ritzville he expended much effort in the organization of the Carnegie library, having been president of the board from 1904 until he removed to Spokane in 1910, and secured the donation for the building from the eminent philanthropist whose name it bears. Mr. Bassett is a man who is interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual, moral or social welfare of the community, and is tireless in his efforts to promote the adoption of every movement that he feels will in any way tend to advance the public standards or uplift humanity.

JOHN W. STRACK.

John W. Strack, who is one of the prominent civil engineers of Washington, was born in Ontario, Canada, on January 26, 1857, his parents being John and Lena (Demert) Strack. When he was but a child the family removed to Michigan and there in the common schools he received his early education. When he was thirteen years of age it was necessary that he should permanently lay aside his text-books and start to earn his own livelihood. He was employed in any position which he could obtain until 1874, when he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for nine years worked in the Washburn mill in that city. Leaving there he came to Spokane and since his arrival in this city has been actively engaged in civil engineering work. His first two years were spent in railroad construction work in and near the city and subsequently he was a member of the surveying party that was employed by the Spokane Palouse branch of the Northern Pacific road. He next took a position with the surveying crew employed by the Narrow Gauge Railroad under D. C. Corbin. In 1889 he had acquired sufficient skill in his chosen pursuit and had won recognition for his ability to such an extent that he was able to open up an independent office under the firm name of Riblet & Strack. Among the civic positions which he has filled have been city engineer under the administrations of Mayors Firth, Drumheller, E. L. Powell and during a part of the term of H. N. Belt. From 1894 until 1898 he served as county engineer and for two years was employed by the Washington Water Power Company. Since that time he has been engaged in private engineering. When he was associated with B. C. Riblet under the name of Riblet & Strack from 1888 to 1891 they had the distinction of platting one-half of the city of Spokane. Since then Mr. Strack had the preliminary work in connection with the surveying and platting for the Vera Land Company's irrigation project and the Loon Lake irrigated land.

On the 12th of December, 1889, Mr. Strack was married, at Spokane, to Miss Ida May Snyder, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Snyder. To their union two children were born: Royal B., who is twenty-one years of age; and John Lester, three years of age. Mrs. Strack's death occurred on the 24th of January, 1911.

In politics Mr. Strack maintains an independent attitude, being fully aware of the corrupt policies frequently propagated by the parties who are dominated by

machine rule. He has, however, taken an active part in political affairs as far as the promotion and welfare of the city have been concerned. By sheer force of perseverance, effort and hard labor Mr. Strack has risen from an obscure position to one which involves skill, technical knowledge and a good degree of work. It is not so much the position which a man holds as the heights to which he has risen from his starting point that reveal the success of a business career such as that of Mr. Strack. He had to face many difficulties which only indomitable will and great courage could overcome, but he has met and conquered these situations and today enjoys a success which attests his worth.

ARTHUR N. CANTRIL.

Arthur N. Cantril, general manager of the Spokane Gas & Fuel Company, which position he has filled since the 1st of January, 1910, has during the brief period of his residence in this city established himself in an enviable position in the public regard, by reason of his business capability and his personal worth. He was born at Castle Rock, Colorado, January 28, 1877. His father, Simeon W. Cantril, a native of Iowa, represented an old New England family of English and Scotch descent that was founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war. He became a soldier in the Civil war, serving throughout the contest between the north and south. He was general superintendent of the Denver City Tramway Company and was chief deputy county assessor at Denver for one term. His death occurred in December, 1909, but his widow is still living in Denver. She bore the maiden name of Nagel, was born in Iowa and came of a family conspicuous in the Revolutionary war. The Nagels are of German descent and the ancestry is traced back to Frederick the Great. Mrs. Cantril holds membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution. By her marriage she became the mother of two sons and a daughter: Arthur N.; Albert H., a physician and surgeon of Douglas, Wyoming; and Edna E., who has recently left the university at Denver and is now attending college in Madison, Wisconsin.

Arthur N. Cantril spent his boyhood and youth in Denver, pursuing his education through consecutive grades in the public and high schools of that city. Throughout nearly his entire business career he has been connected with the line in which he is now engaged. He was first employed by the Denver Consolidated Gas Company in 1895 as assistant to the meter repair man, and acted in that capacity for eight months, after which he was made salesman in the Welsbach department. In 1899 the gas and electric companies were consolidated and Mr. Cantril was made manager of the sales department of the new company. Subsequently he was called to the management of the fitting department, in which he continued until he left that position to enter the commission business on his own account in Denver. After two years, however, he returned to the Gas & Electric Company and after a year spent in the new business department he was made manager of the business department for the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Gas Company. Mr. Cantril spent a year and a half there and then again took a long step in advance when he accepted the appointment of general manager of the Pueblo Gas & Fuel Company at Pueblo, Colorado. There he remained for three years, when he was made manager for the

Spokane Gas & Fuel Company, which position he has filled since the 1st of January, 1910. The policy of the company has been outlined by Henry L. Doherty, of No. 60 Wall street, New York city, who owns the Spokane company as well as many other properties throughout the country, including the one at Denver. His is a broad-minded and liberal policy, his first consideration being that of approaching as nearly as possible to perfection in all branches of the service and according to the people courteous treatment at all times. Straightforward dealing has ever been a salient feature of the business and the policy of Mr. Doherty has been faithfully carried out in Spokane. Mr. Cantril is putting forth every effort in his power to give to the public service of the highest possible character.

While residing in Pueblo Mr. Cantril was a director of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Transportation Club. He was also an officer in the Elks lodge of that city and was offered the position of lecturing knight in the order, but business interests called him away from Colorado. A resolution was passed by his lodge eulogizing the work that he had done, Mr. E. J. Scott in his resolution speaking of it as a "beautiful work," also indicating how Mr. Cantril would be missed in the order and commending him to all true and faithful Elks everywhere. While in Denver he belonged to the Royal Arcanum and was past regent of Denver Council, No. 598, and at one time a member of the grand lodge of the state of Colorado. He was also a member of the Royal League and he now belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being identified with Oriental Consistory, A. A. S. R., and also El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership with the Spokane Club, the Country Club, the Inland Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

On the 9th of September, 1899, Mr. Cantril was married in Denver to Miss Edna Hardeman, a daughter of Robert Hardeman, deceased, who at one time was mayor of Aspen, Colorado, and was prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cantril hold membership in the First Presbyterian church and their interests and activities are always found on the side of order, of progress and improvement. Mr. Cantril has made advancement in the business world through the wise use of time, talent and opportunities. He has ever made his service of worth in the different positions which he has filled and has therefore been called to a place of large responsibility as manager of the Spokane Gas & Fuel Company.

SAMUEL MERRILL.

Samuel Merrill, who is president of the National Lumber Company, whose offices are located in the Paulsen building, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, on the 19th of December, 1852, his parents being George E. and Susan (Putnam) Merrill, who died on the 22d of December, 1869, and the 14th of March, 1907, respectively. The Merrill family trace their lineage back to the Revolutionary times, and the great-grandfather of the subject of this review was a prominent soldier in the Revolutionary war. Samuel Merrill was given his early educational advantages in the public schools of Haverhill, and subsequently attended high school for two years. After he put aside his text-books and was about to start upon an independent career to earn his own livelihood, he removed to Danville, Illinois, where he was employed for five years. In 1876 he went to Denver, Colorado, and

worked for a lumber company of that city for seven years previous to removing to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he again engaged in the lumber business, this time forming a partnership with Mr. Morrison, and for eighteen years conducted an extensive establishment. They also opened a branch at Salt Lake City, and the son is now president and manager of that concern. Mr. Merrill disposed of his lumber business in Wyoming, moved to Salt Lake City and subsequently, in 1905, came to Spokane, where he has since been actively associated with the same line. He is now president of the National Lumber Company, as well as the Exchange Lumber Company, and is interested in the Spokane Valley Lumber & Box Company. He seems to possess an intuitive sense of lumber valuations, and in handling all the property which has passed through his hands he has proven his worth as a lumberman and his ability as a business man. The success which is now his is entirely the result of his own efforts, his perseverance and his untiring energy.

On the 9th of August, 1880, Mr. Merrill was married in Denver, to Miss Tresa Pennington, a daughter of Edmund and Isabell (Roberts) Pennington. To them six children have been born, namely: George E., who married Lillian Chapman; Mary and Ruth, who are attending school in Boston, Massachusetts; Eleanor, who is a student at Brunot Hall; and Helen and Samuel, who are attending the public schools of Spokane. In politics Mr. Merrill is a republican and one of the prominent members of the political circles of this city. However, his political activities have not been confined to civic circles as he has served as a member of the first state legislature of Wyoming and was also a member of the senate for two terms. He was mayor of Cheyenne one term and served on the city council for three years. He holds membership in the Inland Club, the Knights of Pythias, where he has passed through all the chairs, and is a first-degree member of the Masons.

LOUIS OLSON.

There is no doubt that some men are born to success. They are endowed with courage, self-reliance, and physical and mental strength and they seem to possess true ideas as to the value of life and the great importance of improving every opportunity. All obstacles give way before such determined spirits and they gain leadership wherever they are known. Louis Olson, of Deer Park, belongs to the class briefly outlined. He is a native of Sweden, born September 18, 1857, a son of Olaf and Cecil (Olafson) Olson. The mother died in 1860 and the father was called away twelve years later.

Louis Olson received his education in the common schools of his native country. At the age of fifteen he began meeting the world upon his own account and for three years worked in the timber lands of Sweden. He served two years in the Swedish army and farmed for a number of years in Norway. He was married in the latter country and at the age of twenty-six, in order to possess advantages which he could scarcely hope to enjoy in the thickly populated regions of the old world, he emigrated to America alone, proceeding direct to Chicago. There he was taken sick with typhoid fever and was ill for eighteen weeks. This was rather a discouraging experience for a young man starting out among strangers but he resolutely faced the new conditions and upon recovering his strength went



MR. AND MRS. LOUIS OLSON

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to Michigan and was employed for eight months in the lumber districts. He then returned to Chicago and sent for his family. He next went to Hicks, North Dakota, and worked in the harvest fields and at other employment for eight months. In 1888 he arrived at Spokane, Washington, and was employed for two months on a farm and for eleven months in sawmills. He then located on a homestead near Deer Park, where he lived until 1910, since which time he has resided in town. In 1906 he purchased a butcher shop in Deer Park and added a line of groceries. The year following he erected a new double building and organized a company which was incorporated as the Olson Mercantile Company. He disposed of his interest in the business in 1911 but has retained ownership in the building. He is now engaged in erecting another large business building in Deer Park and is also selling cord wood upon an extensive scale to Spokane companies. He has served as vice president and president of the First State Bank of Deer Park but does not hold any office in connection with that institution at the present time. Having been unusually industrious and energetic, he is recognized as one of the most flourishing citizens of Deer Park. He has been especially fortunate in buying and selling land in this region and now owns three hundred and twenty acres near Deer Park and valuable property in the town.

In September, 1878, Mr. Olson was married in Norway to Miss Hannah Johnson, a daughter of John Johnson, and to this union twelve children have been born: Olaf, who married Libby Neaville; Clara, now Mrs. Cruise; Olive, who wedded A. Roland; John, who married Maud Mitchell; Hoken, who married Carrie Ackley; and James, Louis, Minnie, Albert, Oscar, Lena and Edwin. Mr. and Mrs. Olson have given their children every desirable opportunity of education and trained them to become useful and honorable members of society, a credit to the family and to their country and state. Mr. Olson has set a worthy example of industry and loyal citizenship and is one of the most highly respected men in this part of the county. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church to which he is a liberal contributor. In politics he adheres to the republican party. He is an active worker in behalf of good government and served as township treasurer in 1909 and in 1907-8-9 was a delegate to republican county conventions at Spokane. A lover of liberty, he was fortunate indeed to seek a home in America, for here his early dreams have been more than realized and the future gives promise of still greater accomplishment.

WILLIAM SEEHORN.

William Seehorn, who to his friends is familiarly known as Billie Seehorn, one of the progressive business men of Spokane, is the owner of the Seehorn Transfer & Storage Company, which has its headquarters on South Lincoln street. He was born in Adams county, Illinois, on the 19th of August, 1860. His grandparents were among the early settlers of that state, arriving there in 1820. The parents, John D. and Almira (Bean) Seehorn, passed away in 1908 and 1872 respectively.

In the common schools of Illinois William Seehorn received his education until he was fourteen years of age. At that time he laid aside his text-books and began work on the home farm, assisting his father in the daily duties and at the same

time gaining his first experience in the working world. At the age of nineteen years, desiring to enter upon an independent career and believing in the possibilities which the west offered, he came to Spokane and has since made this city his abode. During his first two years' residence he worked as a laborer and subsequently accepted employment at the North Pacific Hotel for four years. During these six years, because of his exceptional ability and conscientious labor, he accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to establish a transfer and storage business, of which he is still the owner and manager. He now enjoys a large patronage and his rapid advance in the business world has been due wholly to his own efforts. He has ever been fair in his dealings with the public and has firmly established himself in the business circles of Spokane.

On the 3d of August, 1886, Mr. Seehorn was married to Miss Nora Cowean, a daughter of C. T. and Anna Cowean, who reside four miles west of Spangle, Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Seehorn two children have been born, Frank and Claude. Mr. Seehorn is deeply interested in all measures which tend to further the development of Spokane. Not affiliating with any political party, he casts his vote for the man or measure which he thinks will be most efficient in assisting in a government which will work for public welfare. His spirit of determination, which enables him to unfalteringly pursue a course which he has marked out until it reaches its culmination in success, has won for him the respect of his fellow citizens.

JOHN L. WARN.

John L. Warn is the senior partner of The Toggery, Ltd., an exclusive men's furnishing-goods house, with which he has been connected since February, 1911. He was born on the 4th of September, 1865, at Frostburg, Maryland, and is a son of William and Jane (Williams) Warn.

Reared in the state of his nativity in the acquirement of his education John L. Warn attended the public schools. He began his business career at the age of twenty years, when he opened a drug store in Blue Earth, Minnesota. He conducted this business, of which he was the sole proprietor, until 1894, when he disposed of his interests and went into the shoe business, taking a position as traveling salesman for Kellogg, Johnson & Co., of St. Paul, Minnesota. His territory covered the states of Iowa and Minnesota for seven years, following which the company transferred him to Salt Lake City. During the first year of his residence in the west he had the state of Utah and the southern portion of Idaho, but in 1902 he was given northern Idaho and Spokane, Washington, thereafter making his headquarters in the latter city. At the expiration of the following year he severed his connection with this firm and became the representative of the Sherood Shoe Company, of St. Paul. He continued in the employment of the latter company until February, 1911, when he came to Spirit Lake and became associated with H. L. Hanson in the organization of "The Toggery," of which Mr. Warn is president, and Mr. Hanson secretary and treasurer. They keep a well selected stock of boots, shoes, clothing and furnishing goods, which they offer at reasonable prices. They have a very attractive store and are most courteous and gracious in their treatment of patrons, and have succeeded during the brief period of their operations in building up a good trade.

For his wife Mr. Warn chose Miss Margaret O. Kaupp, a daughter of Otto Kaupp of Blue Earth, Minnesota. Mr. Kaupp has for many years been prominently connected with the public life of the town, having served as county treasurer for several terms, while he was postmaster during the Cleveland administration, this office now being held by his son, who received his appointment in 1903. Three children have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Warn: Mary Beatrice, whose birth occurred in 1891, now the wife of F. R. Winston of Spokane, a son of P. H. Winston; William Otto, who was born in 1894; and Margaret Brenda, born in 1906.

In 1886, while residing in Blue Earth, Mr. Warn became identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is still a member of Blue Earth Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M. and a charter member of Mount Zion Chapter, No. 68, R. A. M., also of Blue Earth. The religious views of himself and wife are manifested through their membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith of which denomination they have reared their family. Although he has been connected with the commercial life of Spirit Lake but for a brief period, Mr. Warn has made a most favorable impression in the town both in his business and social relations, and his success in connection with "The Toggery" seems to be assured.

EDWARD JOSEPH O'SHEA.

The financial circles of Spokane are ably represented by Edward Joseph O'Shea, who is secretary of the New World Life Insurance Company, having offices located in the Old National Bank building. His birth occurred in New York city on the 15th of April, 1878, his parents being Daniel and Ellen (Hassett) O'Shea, both of whom are living. Daniel O'Shea came to the United States from Ireland, his native country, when he was fifteen years of age. He served in the United States navy in the Civil war and was a participant in the battles of Fort Fisher, Port Royal and fought under Admiral Farragut at New Orleans.

Edward Joseph O'Shea acquired his education in the public and Catholic schools of New York, and subsequently attended New York City College for two years. Desiring, however, to start upon an independent career and to make his beginning in a country which offered unlimited possibilities to a man of energy and ability, he came to Spokane in 1889. At first he was employed in the Fort Spokane Post Trading establishment for nine years, and during a part of this time acted also as postmaster. The trading post was closed about 1898, and Mr. O'Shea accepted a position as credit man for the McGowan Brothers Hardware Company. He was thus employed for three years before engaging in the gents-furnishing and tailoring business at 407 Riverside avenue with R. H. Wallace as partner. During the eight years in which he was interested in this enterprise he made the acquaintance of many of the prominent men of the business circles of Spokane and also won the respect and regard of all with whom he had dealings. After he disposed of this business he became secretary of the New World Life Insurance Company, and has since been thus engaged. He is one of the directors of the company and was associated with E. J. Cannon, Dr. H. B. Luhn and others as its organizers. He is also a director of the National Bank of Commerce.

In politics Mr. O'Shea is independent, having no sympathy with the machine rule which largely dominates the parties, but seeking rather to support men and

principles. He holds membership in the Spokane Club and in the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, of which he has been director and secretary for two years. He is fourth-degree member of the Knights of Columbus, was deputy grand knight of Spokane Council, No. 688, and for three years district deputy for eastern Washington. He also holds membership in Spokane Lodge No. 228, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in religious faith is affiliated with the Catholic church.

GARIBALDI ALBI.

America has given opportunities for successful careers to many energetic and ambitious Europeans who have come west with the determination to make the most of the advantages offered by a new and rapidly developing country. The natives of the northern countries of Europe bring with them the sturdy and thrifty industrial habits of their representative nationalities, and by applying these traits in their undertakings in America win remarkable success. The sons of Italy however, find climatic conditions, labor ideals, living necessities and racial characteristics antithetical to those of southern Europe, and when they rise in the commercial and industrial world in the United States they do it by sheer force and strength of character and energy, and by a perseverance which is not only phenomenal but highly commendable. To this latter class belongs Garibaldi Albi, who is the owner of real estate in Spokane and who is acting as steamship agent and also managing a real-estate business at 220 Washington street. His birth occurred in Italy on the 14th of January, 1861, and he is a son of Joseph and Rose (Veeltri) Albi. The father's death occurred in 1902 and the mother is still living.

Garibaldi Albi received his education in Italy, but, with the exception of those for the wealthy, the educational advantages of Italy are limited. With his meager education as his only asset Mr. Albi set out to earn his own way in the world at the early age of ten years. He first went to Sicily where he worked for five years before going to Tunis, Africa, where he was employed for three years. In these countries where there is little room to rise both because of limited industrial activities and poor agricultural advantages, Mr. Albi realized that he must come to America if he would win the success which he desired. Consequently he left Europe and Africa and went direct to Denver, Colorado, where he resided for a while. During his residence in that city he was employed in railroad work, and subsequently followed the same line of work throughout the northwest, including Canada. He came to the Spokane country in 1889 and accepted employment in several lines of work until he engaged in the saloon business which he conducted until 1907. In that year he entered the real-estate business and has since been conducting this most profitable enterprise. He also has a steamship agency, and in that way has the opportunity of being of much assistance to many Italians. So ably has he conducted his various undertakings and so thrifty have his habits been that he is at present the owner of a large and valuable brick building located at Front and Washington streets.

On December 24, 1892, at Senora, California, Mr. Albi was married to Miss Louise Ottobone, a daughter of Gerolimo and Maria Ottobone. To this union seven children were born: Joseph, who is studying law in Washington, D. C.; James,

Theodore, Rose and Stella who are attending school in Spokane; and Loretta and Lenora. Mr. Albi has cast his vote with the republican party since he has been a naturalized citizen of this country, and he holds membership in the Roman Catholic church. He has never regretted his determination to come to America and because of his adaptation to the life of this country he has been remarkably successful, and has thoroughly established himself in the business circles of Spokane.

ALGERON SIDNEY KING.

Algeron Sidney King, who holds the Spokane agency for the Otis Elevator Company and who is also extensively interested in mining propositions, was born in New York state, on the 3d of November, 1826, his parents being Earl Douglas and Mary (Bunnell) King, whose deaths occurred in 1870 and 1890 respectively. Of their children three survive: Algeron Sidney, the subject of this review; and two brothers who are two and four years younger respectively. In the war of 1812 the father served as a drummer boy and was a musician in a regimental band in the Civil war.

Algeron S. King was a student at the Canandaigua Academy at Canandaigua, New York, until twelve years of age and subsequently attended the Brockport Collegiate Institute of Brockport, New York. When he had completed the courses offered in these institutions he started to learn the cabinet-maker's trade at seventeen years of age. He completed his training in this pursuit at Buffalo, New York, and later returned to Brockport, where he was actively engaged at his trade until he reached his twenty-fifth year. At that time he removed to Milford, Michigan, where he followed his trade for three years before going to Commerce, Michigan, and engaging in the foundry business for ten years. Subsequently he was located at Pontiac, Michigan, where he operated a foundry for twenty-three years. At that time he came to Spokane and in this city he was one of the active promoters of the iron industry. He was one of the founders of the Union Iron Works and for three years was prominently identified with that company. During the next three years he had a short period of rest but later took up the pattern-making trade, which he followed a short period before becoming the Spokane agent for the Moline Elevator Company. Subsequently this company was taken over by the Otis Elevator Company and Mr. King has since acted as their agent. In addition to these business operations which he conducts at his office in the Paulsen building he is also interested in the United Copper Mining Company and the Surprise Mining Company, and he is one of the owners of the Ajax block of prospects near Murray, Idaho, and is a director of the Horn Silver Mining Company, which is located in the Okanogan country.

Mr. King was married to Miss Eliza Jones at Brockport, New York, in June, 1857. To their union three children were born, Fred B., Edward D. and Eliza, the last named passing away in 1907. Mrs. King's death occurred in 1863. In June, 1864, Mr. King was married at Commerce, Michigan, to Eliza Hungerford, and to their union one child was born, Mary, whose death occurred in 1892. Mrs. King died in 1876 and Mr. King was married in August, 1877, his third union being with Miss Elizabeth Shay, whose death occurred in 1896.

Mr. King gives his support to the republican party and he has been very active in the political circles of the various cities in which he has resided. He served as alderman at Pontiac, Michigan, for four years and was also a member of the school board for four years and president of the Chamber of Commerce for three years. He is a member of the blue lodge of the Masonic order. He is a most capable agent and the Otis Elevator Company value his services and consider him one of their prominent western employes. His courtesy and geniality win him many friends in business circles and are among his valuable assets in his various undertakings. His conscientious attention to his duties and his business ability have placed him in the foremost ranks among the active citizens who are interested in the commercial growth of Spokane.

J. CHARLES H. REYNOLDS.

J. Charles H. Reynolds, right-of-way tax and claim agent for the Idaho & Washington Northern Railroad, has been a resident of Spirit Lake since the town was founded, during which time he has figured prominently in the development and organization of the municipal government. He was born in Knoxville, Illinois, on the 27th of May, 1866, being a son of John C. and Ellen (Hansford) Reynolds. The maternal grandfather, Dr. Hansford, was one of the early settlers of Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, Illinois, and one of its first judges.

Reared amid the environments of a good home, J. Charles H. Reynolds obtained his preliminary education in the common schools, subsequently pursuing a course in higher mathematics at Knox College. He became self-supporting at the age of sixteen years when he accepted a clerkship in a wholesale and retail paint, oil and glass store in Galesburg, Illinois. Four years later he resigned this position to become general material agent in the construction department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, covering the territory from Chetopa, Kansas, to Pueblo, Colorado, for two years. In the summer of 1888 he became identified with the Winfield Mortgage & Trust Company of Winfield, Kansas, where he early gave evidence of being more capable than the average young men filling similar positions. His varied experience had made him resourceful, while the responsibility connected with his railroad position had developed his initiative and executive ability, so when the firm decided to open a western branch in Spokane, Washington, they selected Mr. Reynolds as the one best qualified for the management of their new office. He removed to Spokane in January, 1889, continuing with this firm and other mortgage companies until the summer of 1906, when he was employed by the Washington state railroad commission as an expert to appraise the rights-of-way of all of the railroads operating in the state. This was an entirely new department at that time, the state of Washington being one of the first to make a complete appraisement of the valuation of the property of the railroad companies. He retained this position until March, 1907, when he became right-of-way tax and claim agent for the Idaho & Washington Northern Railroad, with headquarters at Spirit Lake, and here he has ever since been located.

Mr. Reynolds was married at Spokane, Washington, on October 27, 1889, to Miss Eleanor Randall, a resident of that city, and they have become the parents of

two children: Roger R. Reynolds, who was born in 1890; and Dorothy E., whose birth occurred in 1892.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are members of the Episcopal church, and he also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Spirit Lake Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M., of which he is worshipful master. His connection with orders of a more purely social nature is confined to his membership in the Inland and Athletic Clubs, both of Spokane. A man who never shirks his civic duties or responsibilities, upon his arrival here Mr. Reynolds quickly recognized and assumed his share of the obligations in organizing the municipality. He organized the first school board in the town and was a member of the same during the years 1908 and 1909, when he became chairman of the board of trustees of Spirit Lake, holding this office during 1909 and 1910. Capable and resourceful, his executive ability and powers of organization have made him a most valuable acquisition in the development of the town, in the interests of which he has worked tirelessly.

CHARLES F. WIKSTROM.

Charles F. Wikstrom, who is president and treasurer of the McKinley Mining Company, which he incorporated, and whose offices are in the Realty building, was born in Sweden, on the 9th of July, 1868, his parents being John M. and Anna (Ulrichson) Wikstrom, whose deaths occurred in 1881 and 1896 respectively. The father was a minister in his native country and stood very high in his profession.

Charles F. Wikstrom received his education in the public schools of his native country and after finishing his studies came to the United States, locating first at St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, where he was in the employ of his uncle, who was a railroad contractor. He remained in that city for two years before removing to Cloquet, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for four years. Later he settled in Superior, Wisconsin, where he held a clerical position with a mercantile firm for four years before he started an independent store at Allouez, Wisconsin. He became one of the prominent citizens of that town and was its first postmaster. After remaining there seven years he came to Spokane, where he has since resided. His first employment in this city was with Greenough Brothers, whose assistant manager he subsequently became. Later he was associated with two produce houses as salesman and on the 26th of October, 1908, he incorporated the McKinley Mining Company. He has since been engaged in mining operations. He gained his first insight into the details of the mining business during the first few years of his residence in Spokane, during which time he dealt somewhat in mining, and because of the successful outcome of these ventures he decided to enter that pursuit permanently. He is now president and treasurer of the company, which is capitalized at one million dollars. Up to this time there has been a considerable amount of development work done on the property and they have drilled down four hundred and seventy feet. They have all the necessary equipment for modern mining operations and it will doubtlessly prove that this mine is one of the most valuable in the northwest. He is also interested in a coal mine at Lost Spring, Wyoming.

Mr. Wikstrom gives his political support to the republican party and in religious faith is affiliated with the Lutheran church. He holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, the United Order of Foresters and the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America. The western part of this country has given opportunity for success and advancement to many Scandinavians who have come here in search of the the opportunities which are seldom met with in their native country. They have brought with them the sterling traits of the Scandinavian race—thrift, industry, reliability and the capacity for hard work, all of which are among the necessary qualities for success. Among the citizens of Spokane who were born in Sweden Charles F. Wikstrom stands out prominently as one of the most progressive, energetic and successful.

ARTHUR G. ELSTON.

Although Arthur G. Elston is now giving his undivided attention to the practice of general law in Spokane, he has seen active military service as a volunteer in the Spanish-American war and has been honored with positions of importance by the United States government, which he faithfully served. He is a young man to have accomplished so much, his birth having occurred in Waterloo, Canada, February 26, 1878. His father, Robert Elston, was born in Cornwall, England, and was an attorney. Following his arrival in the new world he was employed by the city of Waterloo and served as prosecuting attorney there for a number of years before the birth of his son Arthur. Later he acted in an advisory capacity for the city but died in 1879. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Brown, was born in Lachine, Canada, and is now living in Spokane. She is of Scotch English descent and is a cousin of the Hendersons, prominent ship builders of Nova Scotia. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Elston were parents of the following named: William R., an employe of the Inland Empire Railroad Company; John D., a baker of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Jane, the wife of John Richardson, of Boissevain, Canada.

The fourth member of the family is Arthur G. Elston, who pursued his education in the city schools of Montreal to the age of eight years and afterward in the common schools of Milton, North Dakota, to which place his parents had removed. Subsequently he entered the University of North Dakota, and afterward attended Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated with the LL. D. degree in 1906. For seven years he engaged in teaching school in North Dakota before he took his law degree and was also employed by the Deering Harvester Company as sales agent and collector. But all business and personal interests were put aside when his country became involved in war. His patriotic spirit was aroused by the attitude of Spain in relation to the United States and following the declaration of war he enlisted on the 18th of April, 1898, in Company C of the North Dakota Volunteers. He went to the Philippines and was discharged September 30, 1899, when he was mustered out with his regiment. He saw much active service and was credited with thirty-six skirmishes and engagements. He was very fortunate in that he was never wounded, receiving not even a scratch. While in the Philippines the headquarters of the regi-



A. G. ELSTON

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ment were at Manila. Mr. Elston took part in the Santa Cruz expedition, in the Laguna Bay expedition, in the Morong campaign and in the San Fernando expedition, all under the personal supervision of General Lawton, and his company was badly cut up at the battle of Paete. Following his return from the Philippines he was quartermaster sergeant in the National Guard of North Dakota but resigned in 1905.

On his return to Grafton, North Dakota, Mr. Elston entered the employ of the government as law clerk in the department of the interior and finally reached the position of assistant chief of the division of lands in the Indian office. In 1908 he was appointed special agent of the general land office and served for one year, after which he was appointed assistant superintendent in the opening of Indian reservations. He assisted in the opening of the Coeur d'Alene, Flathead and Spokane reservations but resigned his position in the government service on the 23d of August, 1908, to enter upon the practice of law in Spokane. He has always been alone in his profession, continuing in general practice and also doing considerable corporation work. He is likewise interested in a mining company in the Coeur d'Alene district and is engaged in developing the properties.

On the 17th of June, 1908, in Fargo, North Dakota, Mr. Elston was married to Miss Elizabeth Eaton, a daughter of Mary Eaton, of Stillwater, Minnesota, whose father was a Civil war veteran of English descent. They have become parents of three children: Vernon, Helene and Vivian. Mr. Elston's fraternal relations have brought him a wide and favorable acquaintance. He is a Mason, belonging to Spokane Lodge, No. 34. He also holds membership with the Independent Order of Foresters, the United Commercial Travelers and the Spanish-American War Veterans. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has served as a delegate to county and state conventions both in North Dakota and in Washington. His position is never an equivocal one. He stands firmly in support of whatever he believes to be right and his course is characterized by devotion to duty when in office and by loyalty to the interests of his clients in the practice of law.

H. J. FARNEY.

H. J. Farney, who is engaged in the contracting business, with offices on East Montgomery avenue, was born in Cheboygan, Michigan, on the 22d of April, 1882, a son of Dennis and Anna (Murtaugh) Farney, the latter of whom died in 1906.

H. J. Farney received his early education in the public schools of Cheybogan, Michigan, and at the age of fifteen years started to earn his own livelihood at Ashland, Wisconsin, accepting employment with a bridge construction firm at that place. He was there for one year before he came west, locating first in Portland, Oregon, where he worked for two years before going to Salt Lake City, Utah, and remaining there five months while he was employed on the big cut-off. After this work was finished he traveled through the Pacific west and accepted employment in various places until 1907, when he located permanently in Spokane, where he has since followed contracting and building. That he has been most successful in his undertakings is attested by the successful construction work which is found on the

Realty building, the Pacific Telephone building, the bridge at Pullman, Washington, and one of the buildings of Gonzaga College. He also put in the steel work on the Spokane Bridge, which is three hundred and sixty-six feet long, the center span being two hundred and sixteen feet and the two end ones seventy-five each. He belongs to that large and representative class of American citizens who started in at an early age and learned a trade by experience, working hard and availing themselves of every opportunity that presented itself, to study and gain advancement. His record shows what may be accomplished when energy, effort, persistency and perseverance are intelligently directed.

On the 17th of November, 1909, Mr. Farney was married to Miss Nellie Donahue, a daughter of James and Mary (Ryan) Donahue. To their union one child, Oliver, has been born. In politics Mr. Farney retains an independent attitude, preferring to cast his vote for the man or principle rather than according to party dictates. His fraternal associations are with the Knights of Columbus. In whatever he undertakes he is actuated thereto by an earnest desire to promote the welfare of others as well as that of himself, and his influence is always found on the side of right and justice.

WILSON S. SWAIN.

Wilson S. Swain, who is president and manager of the Swain Detective Agency whose offices are located in the Empire State building, was born in Princeton, Illinois, on the 31st of March, 1856, his parents being William T. and Martha E. (Simmons) Swain. The father was a member of the Twelfth Illinois Regiment in the Civil war and was killed in the battle of Shiloh. The mother's death occurred in 1906. Mr. Swain acquired his education in the Illinois Soldiers' College with which he was connected until eighteen years of age. At that time he entered the employ of the government at Chicago as a register clerk in the postoffice department, and for three years he ably filled that position. Subsequently he removed to Central City, Colorado, and for ten years was engaged in mining interests, the last three of which he was also collector of internal revenue. He resigned that position to become captain of police and chief of detectives in Denver. For two years he was thus engaged before entering the Thiel detective service with which he was connected for twenty-four years. During this time he did detective service in all parts of the United States and became well known for his fearlessness and daring in detecting criminals and placing them in the hands of the law. In 1899 he came to Spokane as representative of the Thiel Detective Agency and served in that capacity until two years ago when he formed the Swain Detective Agency of which he is the owner and which is frequently employed when such service is required in this city. In addition to his vocation he is also interested in mining properties in this section of the country and is the owner of considerable valuable agricultural land.

In June, 1876, Mr. Swain was married to Miss Alice Dunn, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Dunn, of Princeton, Illinois. To them two children have been born: Ethel, who is married to Arthur Linville, of Oakesdale, Washington; and Clara L., who is a stenographer and cashier for the Swain Detective Agency.

Mr. Swain gives his political allegiance to the republican party, and holds membership in the Inland Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to the Red Cross Lodge of Spokane, and of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. Since he has taken up his residence in this city he has made many friends and has won many stanch admirers among those with whom he comes in contact in both business and social relations.

FRED P. JOHNSON.

Fred P. Johnson, who is paying teller of the Scandinavian American Bank, was born in Bismark, North Dakota, on the 1st of January, 1884, his parents being Peter P. and Matilda (Beck) Johnson, both of whom are now residing in Spokane.

In his native city Fred P. Johnson received his education in the public schools and subsequently was a student in the high school for two years. At the age of fourteen, however, he began earning his own livelihood and started to work for his father in railroad construction work, serving in the capacity of timekeeper. He remained thus employed from 1899 until 1907, covering the territories of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. During this time his headquarters were located in Spokane and in 1900 he pursued a course of study in the Spokane Business College. After severing his connections with the railroad he sailed for Europe and spent some time in traveling on the continent. Returning again to Spokane, he secured a position in the Scandinavian American Bank as savings teller and during the year of 1908 worked his way upward to that of paying teller, a position which he now holds. He has shown marked financial ability and because of his industry, his integrity and his mathematical accuracy he is proving a valued employe and stands high in the confidence and regard of the officials of the bank.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a republican and in religious faith holds membership in the Swedish Lutheran church. He is also a member of the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America and of the American Institute of Banking. He is making a careful study of the principles of banking and his keen interest in that subject led him to compete for a prize which was offered by the Washington Bankers Association for the best essay on the question of The Central Bank as a Factor in a Financial Crisis. His able discussion of the subject won him the first prize and also promoted his standing in banking circles. Mr. Johnson is unmarried and makes his home with his parents at 01825 Lincoln street.

SMITH ELY.

Smith Ely, a representative of real-estate interests, in which connection he has developed an extensive business, was born in Carrollton, Carroll county, Missouri, on the 11th of August, 1850. He is a son of L. B. Smith and Martha (Herndon) Ely, whose deaths occurred in 1897 and 1861 respectively. The father was a prominent citizen in Missouri and was connected with the William Jewell Baptist College of Missouri.

Mr. Ely acquired his education at Williamson College, Liberty, Missouri, which he attended four years. Immediately upon having finished this course he engaged in the mercantile business at Carrollton until 1880. Subsequently he was similarly identified at Rich Hill, Missouri, until 1886 and for a few years following was engaged in the wholesale shoe business in St. Louis. In 1890, however, he disposed of this business and removed to Spokane, where he has since been engaged in the real-estate and loan business. He is well known as a most correct valuator of property and as a promoter of real-estate operations which have proven important and valuable factors in the city's growth.

On the 19th of November, 1874, Mr. Ely was married in St. Louis to Miss Josephine Gillispie, a daughter of David and Mary (Tyree) Gillispie. To this union three children have been born: Smith Jr., who is associated in business with his father; and Martha and Gillispie, both of whom are deceased. Politically Mr. Ely is a democrat, and in religious faith a Baptist, holding membership in the Grace Baptist church. He has been a member of the Baptist Mission Board of North Idaho and East Washington for twenty-one years, and for twenty years has ably served as its president.

OSCAR RAYMOND HOLCOMB.

A worthy representative of the legal profession of Ritzville, who has been more or less prominently identified with public life ever since he located here in 1896, is Oscar Raymond Holcomb, for the past three years judge of the superior court. He is a native of Indiana, his birth occurring in Gibson county on the 31st of December, 1867, and a son of Silas Mercer and Mary Ann (Hopkins) Holcomb, both members of Indiana pioneer families. The father went to the front as an officer of the Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the rebellion. He had the misfortune to be wounded at both the second battle of Bull Run and Antietam and was subsequently discharged because of his injuries. When entirely recovered he resumed the duties of civil life as a member of the bar, engaging in the practice of law in Indiana until his death on the 6th of June, 1906.

Reared at home, Oscar Raymond Holcomb obtained his early education in the public schools and subsequently attended the Southwestern Indiana Normal School. Having decided to adopt his father's profession for his life vocation he then matriculated in the Chicago College of Law in that city, being awarded the degree of LL. B. in 1892. After his admission to the Indiana bar he located at Evansville, that state, and established an office that he maintained until February, 1894. Believing that the west afforded better opportunities and greater advantages for enterprising and ambitious professional men, in the latter year he came to Ritzville and opened an office. He was quickly recognized as a man of unusual ability and soon had built up a good clientage, that steadily increased during the period of his private practice. In 1895 he was elected prosecuting attorney and at the expiration of his term two years later was reelected, but he resigned this office in 1898, in order to assume the duties of commissioner of arid lands for the state of Washington, to which he had been appointed by Governor J. R. Rogers. He served in this capacity until 1899, when he again turned his entire attention to his private practice. This

engaged the greater part of his time until November, 1908, when he undertook the responsibile duties of judge of the superior court for Adams, Franklin and Benton counties, which he has discharged with rare efficiency. Judge Holcomb is unusually well qualified for the office he is now so capably filling, not only because of his thorough knowledge and understanding of all legal technicalities but largely owing to his keen perceptions, fine appreciation of the fundamental principles governing human actions and his rare sense of justice. His decisions are always characterized by a conservative yet logical and deliberate estimate of the law and the evidence, while in criminal cases the punishment stipulated is invariably justified and fully commensurate with the offense. Since he has been on the bench he has tried a large number of criminal as well as important civil cases, among the former being included eight murder cases.

On the 12th of June, 1894, Judge Holcomb was united in marriage to Miss Eva Staser, a daughter of Clinton Staser, at that time a resident of Indiana, where he had extensive realty holdings, but now living in Kennewick, Washington. Six children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Holcomb, Raymond, Maurice, Marjorie, Leland, Gladys and Maxine.

Judge Holcomb is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed through all of the chairs of the local lodge. He is also a member of the orders of Knights of Pythias, and Modern Woodmen of America. His political support he gives to the democratic party in general, but votes very independently, and has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs. For six terms he represented his ward in the city council and in 1905 he was elected mayor but resigned from this office three years later in order to enter upon his judicial duties. Before going upon the bench he was extensively interested in various banking and business enterprises in Ritzville, the success of many of which can be attributed to his foresight and sagacity. During the long period of his residence here Judge Holcomb has been connected with practically every movement of any significance inaugurated for the development of the public utilities or to advance the community welfare, and yet he has always so conducted his efforts as to escape the aspersions that usually fall to the lot of men in prominent positions. His transactions have always been above question both in public and private life, and he is one of the highly esteemed and respected men not only of Ritzville but of the county.

BENJAMIN R. OSTRANDER.

Prominent among the men in business life in Spokane who have worked their way by the strength of personal merit and ability from stations of comparative obscurity to positions of note is Benjamin R. Ostrander, who is connected with the real-estate and loan business in Spokane. Mr. Ostrander has been interested in various mercantile and industrial concerns and with practically no means at the start has establshied himself in a business which requires both ability and capital for its successful management. His birth occurred in Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 27th of November, 1843, his parents being B. R. and Hanna (Hebbard) Ostrander, both of whom are deceased, the mother having passed away in 1908.

Benjamin R. Ostrander's early education was received in the public schools of Illinois. Leaving school at the age of eighteen years he entered Company H, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers and served in the Civil war. At the time of his discharge he was an orderly sergeant. After his military duties were over he attended Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, for one year, and subsequently returned to Roseville, Illinois, where he accepted a position remaining for four years before becoming a partner in a mercantile business. He was interested in this concern for eleven years, and during that time gave it the greater part of his time and attention and his careful supervision. Subsequently he removed to Colorado Springs, where for two years he was interested in the lumber business before going to Whitman county, Washington, in June, 1883, where, until 1894, he farmed and engaged in stock-raising. In agricultural pursuits he met with a good measure of success which was due to a large degree to his industry and careful study of the details of his undertakings. In 1894 he came to Spokane and since that time has been actively engaged in the real-estate business. He enjoys a large patronage, and because of his unwearying efforts and constant attention to business he has built up an enterprise which reflects great credit upon its originator.

On the 17th of November, 1870, Mr. Ostrander was married to Miss Olive Hoisington, a daughter of John and Josephine (Parks) Hoisington, of Warren county, Illinois. To them two children have been born, Max, who died in infancy, and Dwight, who married Miss Bertha Cadwell. In politics Mr. Ostrander is a republican and has been an active party member. He was a member of the first state legislature at Washington and served on the city council of Spokane for one term. In both these offices he fulfilled the duties which fell to his lot with efficiency and to the satisfaction of those who had placed their trust in him. He is a member of the Sedgwick Post of the G. A. R., and also holds membership in the Plymouth Congregational church. In business relations he holds to high ideals, socially he has won the respect and regard of his friends and acquaintances, and the efficiency of his work is bringing him a gratifying and constantly increasing patronage.

CHARLES M. DELAMETER.

The dream of an inland empire is fast becoming a reality through the efforts of men of progressive spirit and unfaltering courage and determination such as Charles M. Delameter. He was born in Potsdam, New York, October 25, 1870, one of a family of six children whose parents were James M. and Imogene (Shaw) Delameter. They, too, were natives of Potsdam and the mother is descended from ancestry represented in America prior to the Revolutionary war in which several members of her family took part. The genealogical line is traced back to France, where the name was originally spelled de Le Maitre. They were among the early French Huguenot families who left that country for England, removing later to New York. James M. Delameter was a farmer and at the time of the Civil war responded to the country's call for troops, and became a first sergeant in the Seventy-first New York Regiment of Volunteers. His death occurred in 1883, while his wife died in 1888. All of their five surviving children have settled in the northwest.

After pursuing a course in the State Normal School in Potsdam, New York, Charles M. Delameter later became a student in the law office of Graves & Graves, attorneys of Spokane. His initial experience in the business world, however, came to him at a very early age. He was a youth of seventeen when he made his way westward to North Dakota and afterward to Montana, where he drove a stage and worked as a cowboy on the Diamond cattle ranch. He arrived in Spokane in 1894 and devoted some time to the study of law. In the meantime he had allied his interests with those of the northwest through his investment in farm land in Idaho. He entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the special service department and was afterward advanced to the legal department, with which he remained until 1901, when he resigned and organized the claim department of the Graves Electric System, of which he took charge, remaining in that connection for five years. He resigned from the claim department in July, 1908, owing to the growing demands of his own law business. He had studied law at intervals throughout these years having begun when but sixteen years of age, and during his connection with the Northern Pacific devoted his leisure hours to study. As previously stated, he became a student in the office of Graves & Graves of Spokane, who directed his reading for two years and in October, 1903, he was admitted to practice, since which time he has been actively connected with the work of the profession. In the early days of his connection with the bar he was appointed one of the attorneys for the Travelers Insurance Company, which position he filled for seven years but resigned when he entered upon irrigation work. His practice has been largely in the field of corporation law and he is especially well known in connection with the legal phases of railway work. For five years he practiced in partnership with Bruce Blake under the firm style of Delameter & Blake but during the past four years has been alone.

The progressive citizen of the northwest, whatever else may be his business connections, usually becomes interested in projects for the development and improvement of this section of the country. He realizes the wonderful opportunities here for the upbuilding of a great inland empire and becomes imbued with the spirit that has made men accomplish big things on the Pacific coast. Here the history is but in the making and each day new chapters are written. Mr. Delameter, like other enterprising men who do not fear to venture where opportunity leads the way, has become connected with land and irrigation projects and is now president of the Little Spokane Land & Irrigation Company, which he organized, and of the Little Spokane Water Company, which was formed in May, 1910. This is strictly an irrigation power company and they have eleven hundred acres, twenty-two miles north of Spokane, on the Little Spokane river. They have developed two hundred and fifty horse power and pump from the river. They have now sufficient power for the irrigation of two thousand acres and have four hundred acres under cultivation, on a part of which have been planted seven thousand trees which are now from one to four years old. Only a small part of this land is to be placed upon the market, the rest to be converted into a large dairy and fruit ranch. Within a year fifty thousand dollars have been invested in improvements and their efforts are constituting an important element in the growth and progress of this section. Their land lies in three level benches and is ideal for the purposes intended.

In addition to his interest in this project Mr. Delameter owns other adjoining lands and also property in Montana, Idaho and Spokane.

On the 19th of March, 1903, Mr. Delameter was married to Mrs. Eleanor D. Griffitts, the widow of Thomas C. Griffitts, of Spokane, and a daughter of Charles A. Davis, of Au Sable Grove, Kendall county, Illinois. Mr. Delameter is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. His initial connection with the order is with Spokane Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in politics is a republican, active as a worker in party ranks in Spokane and serving at different times as a delegate to city conventions. He has never sought nor desired political office, however, preferring to concentrate his energies upon professional and business interests.

ALBERT J. LAUGHON.

Realizing at the outset of his career that all honorable success has its root in earnest endeavor and unfaltering perseverance, together with comprehensive knowledge that enables one to meet the needs of a specific business, Albert J. Laughon has ever so directed his efforts as to meet all three requirements and upon the foundation of natural and acquired ability, intelligently directed, he has builded his success, being now recognized as one of the foremost representatives of the bar of Washington. He was born in Texas, December 10, 1873. The family is of Scotch descent although long represented in America. An uncle of Albert J. Laughon is the Rev. W. A. Laughon, now a retired minister of Virginia, where for many years he engaged in preaching as a member of the Methodist Episcopal conference of that state. John E. Laughon, the father of our subject, was born in the Old Dominion and is now living retired in Spokane. For many years he devoted his life to farming and during the period of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving under General Van Dorn and James C. Pemberton. He responded to the call of the south for troops at the beginning of hostilities and remained in active duty for a year, and then because of illness was honorably discharged, after which he went west to Nevada. By trade he was a carpenter and followed that pursuit in Virginia City, Nevada, when the Comstock mine excitement was at its height. From that city he went to San Francisco and by boat to New York. It was in July, 1880, that he arrived in Spokane county, where he followed the occupation of farming for a number of years, but is now living retired, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. At one time he took an active part in the politics of the county and has ever been in hearty sympathy with all movements and measures that promote public progress and improvement. He married Fannie A. (Flynn) Smithson whose first husband had been killed in the war. She was born in Virginia and represented one of the old families of that state, her ancestors in both the paternal and maternal line having resided in this country from a period antedating the Revolution. The death of Mrs. Laughon occurred February 25, 1895, when she was sixty years of age. In the family were two sons, Albert J. and W. E. Laughon, the latter an engineer who was employed at the Bancroft School building for nine or ten years. The two half-sisters of our subject are: Katie, the widow of W. E. Pierce, a pioneer of the Spokane country, who was at one time owner of the Echo Mills and a business man of this city; and Mrs. Edward



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Knipe, whose husband also became identified with Spokane when it was a frontier town.

Albert J. Laughon was but seven years of age when the family came to the northwest and in the country schools of Spokane county near Spangle he pursued his early education. Afterward he became a pupil of the Bancroft School of this city and for one year attended the high school. While yet a school boy he contributed to his own support by carrying a paper route on the old Spokane Spokesman. He soon directed his attention to those business interests where keen intellectuality must supplement unfaltering energy and, taking up the study of law, he pursued his reading with a firm then composed of Senator George Turner, Frank Graves and J. C. McKinstry. Later this firm became Turner & Graves and was succeeded by Graves, Kizer & Graves. While pursuing his law reading Mr. Laughon also engaged in teaching school and pursued a commercial course in the Spokane Business College, in which he was afterward employed as a teacher, giving instruction in bookkeeping. At the same time he was employed as bookkeeper by the Spokane Gas Light Company and taught school in the country districts. Every available opportunity, however, was used for the perusal of his law books and gradually he mastered the principles with which every successful attorney must be familiar. Ere he was ready to enter upon active practice he conducted and edited a newspaper in connection with Oscar Loe called the Fairfield Standard, which is still being published, and at one time he edited a newspaper in Waverly, Washington, called the Waverlv Optimist, which he founded.

All this time Mr. Laughon was studying law under the direction of Mr. Graves and on the 15th of May, 1897, he was admitted to the bar at Olympia. He entered upon active practice in connection with Del Cary Smith, and later was employed by Graves & Graves with whom he continued for three years, gaining much practical and valuable experience during that period. In the fall of 1904 he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney under Horace Kimball and when R. M. Barnhart became prosecuting attorney Mr. Laughon was his chief deputy prosecuting attorney for three years. In September, 1907, he was appointed assistant attorney for the Great Northern Railroad Company in Spokane. In September, 1909, he was appointed special deputy prosecuting attorney of Spokane county, for the purpose of handling the county's brief work in the supreme court, which position he filled until January, 1910. On January 1, 1910, he formed a partnership with Judge W. E. Richardson for the general practice of law and is now senior partner of the firm of Laughon, Lavin & Fitzgerald, the second member of the firm having formerly been the assistant of Mr. Laughon in his work with the Great Northern. They engage in general practice and have a large number of personal injury cases and Mr. Laughon devotes much time to supreme court brief work in which he has been very successful. During the last year in which he was associated with the Great Northern he tried many personal injury cases with Mr. Lavin's assistance and in every trial was very successful. He is now representing the plaintiff instead of the defendant and is equally successful in his work. He is a very able writer; his briefs always show wide research, careful thought; and the best and strongest reasons which can be urged for his contention presented in cogent, logical form and illustrated by a style unusually lucid and clear. His arguments, too, have elicited warm commendation not only from his associates at the bar but also from the bench. In all of his work his success is due largely to the preparation

which he gives to every case, for he never enters the courtroom unless thoroughly conversant with every phase and ready for trial to the minutest detail. He finds absolute pleasure in the preparation of briefs and in the work of looking up decisions and harmonizing them and in preparing his case for presentation. He has a particularly retentive memory and a point or fact once mastered is seldom forgotten. He seems to have ready for immediate use every decision that he has ever read. He never takes notes in the trial of a case but depends entirely upon his memory which never seems to fail him. He successfully defended ten damage suits against the company while prosecuting attorney and has had a number of important murder cases which he briefed and argued in the supreme court. Two of these which created widespread interest were those of Dalton and of Fillpot, both murder cases. The court sustained the charge of murder in the first degree in both cases, although the governor afterward commuted the charge to life imprisonment. His colleagues at the bar have no hesitancy in proclaiming Mr. Laughon one of the prominent representatives of the legal profession in Spokane.

As opportunity has offered Mr. Laughon has from time to time made wise investment in reality, owning considerable property in Spokane while at the same time he is interested in mining property at Murray in a company of which he is vice president. The mine is known as the Iron Clad and is a promising field.

In October, 1900, in Spokane, Mr. Laughon was married to Miss Mae Sweet, a daughter of E. R. Sweet, of Waverly, who is a retired farmer and pioneer, having become a resident of the Walla Walla country in 1879. Mr. Laughon votes with the republican party and is an active champion of its interests, believing it the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to support the principles which he regards as conducive to best government. He has served on the county committees and has been delegate to city and county conventions. He is a past grand of Imperial Lodge, No. 184, I. O. O. F., past consul commander of Spokane Camp No. 99, Woodmen of the World, and past worthy president of the Eagles. He likewise holds membership with the Red Men. All these things, however, are but side issues in his life, for his attention is closely concentrated upon his professional duties and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial. He is an able, efficient and conscientious minister in the temple of justice, is always courteous to the court and to the witnesses, and never forgets the duty which he owes in connection with the righteous administration of the law. Moreover, he deserves much credit for what he has accomplished as his advancement has been based upon his own ability developed through close study and unremitting energy. He has ever been a keen observer and his particularly retentive memory is one of the strong and admirable features in his success.

GEORGE F. BITNER.

George F. Bitner, a well known capitalist of Kellogg, is now living retired save for the supervision which he gives to his numerous real-estate holdings in Kellogg and Wardner as well as his private investments. His birth occurred in Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of March, 1857, his parents being Henry and Nancy (Glass) Bitner. He acquired his education in the schools of his native

county and after putting aside his text-books worked for his father in the nursery business until twenty years of age. In 1877 he left the parental roof and made his way to Springfield, Ohio, where he worked in a grocery store for three years. In the spring of 1880 he went to Colorado, there being employed in the construction department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, while subsequently he opened a saloon at Antonito. In 1883 he came to Spokane, before the railroad was completed to that city, and from there went to Sprague. In April, 1884, at the time of the gold discoveries on Eagle and Pritchard Creeks, he made his way to Murray, Idaho, here working in the mines until the winter of 1888. At that time he embarked in the saloon business at Wardner, Idaho, and conducted an establishment of that character until 1890, when he sold out and opened a wholesale beer depot in Kellogg, continuing its conduct until he retired from active business life in 1908. He now devotes his time to the supervision of his extensive real-estate holdings in Kellogg and Wardner as well as his private investments.

On the 16th of October, 1900, Mr. Bitner was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Crebs, of Colfax, Washington, by whom he has three children, namely: Ella Margaret, who was born on the 5th of August, 1901; William Henry, whose natal day was July 5, 1903; and Phillip George, whose birth occurred on the 12th of March, 1907. Fraternally Mr. Bitner is identified with the Eagles and the Knights of Pythias at Wardner, belonging to Galena Lodge, No. 12, of the latter organization. He owns an attractive home at Kellogg and enjoys an extensive and favorable acquaintance throughout the community.

WILLIAM F. DORGAN.

William F. Dorgan, who for the past four years had been manager of the Ritzville warehouse Company, was born in Yolo county, California, on November 28, 1877. His parents, William and Kate (Murphy) Dorgan, were among the pioneer settlers of California, having come around the Horn during the years of the early movement toward the western coast.

Reared on a ranch in his native state, while engaged in the mastery of the common branches William F. Dorgan assisted his father in the work of the fields. He began his agricultural career at the age of nine years, and after leaving school he gave his undivided attention to farming until he was twenty-four. In 1901 he left home to begin working for himself and coming to Washington, he located in Harrington, where he was employed in a grain warehouse and mill for a year. At the expiration of that time he came to Ritzville and obtained employment on a ranch, continuing in this work until 1905. In the latter year he withdrew, in order to become bookkeeper for the Ritzville Warehouse Company. He was an efficient employe and early gave evidence of being capable of satisfactorily filling a more responsible position, so in 1907 he was made manager. During the four years he has been engaged in this capacity he has proven to be fully equal to the expectations of his employers and has discharged his duties most ably. Mr. Dorgan is an energetic man, possessing the enterprise and resourcefulness essential to the successful management of any undertaking. He conducts his transactions in an honorable, straightforward manner and is thus held in high esteem by all who have had dealings with him.

In November, 1904, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dorgan and Miss Maggie Estell, a daughter of Mrs. T. J. Davis, of Warden, Washington, and they have become the parents of three children: Violet, whose natal day was August 9, 1905; Donnie, who was born on the 1st of June, 1907; and baby Eunice, who will celebrate her first anniversary in April, 1912.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Dorgan are confined to his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all of the chairs except that of Noble Grand; and the Modern Woodmen of America, his affiliation with both of these organizations being with Ritzville lodges. During the period of his residence here Mr. Dorgan has at all times manifested those qualities that make him a most admirable citizen and desirable friend as well as respected business man, and he is held in high esteem in local commercial and social circles.

HON. MILES POINDEXTER.

As lawyer and law maker Hon. Miles Poindexter has since the early '90s had much to do with shaping the policy and molding the destiny of his adopted state. He has left the impress of his individuality upon its legal and judicial history and is now numbered with those who are framing the laws of the nation, having since 1909 had voice in the settlement of the significant and vital questions which have come before congress and the United States senate. He ranks with the eminent representatives of the republican party in the northwest. He was born at Memphis, Tennessee, April 22, 1868, while his parents, William B. and Josephine (Anderson) Poindexter, were temporarily residing there although their home was in Malvern Hill, Henrico county, Virginia. The father devoted his time to agricultural pursuits and the practice of law, but at the time of the Civil war put aside all business and personal consideration and served with distinction as a member of Stuart's Cavalry, of the Confederate army. His wife was a daughter of Judge Francis T. Adams, who was at one time a prominent iron manufacturer and afterward served as a judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia.

Miles Poindexter supplemented his preparatory course, pursued at Fancy Hill Academy in Rockbridge county, Virginia, by study in the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, in both the academic and law departments. He won his B. L. degree there upon his graduation in June, 1891, and, attracted by the opportunities which he believed the northwest furnished, he came to Washington in the fall of the same year, reaching Walla Walla on the 10th of October. There he at once opened an office and entered upon the practice of law and had given substantial evidence of his ability to win him election to the office of prosecuting attorney of Walla Walla county in November, 1892. He continued in practice as a public official or as a private member of the bar at Walla Walla until October 10, 1897, when he removed to Spokane.

For six years Judge Poindexter filled the office of assistant prosecuting attorney of Spokane county, in which connection he ably defended the public interests and gave further proof of his comprehensive knowledge of the law and his ability to correctly apply its principles. He continued in that office until November, 1904, when he was elected judge of the superior court of the district and remained upon

the bench until nominated for congress in the newly created third district at the primary election held September 8, 1908. He was regularly elected to the sixty-first congress and in the primary held on the 13th of September, 1910, his popularity was indicated by the fact that in a ballot cast for United States senator he received sixty-seven thousand, seven hundred and fourteen votes against twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and forty-six cast for Thomas Burke; fourteen thousand, five hundred and eighty-one for James Ashton; three thousand, nine hundred and twenty-four for John E. Humphries; and one thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five for L. R. Freeman. On the 18th of January, 1911, he was elected United States senator by the Washington legislature by a vote of one hundred and twenty-six to eleven and took his seat on the 17th of April following, his term to continue until March 3, 1917. His previous experience in the house well qualified him to take up the added duties that devolved upon him when he came to the highest law-making body of the nation. His work speaks for itself. He has stood fearlessly in defense of principle and while his course has naturally awakened the opposition of those holding different views, his personal popularity remains unshaken and wherever he goes he wins friends.

In June, 1892, Senator Poindexter was married in Walla Walla to Miss Elizabeth Gale Page, of that place, a daughter of Thomas and Frances L. M. (Gale) Page. They now have one son, Gale Alett, who is attending the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, as an appointee of Congressman W. L. La Follette.

FREDERICK H. HAUPT.

Frederick H. Haupt, cashier of the First National Bank of Ritzville, has been a resident of Adams county for the past ten years. He was born in Mankato, Minnesota, on the 15th of December, 1863, and is a son of John C. and Dora A. (Funk) Haupt. The parents were both natives of Germany, whence they emigrated to the United States in the early '60s, locating in Minnesota. They were pioneer settlers of the latter state, and resided there during the period of the early Indian troubles, when the safety of the citizens was in doubt from day to day in the more sparsely settled portions of the country. Upon their arrival in Minnesota they first located at Mankato, remaining there until 1866, when they removed to St. Paul.

Frederick H. Haupt was a child of three years when his parents removed to St. Paul, to whose public schools he is indebted for his education. He was a most industrious, independent little lad, who was very anxious to become self-supporting, so at the age of nine years he began selling newspapers. As he was enterprising and businesslike he made a success of the undertaking and later established a route, that he managed for five or six years. This was a pretty big undertaking for a youth of his years, as he had both morning and evening papers, and occupied the greater part of the time when he was not in school. His student days were terminated at the age of eighteen years, in 1881, and he became a telegraph messenger, later working in an insurance office. In 1882 he obtained a position as clerk in the Second National Bank of St. Paul, where he remained for three years. He next became identified with the Bank of Minnesota of St. Paul, entering their employ in

1885 and continuing in their service until their failure on the 22d of December, 1896. He continued to be connected with this institution, however, being retained in the service of the receiver until the first of March, 1902. After the affairs of this concern were adjusted, Mr. Haupt came to Adams county to take the position of cashier in the Bank of Lind, entering upon his duties on the 15th of March, 1902. The entire charge of this enterprise devolved upon him, but that he was equal to the responsibility is evidenced by the long period of his service. On the 1st of January, 1910, he severed the connection and removed to Ritzville to take the position he is now holding. During the period of his connection with banking affairs in Adams county, Mr. Haupt has become recognized as an efficient and entirely trustworthy man, whose reliability can at all times be depended upon.

In 1889 Mr. Haupt was united in marriage to Miss Louise Rausch, a daughter of J. C. Rausch, one of the pioneer settlers of Mankato and the Blue Earth valley, Minnesota, and for many years a close friend of the Haupt family. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Haupt, Frederick, whose birth occurred in 1897.

During the latter seventeen years of his residence in Minnesota, Mr. Haupt was a member of the national guard, being sergeant of Company D, First regiment. This was one of the crack militia regiments of the United States, and was awarded second prize in a competition between one hundred and thirty regiments held at Washington, D. C., in 1887. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, and holds membership in the Lind lodge, No. 147, F. & A. M., and was treasurer of the organization during the period of his residence there. He now belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star at Ritzville, and he is also identified with the Commercial Club of this city and the Inland Club of Spokane. His political support he gives to the republican party, and during his residence in Lind represented his ward in the local council. Mr. Haupt's life has never been characterized by any unusual events or exciting experiences, but is very similar to those of the majority of American citizens, who comprise the nation's strength, and faithfully discharge the duties of life as they see them to their country and their families.

LEVI G. ADAMS.

Levi G. Adams, who is the president of The Adams Leather Company, which is located at Nos. 172-174 South Post street, Spokane, was born in Newton, Illinois, on the 8th of June, 1864. He is a son of William and Caroline (Vanderhoof) Adams, who passed away in 1905 and 1898, respectively.

Until he was sixteen years of age Levi G. Adams was a pupil in the public schools of Newton, Illinois. During these years he displayed many of the qualities which have since characterized his life. After leaving school he learned the shoemaker's trade in his father's shop and remained his father's able assistant for four years. Subsequently he removed to Maroa, Illinois, where he was employed for four years before going to Springfield, Illinois, and engaging in the shoe-findings business. For eight years and a half he followed this occupation and during that time became thoroughly acquainted with the various details of the shoemaking business. For the first four years of his residence in Springfield he was also employed by a large leather firm and had ample opportunity to put into practice the principles

which he had learned in his father's shop and also to make a study of the more recent and advanced ideas of the business. He next removed to Minneapolis, where he again engaged in the leather and shoe-findings business, this time associating himself with J. H. Martin as his partner. For nine and a half years they conducted this enterprise and during that time they also established a similar concern in Spokane. In 1907 Mr. Adams removed to this city and has since been the president and manager of The Adams Leather Company, having dissolved his partnership with Mr. Martin, who assumed full control of the Minneapolis house.

Mr. Adams was married in Maroa, Illinois, to Miss Ida A. Moyer, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Moyer, on the 18th of March, 1884. To their union two children have been born, both of whom are associated with their father in business, Glenn L. and Mary Helene. The death of Mrs. Adams occurred on the 11th of March, 1911.

In politics Mr. Adams is a republican and in religious faith is a Congregationalist, holding membership in the Congregational church of Spokane. He is a member of the Inland Club and for twenty years has held membership with the United Commercial Travelers. He has worked diligently and persistently for success, knowing that effort, intelligently applied, ultimately means prosperity. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with the various details of his business and because of his knowledge, his force of character and industrious habits has accomplished what he set out to do, making continuous progress in the business world until he is now at the head of an extensive and prominent commercial concern.

JOHN M. CANNON.

John M. Cannon, who has been engaged in the practice of law in Ritzville, Adams county, since the fall of 1909, during which time he has manifested the public spirit that would make him an acquisition to any community, was born in Juneau county, Wisconsin, on the 18th day of April, 1869. He is the third son of James and Elizabeth (Noonan) Cannon, and is of Irish descent, his grandmother, who lived to attain the age of one hundred and eight years, well remembering much of the history of Ireland for a century.

Although born in Wisconsin, Mr. Cannon was reared on a farm in Iowa, receiving his earlier education in the country district school, and later at the School of the Assumption at Cresco, Iowa, and at the Cedar Valley Seminary and Osage high school of Osage, Iowa. After attaining manhood he entered the University of Minnesota, and graduated from the law department of that institution with the class of 1896. Upon his graduation he was admitted to the bar of Minnesota and soon thereafter to the bar of the state of Iowa, and established an office at Cresco, Iowa, where he continued in the practice until 1905. He then moved to St. Paul and associated with James Manahan, where he practiced law under the firm name of Manahan & Cannon. This firm was active in the progress movement which resulted in the two cent rate passenger fare on railway lines, in greatly reducing the freight rates, and in the final pass of the reciprocal demurrage acts of Minnesota. It was this firm, also, that started the original suits against the Pullman Sleeping Car Company for the reduction of berth rates which ultimately resulted in the establishment of a different rate for upper and lower berths.

In 1909 Mr. Cannon formed a copartnership with Judge W. W. Zent, for the practice of law in Ritzville. This partnership was terminated about a year later when Judge Zent moved to Spokane, and Mr. Cannon took over the business of the firm. Since locating at Ritzville, he has been connected with much important litigation and in every instance he has acquitted himself in such a dignified, able and scholarly manner as to not only call for the admiration of the colleagues, but of his opponents. Mr. Cannon is generally recognized as one of the capable representatives of his profession in this section, and in addition to his large private practice, he is also attorney for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, in Adams county.

In 1898 he was married to Miss Caroline M. Klein, a daughter of A. Klein, of Calmar, Iowa, and they are the parents of four children: Marie, who was born in 1899; Joseph, whose birth occurred in 1901; Angela, in 1903; and John, Jr., born in 1904.

The family are members of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Cannon is a fourth degree Knight of Columbus, a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and a member of Spokane Lodge No. 228, B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the Ritzville Commercial Club, and president of the Ritzville Realty Company and can at all times be depended upon to champion the interests of the Inland Empire.

Some time ago he instituted a Lincoln Day gold medal contest, whereby each year he gives on Lincoln's birthday a gold medal to the member of the Ritzville high-school class who delivers the best essay on the life of Lincoln. Naturally progressive and energetic, he has high ideals of the duty of citizenship, that he endeavors to maintain by according his support and cooperation to every movement that he believes to be for the welfare of the community.

WILLIAM E. STAUFFER.

William E. Stauffer, president of the Spokane Detective Agency and Merchants' Police, was born in Boone, Iowa, on the 26th of March, 1874. He is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Craft) Stauffer, both of whom passed away in 1909. When but four years of age William Stauffer was taken to Chicago by his parents and in that city he was reared and educated. He attended the public schools until seventeen years of age when he began his study of the profession in which he is now engaged. Until 1896 he was employed in various parts of the United States as an expert detective, but desiring to open an agency of his own he came to Spokane and established the present firm which is the oldest detective agency in this city and has a working force of about twenty-five men. Mr. Stauffer, although only thirty-eight years of age, has already attained a position of eminence and has won a national reputation for his astuteness, penetration and persistency in detecting crime and placing its perpetrators in the hands of the law. His fearlessness and daring in making arrests are subjects of public note and have won him much of the fame which he now enjoys. He has been active in many cases which have been famous throughout the west, the first of these being the case of Johnny Gerard who had been kidnapped more than two years previous to the detection of the kidnappers. Mr. Stauffer and his partner captured Fred Wood and I. E. Marsell, two desperate criminals whose depredations so terrorized the people of that city that



W. E. STAUFFER

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the mayor had sworn in four hundred citizens as special officers to effect their capture. These notorious lawbreakers were captured while in the act of burglarizing Wentworth's Clothing store, and for their capture five hundred dollars was given by the city to the detectives. Mr. Stauffer also arrested John McLean, a professional burglar, who, an hour before his arrest had broken into the Holley, Mason, Marks & Company Hardware store. This arrest called for great physical strength and was so strongly resisted that a man of less ability than Mr. Stauffer would have been unsuccessful. In November, 1899, Mr. Stauffer was employed by the citizens of Spokane to detect men who were committing numerous clever burglaries throughout the city, and although he worked on the case alone, it was only a week before he had succeeded in arresting the criminals. Other cases with which he has been connected are the capture of Harry Tracy, the famous outlaw, and Mr. Stauffer was one of the men who lifted Tracy into the wagon after he had been killed. He also captured Harry Nichols, Harry Hall and Guy Thompson, professional box-car robbers and Winifred Moter, accused of forgery. Many other cases might be mentioned, but Mr. Stauffer's reputation is well known throughout the country. He is not only active in detecting crime but is also one of the influential men of this city who are trying to prevent its possibility. He introduced in Spokane the well known police register clock system.

On the 10th of April, 1901, Mr. Stauffer was married to Miss Matilda Fogenthaller at Spokane. To their union two children have been born: Horan Ivan and Wayne Wilbur. Fraternally Mr. Stauffer is identified with the Samaritan Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F.; with the Unique Encampment, No. 32; the Canton Patriarchs Militant; and with the Woodmen of the World. In fraternal and social circles he is well liked and very prominent, and his engaging personality has won him many friends.

A. STARKE OLIVER, D. D. S.

Dr. A. Starke Oliver, who engages in the practice of dentistry in the Mohawk building, this city, was born in Quebec, Canada, on the 12th of July, 1865, and is a son of Robert W. and Jessie (Starke) Oliver. The mother passed away in 1902 and the father in 1908.

In the early youth of Dr. Oliver his people came to the United States, locating in North Dakota, in the public schools of which state he continued the education that he had begun in the schools of Montreal. Having decided to adopt the profession of dentistry for his life vocation he subsequently matriculated in the dental department of Washington University at St. Louis, from which institution he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of D. D. S. Immediately thereafter he went to Butte, Montana, where he established an office that he maintaied for a year. From there he removed to Olympia, Washington, where he engaged in practice until 1896, when he came to Spokane. He has a well equipped office and as he is a skilful and efficient representative of his profession, has succeeded in building up a good practice.

While residing at Olympia, this state, Dr. Oliver was united in marriage to Miss Mira Simmons, a daughter of Roland E. and Maria Simmons, the event being

celebrated on the 10th of December, 1891. Dr. and Mrs. Oliver are the parents of one daughter, Jessie Irene, who is still attending school.

Dr. Oliver is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity and has attained the rank of the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and is affiliated with the El Katif Temple. He is also a life member of Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. At the present time he is serving as a member of the governing board of the Inland Club, with which he has long been affiliated, and in politics he is a republican. Dr. Oliver is one of the able representatives of his profession, and served as a member of the state board of dental examiners in 1903 and 1904, and in 1910 he was reappointed to the same office and is still serving in this capacity. He also served one term as secretary of the Washington State Dental Association. During the sixteen years of his connection with the dental fraternity of Spokane, Dr. Oliver has manifested the ability that ranks him among the leading representatives of the profession in the city.

J. F. COLLIER.

J. F. Collier, a well known real-estate dealer of Ritzville, is one of the highly successful pioneer agriculturists and extensive landowners of Adams county, where his grain fields alone aggregate thirty-three hundred acres, in addition to his town holdings and a ranch of two hundred acres in Whitman county. He was born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, on the 21st of September, 1852, and is a son of Dr. Harrison and Louisa (Hostetler) Collier. The father, who was a physician, engaged in practice in Wisconsin for seven years, but at the expiration of that period, in 1856, he removed with his wife and family to Indiana. There the mother passed away when our subject was a child of four and a half years, and the father subsequently removed to Illinois, and after practicing there for a time went to Missouri, where he continued to be identified with his profession.

The boyhood and youth of J. F. Collier were passed on a farm in Indiana, where he obtained his agricultural training. His educational advantages were very limited being confined to the course of the district school, which he attended at such irregular intervals as he was not needed in the tilling of the fields and the care of the stock. He remained in that state until about 1870 when he went to Illinois, continuing to engage in farming in the latter state until February, 1884. The west had long had a strong attraction for him, as he felt it afforded greater possibilities for an enterprising and ambitious man, so in the spring of 1884 he came to Washington and homesteaded a tract twenty miles south of the present site of Ritzville. During the succeeding twenty years he industriously applied himself to the further cultivation and improvement of this place, his efforts meeting with such lucrative returns that he was able to extend the boundaries of his ranch from time to time until he had acquired thirty-three hundred acres. This is under high cultivation and well improved, and is now numbered among the valuable grain ranches of the county. In 1903, Mr. Collier withdrew from the active work of the fields and came to Ritzville and engaged in the real-estate business. He conducted this alone at first but later took J. L. Cross in the firm and they have since continued operations under the firm name of Collier & Cross. Twenty-eight years have elapsed since Mr. Collier first located.

in Adams county, during which period he has been an interested observer of the country's wonderful development. He assisted in plowing the first five acres broken in Rattlesnake flat, now known as the finest wheat belt in the county, and to him likewise belongs the distinction of hauling the first load of wheat shipped from Washtucna, which has become one of the largest shipping points for wheat in this section. In addition to his valuable holdings in this county, Mr. Collier has a ranch of about two hundred acres in Whitman county, near Pullman. Prosperity has attended his efforts but he well deserves his success, as during the early years of his residence here he worked incessantly and suffered all of the hardships and privations that are usually associated with life on the frontier.

In Indiana, on the 4th of February, 1875, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Collier and Miss Mary E. Hunter, whose family removed from Kentucky to Indiana during the pioneer period, locating in Washington county. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Collier numbered nine, seven sons and two daughters, all of whom are married with the exception of one son. Their residence is one of the most attractive in Ritzville and is one of the city's show places, owing to its beautiful grounds. Mrs. Collier is very fond of flowers and is one of those people who possess the knack of making everything grow and develop in a marvelous manner. As a result their yard is a bower of beauty from early spring until late autumn, the various plants apparently striving to outdo each other in their efforts to reward her labor with a profusion of blossoms.

Mr. Collier is one of the substantial and well-to-do citizens of Adams county and at different times has been identified with various local enterprises, and for four or five years was a director of the German-American State Bank of Ritzville. He is held in high esteem throughout the county, where he has many friends of long years standing whose loyalty he has won and retained through his fine principles and sterling worth, being a man of upright conduct and incorruptible integrity.

JOSEPH ROSENHAUPT.

Joseph Rosenhaupt, long one of the prominent merchants of Spokane, and also associated with the improvement of real estate in the city, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 17, 1840. His father was a native of Germany. The son spent his youthful days in Maryland and at the age of nineteen years removed to Illinois, where he was living at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted for service with the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Regiment, with which he was connected for three and a half years, participated in the battle of Franklin, was with Burnside at Chattanooga, and went with Sherman on his famous march to Atlanta. He also proved his valor in other hotly contested engagements and when the war was over returned with a creditable military record to Illinois. For a time he resided in Peru, that state, and later in La Salle, where he engaged in merchandising until 1885, when he came with his family to Spokane. Here he has been largely interested in mercantile affairs and is now one of the active heads of the Chicago Clothing and Mercantile Company, which is a leading establishment of this character in the northwest. The business has been greatly developed along safe and substantial lines. It has passed through the era of fire and

financial panic undisturbed, owing to the reliability of the men at its head, and, watchful of all the details of the business and of all indications pointing to success, Mr. Rosenhaupt has moved steadily forward to the goal of prosperity and belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote public interests in advancing their individual affairs.

Moreover, Mr. Rosenhaupt assisted greatly in raising the subsidy for the Great Northern Railroad of Washington and also a part of the subsidy for the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad. He was always more or less actively connected with public enterprises in early days here and has been interested in the building of important business blocks and dwellings. He is interested in property at the corner of Division and Riverside streets and is one of the owners of the Fraternal building at the corner of Riverside and Wall streets. He was also largely connected with the building of the Spokane Theater and the Auditorium Theater, the leading one of the city, and the Empress Theater, a vaudeville house on the Sullivan and Considine circuit. Associated with his son Frank he is the owner of six hundred and forty acres in an apple ranch and also property in the Snake river district.

In early manhood Mr. Rosenhaupt married but in June, 1905, was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, Mrs. Johanna Rosenhaupt, who for many years had been to him a faithful helpmate and companion on life's journey. In politics Mr. Rosenhaupt has ever been an active republican, unfaltering in his support of the principles of the party, and his social relations extend to the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he maintains pleasant relations with the boys in blue. In matters of citizenship he at all times displays the same fidelity and loyalty to his country which he manifested on southern battle fields.

CHARLES J. ANDERSON.

Among the successful business men of Spokane few have displayed more resolute will power and greater determination than Charles J. Anderson, manager of the Anderson Land Company. Of Scandinavian lineage, Mr. Anderson has put into his activities in this country of great opportunities, all the sturdy, thrifty, energetic and persevering qualities which characterize his ancestral people. He was born in Bismarck, North Dakota, on the 4th of November, 1880, and is a son of John and Augusta (Ekstrom) Anderson. The father's death occurred when his son, Charles J., was but six years of age, and being one of the elder children responsibility fell to the lot of Charles at an early age. He availed himself of every opportunity to secure a good education, and by working faithfully during the summer and evenings he was able to complete the course in the high school of Bismarck, graduating with the class of 1898. Immediately after this he accepted employment as clerk in the Pacific Hotel of Bismarck, and for one year held this position. By careful management and strict economy he was able to earn enough to support his mother and himself as well as assist in the care of the younger children, but realizing that the west would give him greater financial opportunities, and the duties he owed to his family strongly impressing this necessity upon him,

he left Bismarck and accepted a position with Dr. H. J. Riesland as advertising agent, traveling between Minneapolis and Missoula, Montana. Until he was twenty-one years of age he remained in this position, but at that time filed a claim for a homestead and took up a timber claim in Klamath county, Oregon. During all this time he was the sole supporter of his widowed mother and was financially responsible for the education of the younger children. His life in Oregon was one of hardship and constant labor, and because of the unsettled condition of the country he frequently found himself exposed to the dangers of the pioneer. On one occasion, while looking over the timber tracts on his property, he lost his way, and for three days and three nights tramped the woods, vainly seeking the location of his home. During this time he lived on the berries to be found in the woods and suffered untold hardships. Leaving Oregon after two years he came to Spokane, and although a total stranger, he immediately embarked in the real-estate business. During the first year he met with many difficulties and his sales were not numerous, although he succeeded again in earning enough to support his mother and her family in North Dakota. In his filial devotion he has always been untiring, and although still a young man he can well feel he has already performed one great duty completely. At the present time he is manager of the Anderson Land Company and is also actively engaged in the real-estate and loan business. He is a small stockholder in the Scandinavian American Bank of Spokane, and is a heavy stockholder in the Sunrise Gold Mining & Milling Company. He seems to possess an intuitive sense of land values, and has frequently availed himself of the opportunity of purchasing property which he holds for investment purposes. At present he is the owner of several farms and also timber holdings.

On the 22d of September, 1910, at Spokane, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Anna Vollmer, a daughter of Joseph and Barbara Vollmer. He is a member of Oriental Lodge No. 74, of the Masonic Order of Spokane, and is active in fraternal circles. One element of his success perhaps is due to the persistency of purpose which has permitted him to devote his energy throughout his business career to the undertakings in which he is immediately engaged. He has thoroughly mastered the details of the real-estate business, and is therefore most competent to build up and control an extensive enterprise of this character.

FERDINAND R. WOLFLE.

One of the successful mining men of the northwest is Ferdinand R. Wolfle, whose offices are in the Hutton building. He was born in Yankton, South Dakota, on the 20th of August, 1882, and is a son of Conrad and Anna (Meyer) Wolfle, who were among the pioneer settlers of South Dakota and removed to Portland, Oregon, in 1888, where they now reside.

Ferdinand R. Wolfle was educated in the public schools of Portland and when he had passed all the consecutive grades entered the high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1902. Immediately after finishing his schooling he started upon his independent career, going at first to the mining districts of the British Columbia country. For more than three years he remained in this region although he had his headquarters at Spokane, from which city he carried

on his business deals. Subsequently he was interested in the mines of Nevada for a short time, before going to the Coeur d'Alene country where he remained until 1908, after which he located permanently in Spokane. Since he has taken up his permanent residence in this city, he has been engaged in both the real-estate and mining business and is at present manager of the Florence Silver Mining Company of British Columbia and is interested in the United Copper Mine. Mr. Wolfle seems to possess intuitive judgment for mining valuations, which has enabled him to master the intricacies of mining and place him in a high standing in his profession.

He is a stanch republican and by his judicious consideration of the party principles is persuaded that republicanism is essential to the permanent prosperity of the nation. He holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Inland Club. Without special advantages at the outset of his career, he has steadily worked his way upward by the merit system and has thus won a position involving wide responsibility and at the same time bringing substantial financial benefits.

CHARLES A. PLACKETT.

Charles A. Plackett, auditor of the New World Life Insurance Company, whose offices are in the Paulsen building, was born in London, England, on the 30th of November, 1868, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Plunkett) Plackett, whose deaths occurred in 1909 and 1888 respectively.

Charles A. Plackett received his education in the schools of the Haberdashers Company in London until he was sixteen years of age. At that time he accepted employment in a wholesale chemical company of this city and six months later entered the treasury department of the Midland Railroad Company of England, where he was employed for five years. Subsequently he left his native land and came to America, locating at Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in the traffic department. He held this position until 1897, when he went to Vancouver, British Columbia, and for a year and a half worked for the Union Steamship Company. After he gave up that position he again entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific and was with them for a short time before coming to Spokane in 1899 and entering the employ of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway Company. By that time he had mastered many of the details attendant upon the affairs of railroad operations and was a highly valuable employe but, desiring to engage in the insurance business and make use of his expert mathematical ability, he accepted employment with the Western Union Life Insurance Company as chief accountant and auditor. In April, 1910, he resigned from that position and entered upon a similar one with the New World Life Insurance Company. He has since been their most valued and efficient auditor. His comprehensive knowledge of mathematics and his broad experience in active work of railroads and insurance companies all qualify him in large measure for the duties of his present position, and since entering the company he has been a forceful factor in its success and promotion.

On the 24th of September, 1900, Mr. Plackett was married in Spokane to Miss Helen McKay, a daughter of William and Elizabeth McKay. His political in-

dorsement is given to the republican party and he holds membership in the Inland Club, the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, the Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of the World. His entire life work has been in mathematical lines and in this connection he has gained wide recognition, being regarded as one of the ablest representatives of the insurance circles of Spokane.

RICHARD G. KEIZER.

Richard G. Keizer, who is manager of the sales departments of the Panhandle Lumber Company of Spirit Lake and the Blackwell Lumber Company of Coeur d'Alene, was born in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, on April 1, 1879. He is a son of Nicholas and Ella (Mulder) Keizer, and in the paternal line is of Dutch extraction, his grandparents having emigrated from Holland about 1840, locating in Wisconsin. In 1887, Nicholas Keizer together wit hhis wife and family removed to Spokane, Washington, but in the fall of the following year they returned to Wisconsin, where they thereafter made their home.

With the exception of the one year the family lived in Spokane, Richard G. Keizer obtained his education in the public schools of La Crosse, Wisconsin. After the completion of the work of the grades he entered the high school of that city, where he pursued a commercial course, terminating his school days at the age of fifteen years. During the succeeding two years he was employed at various things, his age and inexperience making it difficult for him to find a position commensurate with his ability. In 1896 he was employed to report the speeches of Knute Nelson, made during the McKinley campaign of that year. The following year he secured a position as bookkeeper and salesman with the C. H. Nichols Lumber Company of La Crosse, with whom he remained for two years, ever since having been identified with lumber interests. He subsequently went to Cloquet, Minnesota, where he held positions with both the Cloquet and Northern Lumber Companies until December, 1907. Severing this connection he came to Spokane to assume charge of the sales department of the B. R. Lewis Lumber Company of Coeur d'Alene, continuing in their employment until the 8th of August, 1908, when he came to Spirit Lake to organize the sales department of the Panhandle Lumber Company, which had but recently been incorporated. Practically the entire period of Mr. Keizer's business life has been spent in the lumber business, every detail of which he has thoroughly mastered. In October, 1909, he was asked to organize and take charge of the sales department of the Blackwell Lumber Company, which he has ever since been managing in conjunction with the sales department of the Panhandle Lumber Company.

On the 5th of September, 1905, Mr. Keizer was united in marriage to Miss Emma D. Jones, a daughter of Samuel M. Jones of Platteville, Wisconsin. Her father was one of the early gold seekers of the northwest. His party left St. Louis and met Colonel Bridger, who guided them from Fort Laramie, Wyoming, to Virginia City, Montana, returning by way of Fort Benton and the Missouri river to St. Louis. This being prior to the founding of the cities of either Helena, Montana, or Bridger, Wyoming. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Keizer there have been born two children: Ruth, whose birth occurred on the 18th of October, 1907; and Margaret, who was born on January 12, 1910.

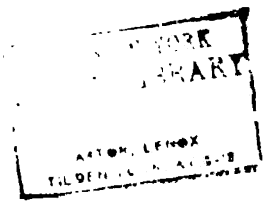
Mr. Keizer is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Spirit Lake Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M.; Duluth Chapter, No. 20, R. A. M., of Duluth, Wisconsin; Duluth Commandery, No. 18, K. T.; and he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine of El Katif Temple of Spokane. He maintains relations with the retail lumbermen through the medium of his membership in the "Hoo-Hoos," No. 20992; and he also belongs to the Inland Club of Spokane, an organization of a purely social nature. Mr. Keizer has made a success of his work owing to his appreciation of the value of thoroughness, the essential qualities of salesmanship and the mental ability to grasp and retain a vast amount of detail ready for use at all times. As an organizer he excels, and although both progressive and original in his methods, is too conservative to become impracticable in his ideas or their execution.

WILLIAM D. PARKS.

Spokane, a village of less than one hundred and fifty population at the time of the arrival of William D. Parks in the fall of 1878, has become during the period of his residence here a city of one hundred and twenty-five thousand. He has been an interested witness of all the changes which have occurred and has ever kept step in the march of improvement here. He was at one time the owner of a homestead that covered the sites of Cannon Hill Park, Irving Heights addition and Parks addition, and the rise in realty values and his business activity in other connections have brought him to a financial position that now permits of rest from further labor.

Mr. Parks is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Malone, Franklin county, New York, October 3, 1838. His grandfather was Captain Robert Parks of the British army who after the Revolutionary war married a daughter of Colonel Seth Warner, of the Continental army, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill and to whose memory a shaft was erected on the spot where he is supposed to have fallen. The parents of William D. Parks were Robert and Lydia Parks, the former a native of Canada, whence he removed to Franklin county, New York, about 1830. Unto him and his wife were born five sons and seven daughters.

In the district schools of Malone, William D. Parks pursued his education and subsequently engaged in farming and railroading. He was about sixteen years of age when in 1854 the family removed to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where for a period of seven years he engaged in farming and in lumber manufacturing. In 1861 he became a resident of St. Charles, Minnesota, and on the 16th of February, 1863, enlisted in Company D, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, with which he served as a private for nearly two years, participating in the engagements at Holly Springs, Mississippi, where the Union troops chased the rebel Generals Forrest and Price, and broke up their guerrilla bands. He also took part in the battle of Big Blue, Missouri; Nashville, Tennessee; Mobile, Alabama; and other skirmishes. In June, 1865, he was mustered out at Vicksburg when he was acting as second lieutenant. His military record was a most creditable one, characterized by loyalty and by valorous defense of the old flag.


ASTOR, LENOX



MRS. WILLIAM D. PARKS



WILLIAM D. PARKS

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When the war was over Mr. Parks returned to St. Charles, Minnesota, where he engaged in the grocery and butchering business until 1868, when he removed to Canton, South Dakota. There he carried on mercantile pursuits until the fall of 1878, when, attracted to the western country, he came to Spokane by way of Walla Walla. He found a little village of less than one hundred and fifty inhabitants but the beauty of the surrounding country was pleasing to him and he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres on the hill south of the town, never dreaming then that his claim would one day constitute one of the finest residential districts of the city. With the growth of Spokane and the extension of its boundaries in his direction he subdivided his land, establishing what is now Cannon Hill Park and also laying out the Irving Heights and Parks additions. He has also handled his own real estate and in addition has engaged in carpentering and in moving buildings, and throughout the years of his residence here has enjoyed the reputation of being a straightforward, upright business man and citizen. Mrs. Parks, too, became identified with the commercial interests of the city and opened the first military store in Spokane in 1879, conducting it successfully for several years.

It was on the 15th of April, 1860, at Waukau, Wisconsin, that Mr. Parks was united in marriage to Miss Emma Bertrand, a daughter of Eli and Mary (Dumas) Bertrand, of Franklin county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Parks were among the organizers of the First Methodist Episcopal church in Spokane, having always been active workers in support of the denomination, and are now members of the Vincent Methodist church. He has never held public office nor engaged actively in political work, nor does he belong to any clubs but maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Reno Post, G. A. R. He is one of the reliable and honorable citizens of Spokane who well deserves mention in the pioneer history of the city.

HAKVIN SAHLIN.

Among those who are operating in real estate in Spokane and found the field of labor a broad and profitable one is Hakvin Sahlin, a native son of Sweden. His birth occurred in that country on the 15th of June, 1878, and he is a son of Nels and Anna (Bojrk) Sahlin, both of whom are still living.

In the public schools of Sweden Hakvin Sahlin received his education and until he was twenty years of age followed the courses of study offered by the schools of that country which are equivalent to the high schools of America. After he had finished school he accepted employment with a lumber company in Sweden and was thus engaged for five years. During this period he learned the fundamental details of the lumber business and became rather expert as a judge of the valuation of lumber and also in predicting the needs of the market. After he resigned from this position he started in the lumber business for himself and for two years conducted a successful independent undertaking. Although he was meeting with a good degree of success he realized that the northwest offered opportunities more advantageous and profitable and accordingly he left Sweden and came direct to Spokane, Washington, where he at once identified himself with the Anderson

Land Company and he has since been manager of the real-estate department. Before coming to America he was a student in a business college and there learned modern business methods. His education covers a wide range and he is conversant in both French and German as well as English and Swedish. Like many other Scandinavians he has an innate love of music and also possesses marked musical ability. Politically Mr. Sahlin is a republican and in religious faith he is a Lutheran, holding membership in the Swedish Lutheran church. He is also a member of the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America and of the North Star. Although he has been a resident of Spokane for only a short period, he has during this time demonstrated his business ability and proven that he possesses those qualities necessary for success in any line—perseverance, diligence and energy. In his chosen pursuit he is alert and is ready at all times to follow the trend of progress and the growth of the city. The success with which he has met has amply repaid him for the associations which he gave up when he left his native land and he has never had cause to regret the step he took when he came to America.

DAVID ACKERMANN.

The German-American element has long been recognized in our American citizenship. The sons of Germany have brought with them to the new world the salient characteristic of industry, which has long constituted a potent force in the civilization of the world. In America they have been active in promoting the agricultural and industrial interests and they have the perseverance to continue along a given line until success is achieved. Mr. Ackermann is a worthy son of the fatherland, where he was born on the 26th of January, 1873, a son of Sigmund and Amelia (Oppenheimer) Ackermann, both of whom are still residing in Germany.

David Ackermann was sent as a pupil to the public schools, where he pursued his studies until sixteen years of age, when he set out for the United States, landing at Boston, Massachusetts. For one year he was employed in a cigar store in that city before removing to Portland, Oregon, where he worked for a wholesale boot and shoe company until 1893. In that year he accepted employment with F. Westheimer & Sons as a traveling salesman and he remained in their employ until 1906, when he purchased the Spokane Bakery. During his service for others industry and careful management brought him the capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account on a large scale. The original plant Mr. Ackermann purchased was located at Second and Washington streets, but in 1909 he erected the present well equipped bakery, supplied with all modern improvements, which is located at the corner of Post street and Broadway. The new building covers an area of one hundred and twenty by one hundred and twenty feet and is admitted to be the finest bakery on the Pacific coast. The standard of his products comes up to the fine equipment and they find ready sale because of their excellence and his earnest desire to please his customers. He has always been president and general manager of the company and the greater part of its success has been due to his careful supervision and study of the business.

On the 2d of June, 1901, Mr. Ackermann was married to Miss Edith Davis, a daughter of Simon and Henrietta Davis, of Seattle. They have one son, Sidney,

who is attending school. In politics Mr. Ackermann is a republican and fraternally he is a member of the Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Hebrew church of Spokane. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the United States, for he has here found the opportunities which he sought and in this country, where like advantages are offered to all, he has steadily worked his way upward.

EDWARD H. MOFFITT.

Edward H. Moffitt, who is prominently identified with various mining and commercial enterprises of Wallace, was born in Allegheny city, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of August, 1845. He is a son of Thomas and Maria L. (Patterson) Moffitt, who removed from the Keystone state to Illinois in 1858, and there the father, who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, followed his calling for thirty years.

As he was only a youth of thirteen years when he accompanied his parents on their removal from Pennsylvania to Illinois, Edward H. Moffitt completed his education in the public schools of the latter state. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Second Illinois Cavalry and went to the front in defense of his country. He participated in a number of notable battles remaining in the service until the close of hostilities. When mustered out he returned to Illinois and very soon thereafter engaged in the mercantile business in Monticello, that state, continuing to be identified with this enterprise for two years. In 1867 he disposed of his interests and went to Colorado and for twelve years directed his energies in mining in that state. At the expiration of that time he came to Idaho, locating in the Wood river section, where he continued his mining operations for four years. In the spring of 1884, Mr. Moffitt came to the Coeur d'Alene mining district, and has ever since remained in this vicinity. He was one of the first in the Eagle rush to Pritchard creek, and has always been one of the most prominent of the local mining men, during the period of his residence. In 1899 he was manager of the Standard and Hecla Mining Companies, as well as general manager for the properties of the Finch & Campbell Companies in the Coeur d'Alene district. At the present time he is secretary and treasurer of the Coeur d'Alene Hardware Company, of Wallace, and also a director of the First National Bank of Wallace, as well as president and manager of the Star Mining Company.

On the 15th of February, 1888, Mr. Moffitt was united in marriage to Miss Effie J. Colborn, a daughter of Joseph Colborn, of Iola, Kansas. Mrs. Moffitt passed away in 1908 leaving two sons: Robert C., who was born on April 25, 1895; and Thomas E., whose birth occurred on the 22d of February, 1898.

Mr. Moffitt is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with Shoshone Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M.; Wallace Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.; Wallace Commandery, No. 5, K. T.; and he is also a member of El Katif Shrine, of Spokane. In addition he is one of the charter members of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Wallace Lodge, No. 331, in which he has held all of the offices with the exception of exalted ruler, while he has been one of the trustees since its organization. Mr. Moffitt is one of the public-spirited citizens of the town,

taking an earnest interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community, particularly those of an educational nature, and at the present time is a member of the board of education, while since 1908 he has been a regent of the University of Idaho. He belongs to the board of trade of Wallace and is a member of the Inland Club of Spokane. Mr. Moffitt is one of those who has won the high regard of his fellow citizens through his own personal worth and the many substantial qualities he has displayed during the period of his residence here. As a business man he has shown himself to be efficient and trustworthy; in matters of citizenship, active and progressive; as a friend, loyal to every trust.

JAMES R. BEAN, M. D.

Dr. James R. Bean, an able and successful medical practitioner, has followed his profession at Mullan since 1907. His birth occurred at Sellersburg, Indiana, on the 7th of May, 1881, his parents being William E. and Caroline (Walker) Bean, who still reside in the Hoosier state. Dr. Bean was educated in the high school at Washington. Indiana, and pursued his medical course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois, winning the degree of M. D. in 1904. He began his professional career as an interne at the Alexian Brothers Hospital in Chicago, remaining there for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he became assistant to the chief surgeon of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company in the western metropolis, serving in that capacity for one year. In 1907 he came to Mullan, Idaho, which town has since remained the scene of his professional labors. During the entire period of the forest fires, when the town was threatened, he remained loyally at his post. His practice has steadily grown as he has demonstrated his skill and ability in coping with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician in his efforts to restore health and prolong life.

On the 22d of January, 1908, Dr. Bean was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Van Wagenen, a daughter of F. H. Van Wagenen, of Chicago, Illinois. Unto them have been born two daughters. Fraternally Dr. Bean is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Mullan. Though yet a young man, he has already attained a creditable position in professional circles, while the salient characteristics of his manhood are such as have brought him the warm regard of those with whom he has been otherwise associated.

WALTER H. HANSON.

Walter H. Hanson is one of those who must be numbered among the more promising members of the legal fraternity of Wallace, where he has been engaged in practice for the past eight years. He is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred at Deer Park, that state, on the 27th of December, 1881, his parents being John and Carretta M. (Abrahamson) Hanson.

The early years in the life of Walter H. Hanson were not particularly unlike those of the average boy who is reared in the more sparsely settled communities of the middle west. When he had attained the usual age he entered the public schools, which he attended until he had graduated from the high school. He subsequently matriculated at the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, that state, where he pursued his professional studies, being graduated with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1904. He was admitted to the bar very soon thereafter and the same year came to Idaho, feeling convinced that he would here find better prospects and greater opportunities in his chosen field of activities. That he was not mistaken is attested by the extent of his practice, which has attained gratifying proportions and is constantly increasing. In recognition of his ability his constituency elected him prosecuting attorney of Shoshone county in 1906, his term expiring in 1908, and in April, 1909, he was elected mayor of Wallace, holding this office for two years.

Mr. Hanson is unmarried. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being affiliated with Wallace Lodge, No. 331, of which he is past exalted ruler, and he also belongs to the Grand Lodge of Elks. His political support he gives to the men and measures of the republican party, ever sustaining its principles. In addition to his professional connections, Mr. Hanson is interested in mining not only as a stockholder but as an official member of several local companies. His practice has proven as lucrative as his various mining ventures and Mr. Hanson is also a stockholder of the First National Bank of Wallace. He is one of the popular and highly esteemed young men about the town, being held in high regard not only professionally but among his political associates, and he is now a member of the republican state central committee.

OTHO CLAY MOORE.

Otho Clay Moore, engaged in the general practice of law as a partner of the firm of Poindexter & Moore, of Spokane, was born in Moniteau county, Missouri, January 19, 1872, and is a representative of one of the old colonial families established in North Carolina when that state was still numbered among the possessions of Great Britain. Robert Moore, the great-grandfather and David, the great-great-grandfather of O. C. Moore were both soldiers of the Revolutionary war. His father, Livingston Moore, who was born in Missouri, was a farmer by occupation and at the time of the Civil war became a Confederate soldier, serving under General Price for three years. He was captured and imprisoned and when released in 1863 went to California. He married Charlotte Caroline Dickinson of Bath county, Virginia. Among her ancestors were also numbered Revolutionary soldiers and her grandfather was a colonel in the war of 1812. The Dickinson family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Her father was a physician of Bath county, Virginia, and it was there that Mrs. Charlotte Moore was born but much of her life has been passed in Missouri where she is now living. The death of Livingston Moore occurred in January, 1911. In the family were two daughters, Gertrude and Alta, both residents of Missouri.

Otho C. Moore, the only son, was prepared for college at Hooper Institute in Clarksburg, Missouri, and afterward entered the Washington Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, in which he pursued an academic course. He later pursued a law course in the University of Missouri and was graduated with the L. B. degree in June, 1897. In March of the following year he came to Spokane and for a brief period practiced in partnership with Judge W. F. Townsend, who passed away several years ago. Later Mr. Moore was alone in law practice until the summer of 1908, when he joined Judge Poindexter, who had resigned from the bench in order to become a candidate for congress. This partnership has since been maintained, the firm engaging in the general practice of law. Mr. Moore has made for himself a creditable position in his profession, working his way upward by that merit which is the only source of substantial advancement in the courts.

In politics Mr. Moore is a progressive republican, recognized as one of the leaders of the party in this city. He is now serving as state central committeeman from Spokane county and is chairman of the executive committee. He has frequently been a delegate to state and county conventions and has always been active in support of party principles yet has never been a candidate for office. During the last campaign he acted in behalf of Judge Poindexter for whom he managed his campaign. Mr. Moore was urged by many to become a candidate for the federal judgeship to succeed Judge Whitson, but Judge Rudkin secured the appointment. While undoubtedly not without that creditable ambition which is the incentive of faithful service in public office, he regards the pursuits of private life as in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts and his devotion to his clients' interests has become proverbial. Mr. Moore belongs to both the Spokane Club and the Spokane Country Club and socially as well as professionally has gained a large following.

DANIEL E. KEYS, M. D.

Dr. Daniel E. Keys, a prominent and prosperous resident of Mullan, practiced medicine in connection with the conduct of his drug store for a number of years but since 1907 has devoted his attention exclusively to his drug business. His birth occurred at La Due, Missouri, on the 30th of March, 1870, his parents being George W. and Cora A. (Beaty) Keys. The father, who served as second lieutenant in the Twenty-first Ohio Cavalry during the Civil war, passed away in 1872.

Daniel E. Keys obtained his education in the academy at Clinton, Missouri, and prepared for a professional career in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, winning the degree of M. D. in 1898. Locating for practice at La Due, Missouri, he there followed his profession successfully for five years. In 1898 he came to Mullan, Idaho, and opened a drug store, attending to its conduct and also practicing medicine until 1907. In that year he abandoned practice and has since devoted his time and energies to his drug business, in which connection he has built up an extensive and profitable trade. He likewise owns a third interest in the Mullan Water Works and until April, 1911, served as vice president of the Wallace National Bank of Wallace. He is also largely interested in mining companies in this section and is a stockholder in the celebrated Caledonia mine.

On the 27th of May, 1895, at Clinton, Missouri, Dr. Keys was united in marriage to Miss Emma Rudolph, a daughter of C. F. Rudolph, of that place. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and served as coroner of Shoshone county for six years or from 1903 until 1909. From January 1, 1909, until January 1, 1911, he acted as commissioner for Shoshone county, discharging his official duties in a most prompt and capable manner. He is alert and enterprising, ever watchful of opportunities pointing to success, and in the management and control of his business interests displays keen discernment, executive ability and sound judgment.

CHESTER EDWARDS.

The experiences which constitute the life record of Chester Edwards have been varied. He has been successful in theatrical ventures, was one of the originators of the Order of Eagles, has participated in the conduct of irrigation projects and is counted one of the best detectives on the city force. Thus is suggested the lines of activity along which Chester Edwards has come to be widely known, winning the respect of all with whom he is associated.

A native of Helena, Arkansas, he was born January 1, 1873, the only son of A. C. Edwards, a man whose eventful life is written at length on another page of this work. In his youthful days the son pursued his education in the public schools and in the Territorial University, now the State University, and in the Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minnesota. He came with his parents to Spokane in 1888, when a lad of ten years, and was the first newsboy on the streets of this city, selling the Spokane Falls Review. For some time thereafter he was associated with newspaper work, becoming a reporter on the Daily Spokesman and also the Evening Chronicle. He afterward conducted a newspaper from 1892 until 1895, being only nineteen years of age when he formulated and executed his plans for establishing a paper. That he possessed superior ability in this connection is shown by the fact that he secured for his paper the largest circulation of any weekly west of the mountains, bringing out an issue of over twelve thousand copies which he sold at retail for ten cents and at wholesale for six cents per copy. Mr. Edwards also became interested in theatrical ventures, conducting shows at the Trans-Mississippi Fair at Omaha, Nebraska, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon. As the northwest has developed he has kept in touch with the trend of progress and improvement and, realizing the opportunities that lay in the field of real-estate operations, he turned his attention to the purchase and sale of property and to the development of irrigation projects under the pump system in 1905. In January, 1906, he became a member of the Spokane police department and since March 8, 1910, has occupied the position of police detective. Even all this does not comprise the extent and variety of his activities and interests. While on a visit to Seattle in January, 1898, Mr. Edwards was one of seven men to found the Fraternal Order of Eagles, now having a membership of half a million. He wrote the ritual under which the first ten thousand members were initiated. This organization was founded as the "Seattle Order of Good Things," with the following named as

original members: John Cort, Mose Goldsmith, Harry L. Leavitt, John W. Considine, Thomas J. Considine, Arthur G. Williams and Mr. Edwards. From this the organization was developed into the Fraternal Order of Eagles and he is now a life member of the grand aerie and was voted past worthy president of Seattle Lodge, No. 1, and the first member of that order. He holds membership with the Foresters of America, with the Owls, the Woodmen of the World and the Red Men, and when in business was a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

On the 15th of August, 1894, in St. Louis, Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Anna McMahon, a daughter of John McMahon, an alderman of Chicago, now deceased. The family is of Irish descent and her great-grandfather was General McMahon, of Revolutionary fame. In disposition and in manner Mr. Edwards is social, genial and companionable and wherever he goes leaves behind him an extensive circle of warm friends.

EDWARD A. MOYE.

Edward A. Moye, manager of the Spokane branch of the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company, which he organized and established at this point three years ago, has the unusual distinction of having been identified with but two enterprises during the thirty-three years of his business career. A native of Michigan, his birth occurred in St. Clair county, that state, on November 27, 1860, his parents being William L. and Wilhelmina (Beier) Moye. In the paternal line he is of French Huguenot extraction. The father and mother emigrated to the United States in their early youth, locating in Michigan. There they were later married, subsequently becoming residents of Saginaw. Pioneer conditions yet prevailed throughout the state when they first located there, and in his early manhood the father worked on the first canal built on the Sault Ste. Marie.

In the acquirement of his education, Edward A. Moye attended the graded and high schools of Saginaw, until he was seventeen, when he laid aside his textbooks to earn his own living. He began his business career as an employe of D. H. Jerome & Company, prominent hardware dealers of his home city, his first duties being those of a minor office assistant. He was an enterprising and ambitious youth, however, and applied himself attentively and intelligently to whatever was assigned him, early realizing that his advancement depended upon the ability and development he displayed. His employers quickly recognized his worth and promoted him from time to time to positions of greater trust and responsibility until he became one of the stockholders of the company, and when he severed his connection with them in 1897, he was junior partner and manager of the firm. He next became identified with the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company of Duluth, where he was retained as department manager until 1908. This is one of the largest hardware concerns in the northwest, and in addition to the main house located at Duluth maintains four flourishing branches, the last having been established at Spokane. When the company decided to extend the scope of their activities by opening a branch in this city, it was decided that Mr. Moye was better qualified to successfully organize and establish the plant than any other man in their employ. He was sent out here in 1908 entrusted with full authority



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and responsibility in connection with the establishment of the enterprise, the selection of his assistants and the organization of the business. It was an arduous undertaking and a heavy responsibility, but Mr. Moye's long connection and thorough familiarity with the hardware business, together with his enterprise and executive ability well qualified him to meet all of the requirements of the situation. That he was in every way fully worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his employers is manifested by the marvelous development of the establishment and the magnitude of their business. It is divided into six distinct departments under the supervision of as many managers, and it requires the services of nineteen traveling men to cover the territory controlled by this house. The entire enterprise is under the management of Mr. Moye, who has displayed unusual powers of organization and executive ability in the direction and development of this business, which is now firmly established and is enjoying an excellent patronage that shows a marked annual increase. They carry a full and complete line of shelf and heavy hardware, paints, cutlery and such sundries as are usually found in lines of this kind.

On the 6th of June, 1888, at Bay City, Michigan, Mr. Moye was united in marriage to Miss Clara Bertch of that city, and they have become the parents of two sons: Bertch William, who was born in 1898 and is now a student of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire; and Edward A., Jr., whose birth occurred in 1900. They live at 1224 Eleventh avenue, this city, where they own a very attractive residence.

Mr. Moye is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Palestine Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M., of Duluth; Duluth Commandery, No. 18, K. T., of which he is a past commander; and Aad Temple of the Mystic Shrine, also of Duluth. His connections of a more purely social nature are confined to his membership in the Spokane, Inland and Country Clubs of this city. As a business man Mr. Moye has always been distinguished by his marked enterprise and determination of purpose no less than by his reliability and absolute loyalty to every trust, which characteristics in all probability he very likely largely owes to his Huguenot forefathers, who so valiantly defended their faith in the days of the religious strife in France.

CHARLES S. KALB, M. D.

Dr. Charles S. Kalb is one of the most prominent physicians in Spokane, enjoying a practice second to none, and his prominence in the county and state medical societies indicates his high standing among his professional brethren throughout Washington. He is well known in the business circles of this city as the president of the Land Title Savings Bank and is interested in other business concerns which have a bearing upon the development of the state.

Dr. Kalb was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 26th of January, 1867. His great-great-grandfather came from France by way of Spain to America in 1707, for at that time people were not allowed to leave France by any other route. He was of German descent and the family surname at the time was De Kalb, but the prefix has since been dropped. An uncle of our subject was Captain L. W.

Slater, who commanded the Loudoun Rangers. His father was the famous John G. R. Kalb, who was born in Virginia and became one of the best known horticulturists of his time, devoting his attention to fruit raising and farming in the Old Dominion. He stood in the same relation to that section of the country that Luther Burbank stands to California—second to none. He was an authority on fruit and ornamental trees and as a horticulturist confined his activities to Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Aside from his business connections he was one of the best liked men in his section and had a very extensive acquaintance in his county and the northern part of the state. He married Ellen H. Slater, who represented an old New England family. Her brother, Isaac, was captured by Moseby's Guerillas and sent to Libby Prison notwithstanding the fact that he was a noncombatant. After being there incarcerated for four or five months he was exchanged. The death of John G. R. Kalb occurred in 1885 and his wife passed away in 1900. The two sons of the family are Dr. Kalb, of this review; and Harry P. Kalb, a farmer of Idaho.

In the pursuit of his education Dr. Kalb attended school in Washington, D. C., and was graduated from the Columbian University, which is now the George Washington University, at the capital city, there winning his M. D. degree. His youthful days had been passed on his father's farm where his time was divided between the work of assisting in the field and orchard, and in attending school. He had mastered some of the branches of high-school work ere he entered college in Washington. Following his graduation there he served as interne in a hospital of the capital city, thus adding to his theoretical knowledge the broad and valuable experience of hospital practice. In November, 1891, he came to Spokane where he at once opened an office. He has always practiced independent of partnership relations and his own worth, merit and ability have established him in the prominent position which he now occupies as a member of the medical profession of Spokane. He belongs to the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and has filled all of the offices in the first named. For four years he has served on the Washington state board of medical examiners, having first been appointed by Governor McBride and afterward by Governor Mead. Perusal of the best medical journals and of the latest contributions to medical literature keeps him in touch with the advanced work being done by the profession and his sound discrimination and judgment enables him to glean from his reading those truths and facts which will be of benefit to him in his professional service.

Dr. Kalb is also known in other connections, figuring prominently in financial circles of Spokane as the president of the Land Title Savings Bank, which he aided in organizing in 1905, since which time a general banking business has been successfully conducted. He is also interested in irrigation projects, having materially assisted in carrying to completion the Pinecroft project, on the Spokane river. He is also largely interested in irrigation land projects in Whitman county and has invested quite largely in real estate in Spokane and throughout the county. In addition he is a stockholder in the Trustee Company of this city and his cooperation is regarded as a valuable asset in the management of important business affairs.

On the 20th of June, 1892, Dr. Kalb was united in marriage at Pendleton, Oregon, to Miss Frances L. McMullen, of Dearborn county, Indiana, a daughter of John and Hannah (Wicks) McMullen, the latter a cousin of the patentee of the

Wicks car coupler and the former a farmer of Dearborn county. The two children of Dr. and Mrs. Kalb are Marian E. and Charles J., the former a high-school student while the latter is yet in the grade departments of the public schools. Dr. Kalb is an earnest republican in his political views and his labors have been somewhat effective forces in promoting public interests in this locality. He has served as a member of the county central committee and has represented the party as a delegate in county conventions. He belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as a trustee, and he is a director of the Deaconess Hospital. In the various lines of church work he takes an active and helpful interest and is a liberal contributor to its support. In Masonry he has taken the Knight Templar degree and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise holds membership with the Maccabees and is examining physician for the local lodge. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in its active projects for Spokane's development, for the exploitation of its resources and for its improvement along various lines. He is heartily concerned for the public welfare and belongs to that public-spirited and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number.

WILLIAM T. BIRDSALL.

William T. Birdsall is not only one of the prominent figures of Spokane but is also widely and favorably known in the east and from the time when he did campaign work through the states of New York and Pennsylvania with John C. Fremont ere he attained his majority until a recent date has been a dominating figure in politics wherever he has lived. He is recognized as an authority on the real-estate laws of New York and probably is better acquainted with New York real-estate titles than any other man in the world now living. In Spokane he has done much to promote manufacturing interests and the paper mill of this city is indirectly the result of his efforts. He has also labored untiringly to interest investors and business men in the glass industries, blast furnaces and manufactories, and in the development of the water power, seeking ever to promote the growth and progress of the district although he is not directly connected with any companies of that character. He is regarded as the peer of any counselor of the city and in his practice has handled many important cases.

Mr. Birdsall is a native of Wilton, Connecticut, born July 2, 1838. His father, Colonel Elbert Birdsall, was born in 1806 in Brooklyn, New York, at the foot of Fulton street, which is now one of the most busy districts of that city. For ten years he was assistant commissary general of the Empire state but retired a few years prior to his death, which occurred in 1865. The Birdsall family has long been represented on Long Island and were originally of the Quaker faith. They came of English ancestry, arriving early in the seventeenth century, and representatives of the name participated in the war of 1812. The mother of William T. Birdsall was in her maidenhood Lucretia M. Deebe, a native of Columbia county, New York, born in January, 1814, and her death occurred in January, 1887. She was a descendant of that Deebe who came to this country from Boughton, England, in

1687 and settled at Hartford, Connecticut. William T. Birdsall was the youngest of a family of six children, all of whom have passed away with the exception of a sister, Adaline Augusta, the wife of Edward L. Strong, a merchant of Boston, Massachusetts, who is a great-great-grandson of Governor Strong of that state. The eldest sister, Anna Elizabeth, married George Briggs, a nephew of George N. Briggs, of Massachusetts, who became famous in American history by giving the people cheaper postage, and his eccentricity was manifest in the fact that he never wore a collar.

William T. Birdsall pursued his education in the public schools of New York city and in Tarrytown (N. Y.) Institute. In preparation for the bar he entered the law office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue of New York city, there remaining until 1861, spending five years with the firm. He was admitted to practice in New York in 1861 and was afterward admitted to practice in the courts of New Jersey and Connecticut and the superior courts of Wisconsin. Gradual advancement brought him to a distinguished position in connection with the bar of the east. He came west in 1896 for the purpose of spending ten days, his object being to protect the interests of New York clients at the Upper Falls. In consequence of the negotiations looking toward the settlement of the matter he remained and the fact of the arrival of a daughter-in-law suffering from tuberculosis has caused him to continue his residence here. He has since practiced at the Washington bar and at once was accorded the high rank which had been his in the east. While in New York in his professional capacity he was brought into contact with criminal cases of all kinds of both local and national importance and also engaged in practice in the field of maritime law to some extent. Moreover, his work as counselor brought him into connection with the slave trade in ante-bellum days. He practiced law in New York from 1861 until he came to Spokane in 1896 save for a period of eight years, during which he was a resident of Wisconsin. His connection with the trial of Dr. McGonigal, which attracted worldwide attention, gained him fame and it is supposed that he was wholly responsible as the counselor in that case. One of the interesting suits with which his name is associated was that brought about over the will of E. K. Collins, the founder of the first American steamship line to Liverpool in competition with the Cunard line, then in its infancy. Mr. Collins was the patron of John Roche, who founded the American-Brazilian steamship line under the subsidy granted by the United States, which was afterward withdrawn.

Mr. Birdsall is now identified with some mining operations in Idaho. He organized the Del Rio Mining Company of that state and continued as its president until February, 1911. He has organized other mining companies but has not been active in their conduct and management. His labors have been an effective force in promoting all kinds of manufacturing in Spokane and he believes that a great plant for the manufacture of paper and woolen goods should be erected in this city, having been informed by a cloth manufacturer of national fame that the waters of the Spokane river are equal to the west of England's waters for setting colors, and west England cloth manufacturers owe the reputation of their goods to those qualities in the river waters which set and fix colors. It is characteristic of Mr. Birdsall that he thoroughly studies every question and situation which arouses his attention and, therefore, since coming to Spokane he has closely considered the conditions of this country and its opportunities, and is working earnestly and effectively for advancement here.

In political circles Mr. Birdsall has been equally well known. He was not yet twenty-one years of age when he did campaign work in New York and Pennsylvania in support of John C. Fremont, who was then a candidate for the presidency. He has always been an earnest advocate of republican principles and was formerly very active. At the present time he is concentrating his energies upon his professional interests in Spokane and upon the work of developing the city along the lines indicated. He was formerly a member of the Republican Club and also of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence.

Mr. Birdsall was married in September, 1860, at Chatham, New York, to Miss Emma Goodenough and of the three children born to them but one is now living, Wallace C. Birdsall, who is representing the E. C. Atkins Company at Vancouver, British Columbia. For fifty-five years William T. Birdsall has been an active factor in the world's work and with powers undiminished at the age of seventy-three years he continues one of the leading citizens of the northwest, his efforts crowned with successful achievement in various directions, while in the field of the law the consensus of public opinion establishes his position as a foremost counselor.

RUSH JACOB WHITE.

Rush Jacob White, of Wallace, is the general superintendent of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company. His birth occurred at Osage, Iowa, on the 19th of December, 1876, his parents being Melvin H. and Alice (Chase) White. The father participated in the Civil war during the last year of the conflict, being then but a youth of eighteen. In 1890 the family home was established in Spokane, Washington. Rush J. White was graduated from the Spokane high school in 1895 and subsequently learned assaying in the office of C. M. Fassett of Spokane, in whose service he remained for a year and a half. In 1897 he went to Sandon, British Columbia, and for a few months was employed by B. C. Riblet, a mining engineer. Returning to Spokane, he spent one year in the service of the Washington Water Power Company and then went to Colorado, entering the Colorado School of Mines at Golden and remaining there for one year. In the spring of 1899 he again returned to Spokane and once more became connected with the Washington Water Power Company, assisting in the construction of the first large addition to their power house. In October, 1899, he came to Wallace, Idaho, and worked for G. Scott Anderson as mining engineer for a year and a half or until the spring of 1901. Being desirous of having practical mining experience, he spent some months in the Tiger mine at Burke, doing actual mining work. In the fall of 1901 he went to Chelan, Washington, as chief engineer for the Chelan Transportation & Smelting Company, that concern having an option on the property of the Holden Gold & Copper Mining Company. Mr. White surveyed and partially built a narrow gauge railroad, about fourteen miles long, to this property, but the work was not finished owing to the fact that the Chelan Transportation & Smelting Company went out of business. In the spring of 1904 he returned to Wallace, Idaho, and became connected with the Federal Mining & Smelting Company, first working as mine surveyor and later as assistant engineer. In March, 1907, he was made the chief engineer of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company,

being placed in charge of the engineering work at all of their plants. In the fall of 1910 he became general superintendent of mines for that concern, having charge of all the operations of their mines except the mechanical department. He still holds this responsible position and under his management the Morning mine (the property of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company) has been developed into one of the most valuable producing mines in the Coeur d'Alene district.

On the 10th of February, 1908, at Chelan, Washington, Mr. White was married to Miss Marietta Brown, a daughter of S. M. Brown of Seattle, who has been actively identified with electric light and power plants throughout the northwest. This union has been blessed with one son, Norman Rush White, who was born in 1908.

Fraternally Mr. White is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Wallace Lodge, No. 881. In the line of his profession he is connected with the American Institute of Mining Engineers and is also a member of the Idaho Society of Engineers, having been elected the first vice president of the latter organization in 1910. In his profession he has met with success, while in every relation of life he has won the respect and unqualified confidence of those with whom he has come in contact.

BERNARD FITZPATRICK.

The state of Washington lost a valued and representative citizen when Bernard Fitzpatrick was called from this life. His name was prominently associated with events which have left their impress upon the history of Stevens county and in public office there his record was such as contributed to general progress and improvement. He was born in Leighlan, Ireland, on the 6th of January, 1837, his parents being Richard and Elizabeth (Barnes) Fitzpatrick, the former a farmer by occupation. In the public schools of his native city the son pursued his education and after his work in the schoolroom was over, learned the trade of a wheelwright and wagon maker. He came to America in 1859 and established his home in the northwest in 1861. He was an army contractor and stock-raiser who resided for a time at Portland, Oregon, and removed thence to Stevens county, Washington, in 1865. For a time he was a contractor for fuel and feed at Fort Colville and at Fort Spokane, and as the years passed he became more and more largely connected with the business activities in this section of the country. He made investment in land until he had substantial holdings, speculated to a considerable extent and also engaged in stock-raising. He built the first courthouse for Lincoln county at Davenport, Washington, and as the years passed he more and more largely left the impress of his individuality upon the history of eastern Washington. His ability and fidelity being recognized by his fellow townsmen, he was called to public office, being first elected county treasurer of Stevens county in 1870. In 1874 he was chosen county school superintendent when the county embraced the entire territory from the Snake river to the British Columbia line, including what is now Spokane county. He did much to place the schools of this district upon a substantial basis leading to their later development, his labors greatly stimulating educational activity in the district under his jurisdiction.

On the 2d of July, 1862, Bernard Fitzpatrick was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Lench and unto them were born a daughter and two sons: Anne, the wife of J. F. Keller; James M.; and L. J. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when Bernard Fitzpatrick passed away on the 9th of August, 1891. He had been independent in politics, voting rather for men and measures than for party and yet never faltering in his advocacy of the principles in which he believed. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in that organization and out of it he had a circle of friends that was very extensive. He was one of the first of the permanent settlers in this part of the state and the value of his work as a factor in its development can hardly be overestimated. He came here when the settlers were few indeed, when there were great stretches of uncultivated prairie and of uncut forests. Here and there a settler had established himself for trading with the Indians, but it seemed that the seeds of civilization had scarcely been planted and there was little indication of the fact that within a few decades a great transformation would be wrought that would place the Spokane country on a par in many respects with the civilization and prosperity of the older east. Mr. Fitzpatrick at all times bore his part in bringing about the changes which have been wrought and as one of the upbuilders of the Inland Empire his history deserves prominent mention on the pages of this volume.

His son James M. Fitzpatrick has had a business experience of wide range since he started out in a humble capacity as an employe in a hardware store in Cheney, Washington. His birth occurred in the old town of Colville, Stevens county, this state, October 2, 1868. He was a lad of eight years when, in 1876, the family removed to Portland, where he acquired his early education in the public schools. He afterward attended the Benjamin P. Cheney Academy at Cheney, Washington, and was graduated with the class of 1884. It was one of the best of the early schools of the northwest but has since been destroyed by fire. On the completion of his course there Mr. Fitzpatrick secured a position in a hardware store in Cheney, where he was employed for a few years, and then in 1889 went to Tacoma, where he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, which he represented as weigh master for a time. In 1891 he returned to Spokane and became financially interested in the Washington Fuel Company, of which he was elected secretary and treasurer, thus continuing until 1898. In that year he organized the Union Iron Works, of which he has since been treasurer and general manager, and thus takes part in the control of one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the Inland Empire. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a large degree of success. The safe, conservative policy which he inaugurated, combined with progressive methods in manufacture and in sale, commends itself to the judgment of all and has secured to the company a patronage which makes its volume of trade one of great importance and magnitude.

Mr. Fitzpatrick resides with his mother at No. 904 South Adams street in a home which he erected in 1901. He is a thirty-third degree Mason and the honorary degree indicates his prominence and efficient work in the fraternity. He also belongs to the Spokane and Inland Clubs and as a business man and citizen he takes a most helpful and active interest in all the projects which have for their

object the upbuilding and advancement of the city. He was one of the committee that went to Chicago in 1896 to try and arrange more favorable freight rates with the representatives of the railroads and as a result of this conference the Spokane Zone was established, which has been of not a little assistance to shippers. He also took an active part in the campaign work of 1910 which resulted in the decisions of the interstate commerce commission. While he has always voted with the republican party he has never sought nor desired office, preferring to do his public service as a private citizen and to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. Without any special advantages at the outset of his career he has made steady advancement. Tireless energy, honesty of purpose and a genius for devising the right thing at the right time, joined to everyday common sense, are the chief characteristics of the man.

SIMON P. DONNELLY.

Connected throughout his entire life with mining interests on the Pacific coast, Simon P. Donnelly has for twenty-three years been one of the owners and operators of silver-bearing properties at Lake View. He makes his home there and is preeminently a western man through nativity and also in spirit and in interests. His birth occurred in San Francisco, June 11, 1860, and his name indicates his Irish descent. His parents, John and Mary (Cloney) Donnelly, were both natives of Ireland and in the year 1858 made the long voyage from the Emerald isle, around Cape Horn up through the Pacific west to San Francisco. The father became a miner, working at times for wages and also operating some prospects of his own. He died in the year 1905, having for almost three decades survived his wife, who passed away in 1876.

Simon P. Donnelly, who is familiarly called Si by his many friends, was educated in the public schools of Nevada City, California. He lost his mother when a youth of sixteen and at that early age started out to make his own way in the world, following the business of mining in California until 1884, when he was attracted by the excellent prospects in the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho, where he has since been actively interested in mining. One of the silver mines at Lake View, of which he is one of the owners and operators, has a history that would make an interesting story if told in full as known by Mr. Donnelly. This mine was discovered in 1888 by three men, who were "grub staked" by Mr. Donnelly and Fred A. Weber. They started what was known as the chloride excitement on Pend d'Oreille lake, and during the twenty-four years in which their mine has been worked, the joys and successes of the owners have been alternated with many periods of disappointments.

Mr. Donnelly is well known as an advocate of the democratic party and has a wide acquaintance among the political leaders of the state, attending almost every state and county convention since he first made his way to Idaho. In 1892 he served out an unexpired term as sheriff of Shoshone county during the time it was under martial law, when the mining troubles were prevalent. He was appointed by both the civil and military authorities to that office, George T. Crane being one of the county commissioners that called him to the position. In 1896 he



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was elected state senator from Kootenai county and was again elected to that office in 1900. He gave earnest consideration to questions which came up for settlement and labored effectively for the interests of his party, his constituents and the commonwealth in general. He was chairman of the democratic state central committee of Idaho in 1902 and for eight years has been a member of the democratic national committee from that state.

Mr. Donnelly holds membership in the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the Spokane Club and spends much time in Spokane, where he is as popular as he is in Idaho. He is regarded there as one of the democratic war horses but is a great favorite with all classes of people, being at all times genial and approachable. His cordiality has a faculty of making every one feel at ease in his presence and behind a pleasant manner are found the strong and sturdy characteristics which make for leadership in political circles and for success in private life.

JAY W. FANCY.

Jay W. Fancy is well known in the real-estate and loan field, and at an age when most young men are beginning to make progress he has reached a point in his business which ordinarily comes after long years of faithful and patient service. Throughout his entire life he has resided in the northwest, his birth having occurred at The Dalles, Oregon, April 16, 1881. His parents were Simeon E. and Annie (Davis) Fancy, who in the early '70s left their old home in Bangor, Maine, and crossed the continent to California, where they resided for a few years and then went to Oregon. That was in 1877 and they located at The Dalles. They afterward made a trip to Spokane but remained for only a few months, returning to The Dalles, where the father engaged in the building and contracting business, there making his home until 1890, when he removed to Bellingham, Washington, where he is still engaged in the same business. The brother of our subject, Albert C. Fancy, is also a contractor of Bellingham, and the sister, Nanette, is the wife of Cortland P. Hunt, of Spokane.

The early childhood of Jay W. Fancy was spent in his native city but when about nine years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Bellingham, where he pursued his education, passing through consecutive grades and the high school. He has been a resident of Spokane since June, 1899, at which time he entered the employ of a wholesale grocery firm, where he continued for about three years. In 1903 he turned his attention to the real-estate, loan and rental business and has secured a large clientage in this connection, his course indicating that his judgment is sound and his discrimination keen. He carefully looks after the interests of clients and his business has shown yearly growth, having now assumed creditable and gratifying proportions.

On the 29th of August, 1903, Mr. Fancy was united in marriage to Miss Florence May Sutherland, a daughter of Daniel T. and Lucinda E. (Horton) Sutherland of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Fancy have resided in Spokane since that time and in social circles have won for themselves an enviable position. Mr. Fancy is a member of All Saints Episcopal church and is a prominent worker in the church, tak-

ing great interest in philanthropic and orphanage work. He is the vice president of the Associated Guilds, a member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and a charter member of the Inland Club, and is appreciative of all that friendship and social interest means. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party but he has never evinced any desire for office. He allows no outside affairs to interfere with his business and by close, unremitting attention has gradually worked his way upward.

CLIFFORD SHERRON MacCALLA.

Receiving the most thorough technical education in his chosen profession of electrical engineering, Clifford Sherron MacCalla has since filled positions of the utmost importance, resigning always to advance to a still higher one, until he is now general manager for the Washington Water Power Company, one of the greatest and most important corporations operating in the northwest. A glance at the work he has accomplished will show that he stands foremost in the line of electrical engineering and construction, and that he occupies one of the most responsible and important positions in the profession.

Mr. MacCalla was born in Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1876, and is of Scotch descent on the paternal side, representing a family that was founded in America in 1683. His father, Clifford P. MacCalla, a native of Philadelphia, became a distinguished lawyer and was very prominent in Masonry, serving at one time as grand master of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania. He married Helen Arrison, who was also born in Philadelphia and was of English descent, representing the second generation in America. She died in 1891 while Mr. MacCalla passed away in 1892. In their family were three children: Willard, a publisher of Philadelphia; May, the widow of A. L. Foster and now a resident of Philadelphia; and Clifford S.

The last named received his general education in the Friends' School at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and his technical training in Lehigh University, where he pursued a four years' course and was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Electrical Engineer. Immediately after his graduation he took up the practical phase of the work as an employe of the Philadelphia Bell Telephone Company, doing switchboard work at first and afterward entering the instrument department. He was constantly on the outlook, however, for opportunities that would give him broader scope and bring into use the thorough technical training which he had received. He resigned his position with the Bell Telephone Company early in the winter of 1896 to enter the employ of the Edison Electric Light & Power Company of Philadelphia as inspector. He remained in that position for a brief period and resigned in May, 1897, to accept a position in the drafting room of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, New York. For four years he remained with that company, working first as draftsman on the electrical design of the switchboard and the construction and equipment of stations. He next entered the construction department, installing machinery, and when he resigned he was general foreman of construction. His next resignation was tendered in July, 1901, that he might accept the position of assistant engineer of construction with

the foreign department of the General Electric Company, going as assistant engineer and second in command on installation of a contract with the New South Wales, Australia government, for three 1500 K. W., 6600 volt stem-driven generators and a complete installation of five rotary converter substations for Sydney tramways. He remained in that country until 1903.

Following his return to America Mr. MacCalla was employed from February until April, 1903, in the Schenectady factory of the General Electric Company, engaged on turbine and special tests. He resigned therefrom to become assistant electrical engineer with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, New York, with which he had been connected from 1897 until 1901, being in charge of the operating department including two main steam generating plants and fourteen distributing substations, with some ninety men working under him. He remained with the Edison Company the second time until August, 1903, when he again resigned to become assistant to the general manager of the Washington Water Power Company of Spokane. The duties of this position included the general features incidental to that of the general management. The company does practically all of its engineering and constructing, maintaining in Spokane a complete organization for this work, both engineering and construction being done under the direction of Mr. MacCalla. Some idea of the work he has accomplished may be gathered from the fact that he designed, practically in its entirety, the Post Falls hydraulic plant, including the electrical, hydraulic and construction features. An article on this work was written by Mr. MacCalla and published in the Electrical World and Engineer in May, 1908. The construction work was also in charge of Mr. MacCalla. The present installation is sixteen thousand, three hundred and sixty horse power, and the approximate cost was one million dollars. This work with his other duties occupied his attention from 1904 until 1906 inclusive. During the two succeeding years he had also the direction of the electrical design of the steam turbine plant in Spokane together with the complete erection of the building and the installation of all machinery in 1907. The second installation (9000 K. W. unit), layout and installation complete, was under the immediate direction of Mr. MacCalla in 1908. The present installation is twenty thousand horse power and the approximate cost was nine hundred thousand dollars. In the years 1909 and 1910 Mr. MacCalla directed the complete electrical, mechanical and hydraulic design and construction of the Little Falls plant. There was installed in this plant four horizontal twin hydraulic turbins of nine thousand horse power, each direct-connected to a 5000 K. W. generator with necessary auxiliaries, switchboard, exciters, step-up transformers, etc., with duplicate 68,000 volt steel tower lines (suspension type insulators) connecting the company's high voltage system in Spokane, Washington. The plant was erected at a cost of more than two million dollars. Mr. MacCalla had general direction of all other engineering and construction matters in connection with the Washington Water Power Company. That he satisfactorily discharged the important duties assigned him is adduced from the fact that in 1910 he was made general manager of the Washington Water Power Company, one of the largest and most powerful corporations operating in the northwest. He has not extended his efforts into other fields in any large degree but is a director of the First State Bank of St. Joe, Idaho.

On the 24th of November, 1906, in Sydney, Australia, Mr. MacCalla was united in marriage to Miss Agnes W. Purves, a daughter of Thomas P. Purves, general manager for Australia for the New York Life Insurance Company. The Purves family is of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. MacCalla have two children, Sylvia and Willard A.

Mr. MacCalla in his college days became a member of the Sigma Chi and he belongs to the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Spokane Tennis Club, and the Spokane University Club, associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and recreation. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but his growing responsibilities have never permitted him to take active part in its work. He has ever held to high ideals in his profession and with resolute spirit has labored for their attainment. Laudable ambition has prompted him at every step in his career to achieve the best results possible and his developing ability has brought him to a very prominent position as a representative of engineering interests in the northwest.

TRACY R. MASON, M. D.

Dr. Tracy R. Mason, who opened an office at Wardner in 1898, has since remained a successful medical practitioner of that town and has also served as its health officer since 1910. His birth occurred in Cumberland county, Illinois, on the 24th of December, 1874, his parents being L. H. and Ella (Richardson) Mason. In 1887 or 1888 they removed to La Grande, Oregon, where the father was engaged in the practice of medicine until his demise in 1898. His widow still makes her home at that place.

Tracy R. Mason acquired his education in the public schools of La Grande and subsequently prepared for a professional career in the American Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1898. In that year he came to Wardner, Idaho, where he has practiced continuously since, with the exception of the period devoted to another medical course in the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1905. Since entering upon practice he has made orderly progress and is recognized as a man of well balanced capacities and powers, whose strong character inspires confidence in others. He keeps in touch with the advancement that is being continually made by the medical fraternity through his membership in the North Idaho Medical Association, the State Medical Association of Idaho and the American Medical Association. He is a director of the First State Bank of Kellogg and, in addition to his mining interests, owns a section of farming land at Three Forks, Montana.

On the 18th of October, 1904, Dr. Mason was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Goetz, a daughter of Charles Goetz, who was one of the early settlers of the Palouse country. Mr. Goetz emigrated to the United States from Germany, his native land, settling first in San Francisco and afterward driving into the Palouse country from Walla Walla about thirty-five years ago.

Dr. Mason gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. In 1902 he was elected county coroner but resigned the office in order to pursue a medical

course in Chicago. He has served as health officer of Kellogg since 1908 and since 1910 has been health officer of Wardner. In 1911 he was chosen councilman of Wardner for a term of two years. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, belonging to Galena Lodge, No. 12, at Kellogg. He also belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, acting as physician of Aerie No. 170 at Wardner. Dr. Mason maintains the strictest conformity to the highest professional ethics and enjoys in full measure the confidence and respect of his professional brethren as well as of the general public.

JOHN H. HOXSEY, M. D.

Dr. John H. Hoxsey is one of the recent additions to the medical profession in Spokane, having established his home here January 1, 1910, yet he has long resided in this section of the country and has a wide and favorable acquaintance. He was born in Madison county, Illinois, September 25, 1859, and belongs to an old Dutch family, his great-grandfather removing from Virginia, his native state, to Kentucky. His parents were John F. and Elizabeth Hoxsey, whose family numbered the following: Dr. T. E. Hoxsey, who has been associated in practice with his brother John since January, 1910; Dr. George W., a practicing physician of Leavenworth, Kansas; W. E., a druggist of Spokane; Robert A., a grain buyer of Ritzville; Mrs. Emma Hubbard, of Spangle, Washington; and Mrs. W. A. Cox, living in Litchfield, Illinois.

The other member of the family is Dr. Hoxsey of this review, who acquired his early education in the public schools of his native county and when twenty-one years of age took up his literary course of two years, in Blackburn University of Carlinville, Illinois. Subsequently he entered the American Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, and was graduated in 1885, coming west the same year, locating at Spangle, Washington. He did general post-graduate work in the New York Post Graduate Medical School in 1893 and after an extended hospital practice, which brought him broad and valuable experience, he returned to Spangle, Washington, where he built up valuable practice, extending many miles in every direction. He also became physician at the county poorhouse and hospital and was city physician from the time of the incorporation of the town. When he first located in Spangle the roads were mostly trails and the long rides had to be made on horseback. On the 1st of January, 1910, he removed to Spokane, seeking the broader field of professional labor offered in the city. He served on the state board of medical examiners from 1897-1904 and was its secretary for two years. He is in the very front rank of his profession and is recognized as one most thoroughly equipped and experienced in the practice of surgery and medicine. At Spangle he was medical examiner for the New York Life, the Mutual and Prudential Insurance Companies and various fraternal societies and he is a member of the County Medical Society. His outside business interests include an irrigation project in Twin Falls county of southern Idaho.

On the 11th of September, 1889, occurred the marriage of Dr. Hoxsey and Miss Susie Gildea, of Spangle, a daughter of Thomas R. and Elizabeth Gildea, of that place. They were pioneers of that county and Mrs. Hoxsey was a school

teacher in that vicinity. She came to Washington in 1888 with her parents from Boone, Iowa, on the first through train over the Northern Pacific from St. Paul. Her father was a prominent resident of this section of the country. He was born in Indiana and was descended from an old Pennsylvania family. In the pioneer epoch here he held many political offices, was justice of the peace for a number of years and was also Indian agent for the Coeur d'Alene Mission of Idaho, being appointed by President Harrison. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Hoxsey have been born two sons, Maurice Y. and John Thomas, and the former is now pursuing a pharmacy course at Pullman, Washington. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hoxsey are active and helpful members of the Central Christian church. He has taken an active part in civic and political affairs of the county and in early life affiliated with the democratic party but since the time of the free silver and populist movement he has been independent, voting rather for the man than for the party. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and has filled all of the chairs in the local organization. He likewise belongs to Spangle Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., and to Spangle Lodge, No. 181, A. F. & A. M., being a charter member of both organizations. While his interests are thus broad and varied, he yet regards his professional duties as paramount and in their discharge is most able and conscientious.

J. B. GILBERT.

J. B. Gilbert has been a resident of Spokane only since September, 1909, but has made his home in the Spokane district for thirty-two years. He was one of the organizers of the town of Rockford, and active in its upbuilding for a long period and he has also left his impress upon the political history of this section of the state. At the present time he is concentrating his energies upon the development of the business of the Independent Rapid Transfer Company, of which he is secretary-treasurer. He started in life as a farmer boy and is a western man by birth, for the place of his nativity is Benton county, Oregon, and his natal day, May 1, 1852. His father, L. D. Gilbert, was born in the state of New York and was descended from English ancestry, the family having been founded in America in early colonial days, representatives of the name settling in New York in the early part of the seventeenth century. Members of the family participated in the Revolutionary war, others in the war of 1812, and still others in the Civil war, and valor and loyalty have at all times been characteristics of the Gilberts. L. D. Gilbert was a member of the Home Militia in Ohio in the period between the war of 1812 and the Civil war but never saw active service. Recognizing the fact that while pioneer experiences were to be met upon the Pacific coast, the district also offered excellent opportunities, L. D. Gilbert crossed the plains in 1847, traveling by ox team over the long stretches of hot sand and over the mountain passes to Oregon. He resided near Corvallis, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. The work of civilization and improvement had scarcely been begun in the state, and hardships and difficulties confronted the pioneer on every hand, but with determined purpose these were met and in time gave way before the resolution and energy of Mr. Gilbert. In 1849 he went to California, attracted by

the discovery of gold there and spent some time in a search for the precious metal in the "diggings" on a branch of the American river. Later he returned to Oregon, where he again took up farming and stock-raising, becoming a prominent and influential citizen of his home locality, which was known as the Belknap settlement. He left that district in 1868 and removed to Lane county, his last days being spent in Eugene, the county seat, where he passed away in 1887. His wife, who in her maidenhood bore the name of Hannah Belknap, was also a native of the Empire state and with her husband crossed the plains. She, too, was descended from ancestry represented in the Revolutionary war. Her grandfather died in the battle of Bunker Hill from exhaustion, caused by becoming overheated, and his son was shot through the body in a later engagement with the Indians in the same war; he, however, recovered. The Belknap family also sent its representatives to the war of 1812 and to the Civil war. Mrs. Gilbert survived her husband for twenty-four years, passing away in June, 1911, at the remarkable old age of ninety-six years. She retained her mental faculties to a remarkable degree and was a most interesting old lady, her mind stored with many reminiscenses of frontier days. She belonged to the faithful band of pioneer women whose courage and endurance equalled that of her husband and brothers and fathers who undertook the task of reclaiming a wild western wilderness for the purposes of civilization. Mrs. Gilbert spent the last nineteen years of her life in the home of her son J. B. Gilbert, and from his family received every care and attention which filial devotion could suggest. She was the mother of six sons, three of whom are yet living, and three daughters: Riley, who is the owner of a large tract of land of one thousand acres at Coulee City, Washington; Phineas, a millwright and mechanic of Spokane; Jane, the wife of the Rev. N. Clark, a capitalist of Spokane, but now residing in Berkeley, California; Mary, the wife of I. N. Edwards, who is called the "farmer-lawyer" of Lane county, Oregon, and has served as representative of that county to the state legislature; and Emma, the wife of F. A. Watts, a druggist of East Portland, Oregon.

The other member of the family is J. B. Gilbert, whose name introduces this review. He was reared to farm work, early assisting in the arduous task of developing and cultivating new land and transforming a frontier district into a rich agricultural section. He came to Spokane county in 1880, when twenty-eight years of age, settling near Rockford. There he engaged in farming for eight years, securing his title to his land and making many improvements thereon. At length he sold out and established his home in town, where he engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business. He was one of the organizers of the town of Rockford and served in one official capacity or another there for about eighteen years. He was at different times clerk, councilman and city attorney, being continuously in office. He had not been regularly admitted to the bar, yet had read law to a considerable extent and his fellow townsmen felt that he was qualified for the duties of the position. In 1906 he was elected on the republican ticket to represent his district in the state legislature and served in the session of 1907. There he worked most earnestly for the local option bill, which, however, failed to pass. He repeatedly served as a delegate to county and state conventions and for four years was a member of the county central committee, thus taking active and prominent part in the political work of the district, while at the same time he maintained a prominent position in its business circles.

In September, 1909, however, Mr.. Gilbert disposed of his interests at Rockford and came to Spokane, where he operated in real estate until September, 1910, when he purchased an interest in the Independent Rapid Transfer Company. This is an incorporated company, capitalized for twenty thousand dollars, with his son-in-law, C. G. Reath as president and manager; Mrs. C. G. Reath as vice president; and J. B. Gilbert as secretary-treasurer. Their business is located at No. 105 East Sprague street and they have secured a good patronage. Promptness and honorable dealing are features in their success.

On the 26th of February, 1873, in Albany, Oregon, Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage to Miss Irena D. Watts, a daughter of Russell and Diantha Watts, who crossed the plains in 1847 by way of the northern route and The Dalles. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have become the parents of five children: Lura A., the wife of Charles P. Thomas, a merchant at Freeman, Washington; Clyde W., who is engaged in the livery business at Coulee City, Washington; Claude D., who is fireman of Station 1 of the Spokane fire department; Elva J., the wife of C. G. Reath, who is associated with Mr. Gilbert in business; and Georgia H., the wife of Dallas Garred, a druggist of Walla Walla.

The parents are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Spokane, and Mrs. Gilbert is eligible to membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution. She belongs to one of the old American families, of English descent, the original settlement being made in Vermont. Some of her ancestors took part in the Revolutionary war. Later representatives of the family settled in Illinois and her father came from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific coast, becoming identified with farming interests in Linn county, where he died at the age of forty-two years. Mr. Gilbert belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all the chairs in the local lodge. Both he and his wife are connected with the Rebekahs and he belongs also to the Woodmen of the World having served in all of the offices and is now a past counsel commander. He has long been a stalwart and helpful supporter of the cause of temperance. He is an active worker in the republican party. His influence is always cast on the side of right, justice, truth and progress, and his efforts have been an element in the moral development as well as the material progress of this section in which he has resided for almost a third of a century.

HARVEY D. TRUNKEY.

Harvey D. Trunkey, vice president and treasurer of the McClintock-Trunkey Company, was born at Helena, Arkansas, April 26, 1875. His father, Frank Trunkey, served as a captain in the Union army during the Civil war and died in the year 1890, being survived by his wife who bore the maiden name of Eliza Power.

The education of Harvey D. Trunkey was largely acquired in the common schools of Arkansas although he was for five years a student in Chicago. He completed his course, however, in Arkansas, leaving school when seventeen years of age in order to enter business life, becoming bookkeeper for a general merchandise concern in Marianna, Arkansas, where he was employed for four years.



HARVEY D. TRUNKEY

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He then formed a partnership with R. McClintock, of that place, and they established a wholesale general merchandise business which they conducted for a year. At the expiration of that period Mr. Trunkey removed to the west, settling in Spokane where he again became associated with Mr. McClintock in the Boothe-Powell Company, these two men being financially interested in the business. After two years Mr. Powell disposed of his interests and in 1902 the firm became the Boothe-McClintock Company. In 1906 Mr. Boothe sold out and in 1907 the present firm style of the McClintock-Trunkey Company was adopted and Mr. Trunkey has since served as vice president and treasurer as well as one of the directors. He thus has active voice in the management of the business, and his sound and discriminating judgment and enterprising spirit constitute salient and effective forces in the attainment of the success which has come to this house.

On the 29th of November, 1898, at Marianna, Arkansas, Mr. Trunkey was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Johnston, a daughter of Steven D. and Mary Johnston. They have become parents of three children: Mary Frances, Frank and Elizabeth, the two eldest being now in school. The family attend the First Presbyterian church and Mr. Trunkey holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America and with the Woodmen of the World. His political indorsement is given to the republican party, for he deems its principles the most effective force in promoting good government. He is without ambition for office, however, as he finds his business makes full demand upon his time and energies. While his path has not been free of the difficulties and obstacles which always beset the way of the business man, he has regarded these as but an impetus for more persistent effort and upon the basis of sound business principles and close adherence to a high standard of commercial ethics he has builded his success.

JAMES WILSON HUTCHINS.

James Wilson Hutchins has since the fall of 1900 been the able manager of the Mullan Electric Light & Power Company. His birth occurred at Manchester, England, on the 21st of January, 1868, his parents being Thomas and Sarah (Wilson) Hutchins. He acquired his education in the place of his nativity and in 1885, when a youth of seventeen, emigrated to the United States, joining relatives in San Antonio, Texas. There he remained on a cattle ranch for three years and then made his way to the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, where he spent the year of the Oklahoma boom—1888-9. In the fall of 1889 he came to Wallace, Idaho, to take charge of the commissary camp of the railroad during the building of what is now the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, which was being extended to Wallace. In 1891, when the road was completed, he secured a position as lineman with the Bell Telephone Company. In 1892 he entered the service of the Wallace Electric Light Company, with which he remained for eight years, beginning as lineman and winning steady promotion until at the time of his resignation he held the position of foreman. In the fall of 1900 he became the manager of the Mullan Electric Light & Power Company of Mullan and in this capacity has remained continuously since, demonstrating his splendid executive ability in the successful control of this corporation. He is likewise interested in many of the mining properties of this section.

In 1900 Mr. Hutchins was united in marriage to Mrs. Louise Heller, and they became the parents of a son, Robert Wilson who was born in September, 1907. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has acted as clerk of the school board of Mullan since 1905. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Wallace Lodge, No. 881, of the latter order. The high regard and esteem in which he is uniformly held is manifest in the number of lasting friendships which he has won.

JOHN J. BROWNE.

Out of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlisle wrote: "History is the essence of innumerable biographies," and Macaulay has said: "The history of a nation is best told in the lives of its people." It is therefore fitting that the personal mention of eminent and distinguished men should find a place in this volume, and in such a connection extended reference should be made of John J. Browne. Spokane is indebted to him in many ways. It was he who in 1879 drew up the bill organizing and planning Spokane county as it stands today. He has left his impress upon the commercial, industrial and financial development of this section of the state and has been equally active and helpful in educational and political lines. He has indeed taken prominent part in the transformation that has been brought about, changing Washington from a wild country into a great state, containing thousands of good homes and acres of growing towns, inhabited by an industrious, prosperous, enlightened and progressive people. At all times he has participated in the persistent work of development which was necessary to produce a change which is so complete that it has come to be popularly referred to as magical.

He came to the northwest in early manhood. He is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Greenville, Stark county, April 28, 1848. His parents were Andrew and Elizabeth (Goff) Browne, the former a son of James C. Browne, who, leaving his native place in the north of Ireland, became a resident of Pennsylvania and subsequently of Indiana. The Goff family is descended from Pennsylvania German stock. Elizabeth (Goff) Browne died when her son John was but two years old and he was afterward reared by his maternal grandparents in Indiana, acquiring his early education in the public schools of Columbia City, Whitley county, while later, at the age of eighteen years, he entered Wabash College in Crawfordsville. Summer vacations and the evening hours were devoted to the task of earning a sum sufficient to enable him to prosecute his education, and after leaving college he took up the profession of teaching, being given charge of the high school in Columbia City and also acting as superintendent of the schools in Goshen, Indiana. He found genuine pleasure in his work but felt that larger profits might accrue in the practice of law and accordingly pursued the regular course in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in the class of 1868.

Following his admission to the bar, Mr. Browne practiced for a year in Columbia City, Indiana, and afterward for four years in Oswego, Kansas. He also be-

came identified with educational interests in the latter place, serving for a time as county superintendent of schools.

The call of the west proved irresistible to Mr. Browne and from Kansas he made his way to Portland, Oregon, where he entered upon the practice of law and also became an active factor in school work in that district, serving first by appointment and later by election as superintendent of the schools of Multnomah county. The moist atmosphere of the coast, however, brought on a recurrence of a bronchial affection, from which he had previously suffered and this decided him to seek a dryer climate, which he found east of the mountains in Spokane, coming to this city in the summer of 1878. One is hardly justified in calling it a city, for at that time its population numbered but fifty-four. In the ensuing years Mr. Browne has been a most active factor in its growth and development. The town site, embracing the falls and what has since become the principal business section was owned by James N. Glover, who had come up from Oregon in 1878, built the first sawmill and embarked in trade with the Indians and the few whites who were living in this section. His original holding was one hundred and sixty acres, of which he sold forty acres to Frederick Post. Mr. Browne in connection with A. M. Cannon later purchased a half interest in the one hundred and twenty acres, which Mr. Glover retained, each receiving a quarter share and paying Mr. Glover the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. The property which thus came into their possession included the middle falls, representing nearly one-half the water power of the river. For seven years after arriving in Spokane Mr. Browne continued in the active practice of law but as the country was too sparsely settled to direct court sessions in this city alone, it was necessary to follow an itinerant course as court was held from time to time in the towns of Colfax, Colville and Walla Walla. However, Spokane enjoyed rapid growth and in 1885, owing to the marvelous development of the city, Mr. Browne's property interests had so increased in value that he was obliged to give his attention chiefly thereto and withdraw from active connection with the bar. The more important business interests of Spokane during these early days felt the stimulus of his cooperation, activity and enterprise. He and his partner, Mr. Cannon, were for a number of years associated in important business transactions. In addition to the holdings which they obtained from Mr. Glover, they purchased a part of the land owned by Frederick Post and thus obtained a half ownership in the lower falls. They were associated with A. J. Ross in the construction of the first street railway extending for four and a half miles, the project costing forty-three thousand dollars. Later they bought the interest of Mr. Ross, operating the line at a loss and then sold it to the Washington Water Power Company for one hundred thousand dollars. The necessity of a newspaper was recognized by them with the result that they established and for a time published the Spokane Chronicle, which they afterward sold. Later Mr. Browne became individual owner of the paper which he retained until 1898. Another evidence of his public spirit and his business ability is seen in the fine Auditorium block which he erected and which contains the theater that at one time, if not still, was the best designed and constructed theater on the Pacific coast. In this project Mr. Cannon was his business associate. He likewise became the president of the Spokane Mill Company and the Spokane Cracker Company. He displayed keen business ability and insight and the majority of his projects were

carried forward to successful completion. In 1893, however, he sustained heavy losses in the failure of the Browne National Bank, which he had founded in 1888. The widespread and disastrous financial panic of that year forced the bank to suspend, paying to the creditors only thirteen per cent. It is said that the strength and character of an individual are never known until they are put to the test and it was this which showed of what mettle Mr. Browne is made. The remaining obligations of the bank were personally assumed by him and discharged in full without a single suit at law being brought against the bank. He was appointed its receiver by the federal authorities—probably the first incident of the selection of a national bank president to administer upon the affairs of his own suspended concern. His personal integrity, however, was so fully recognized that the Chemical National Bank, of New York, which was one of the largest creditors of the institution holding its paper to the amount of forty thousand dollars, gave its receipt in full in exchange for Mr. Browne's personal obligations at three and a half per cent.

Since that time the career of Mr. Browne has been one of continuous progress and many interests have felt the stimulus of his activity, aid and keen business discernment. He was the organizer of the Columbia Valley Bank at Wenatchee, Washington, capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, and with surplus and undivided profits of twenty-five thousand. Of this institution he is the president, and is also president of the Coeur d'Alene Bank & Trust Company, at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, and the Bank of Oroville, Washington, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. His sons are associated with him in his banking enterprises, Guy C. being vice president of one and Earle P. a director of another, and all of their stock with the exception of a small amount in the Columbia Valley Bank is owned by Mr. Browne and members of his family. In addition Guy C. Browne is president of the Cashmere (Washington) State Bank, which is also owned by the family. In financial circles of Spokane John J. Browne is well known as the president of the Columbia Investment Company, having taxable property exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; the Spokane Investment Company; the Browne-Post Investment Company, in which his associate is F. T. Post; and the Prairie Development Company. Regarding real estate as one of the safest of all investments, Mr. Browne has become owner of twenty-two hundred acres in the district of Spokane, the greater part of which is well improved and today he is the largest individual taxpayer in Spokane county.

It has often been urged, and sometimes with considerable truth, that the successful business man of the present age has no time for cooperation in projects and measures which have their root in a desire to promote public welfare. But there are notable exceptions to this rule, of which Mr. Browne is one. His interest in educational work, aroused during his early period of teaching, has never diminished. He regards education as of the highest importance not only to the state but for the best promotion of material interests, and his labors in its behalf have been effective and far reaching since his arrival in Washington. His work as a member of the Spokane school board through a period of sixteen years, during much of which time he was its president, was of both a practical and progressive character and through his advocacy of improved methods the standard of the city schools was greatly raised. For a number of years previous to 1898 he was a member and president of the board of regents of the University of Washington, elected at

Seattle, and later he was several years a member of the board of the State Normal School at Cheney. In 1896 he was transferred to the board of the Washington State College, at Pullman, in which he has held the office of president and is now vice president. He advocates advanced education as well as the most thorough training in the fundamental branches and his work in behalf of education is that of a practical idealist.

Spokane, too, has profited largely by the efforts of Mr. Browne to exploit its resources and opportunities. He has ever felt that dissemination of knowledge concerning the city would constitute one of the chief forces of its growth, and associated with others, he organized several years ago the Publicity Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he has been one of the most active and effective members.

Neither has Mr. Browne been neglectful of his duties of citizenship in relation to the political condition and situation of the country. He has ever kept thoroughly informed concerning the questions and issues of the day and possesses a statesman's grasp of affairs. In more recent years he has not consented to hold office but in 1872 was a delegate of Kansas to the democratic national convention at Baltimore, and in 1888 was sent by Washington to the democratic national convention at St. Louis, where he served on the committee on platform and notification. Disapproving the tendencies and leadership of the democratic organization he has in recent years taken no active part in political matters and has usually voted with the republican ticket. In 1890 he was made a delegate to the state constitutional convention of Washington, an election that came to him entirely unsought and unexpected during his absence in the east. However, he took helpful part in framing the organic law of the state, serving as chairman of the committee on state, county and municipal indebtedness, drafting the article in the constitution under that caption, which was practically adopted without alteration. On all questions of municipal, state and national interest, Mr. Browne keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age, and his conclusions are the result of a logical deduction made from thorough familiarity with facts. A contemporary biographer has said of him: "He is known as a speaker of earnestness, marked ability and extensive and exact information, especially on the more important questions of public policy that affect the interest of the northwestern country. On the subject of 'conservation,' which in recent years has engaged so much discussion, he has delivered a number of addresses notable for the strength of the convictions expressed and for the arguments and facts by which they have been sustained. Mr. Browne holds to the view than any comprehensive scheme of control and regulation of natural resources by the federal government is mistaken in theory and inexpedient economically, and that the conservation should be exercised by the states severally. A fundamental objection to such a federal system is, in his opinion, the discrimination necessarily involved in favor of the east against the west. It is not proposed by the conservationists to include in their program the existing developed resources of the country, in which private property rights have already been acquired, but to apply their doctrines to the still undeveloped and unacquired resources—to the inevitable economic advantage of the developed east and disadvantage of the undeveloped west. In an address before the United States senate committee on public lands in the city of Washington, in February, 1910, Mr. Browne directed attention to this view of the question and also pointed out various objections of detail to the extreme conservation policy.

"'East of the Mississippi,' he said, 'there are more than twenty million horse power of water, and only four millions of it have been developed. The total horse power of water in the United States is sixty-six million, five hundred and eighteen thousand, five hundred, of which one-third is located in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and western Montana. In other words, the Columbia river and its tributaries contain a third of all the water power in the United States; and, as may be imagined, we who live in those states are deeply interested in legislation that may affect the title to this power or the lands where it is found. Nearly all the remaining public lands, and therefore nearly all the water power upon public lands, are located in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain states and territories in Alaska. Whatever legislation therefore, congress enacts affecting public lands, or relating to conservation of natural resources within federal jurisdiction, applies almost wholly to the states I have named. If such legislation is good, the people of these states will be benefited, but if not good, they will be the chief sufferers. We are in favor of conservation and we are also in favor of progress and development. The lands should be used for purposes for which they are best suited, but should not be abused. The mines should be developed, but not destroyed. The timber should be used so as not to destroy the forests. These resources in time will all be exhausted but not so with the water powers, which are inexhaustible. The water power developed a century ago is as good today as then and it will be as good a century hence. We need that power for a hundred civilizing purposes in our country—for manufacturing, for operating railways of all kinds, for lighting houses and streets, and for a multitude of other purposes. In the Columbia river valley we have enough water for all purposes of the present day and for generations to come; including the operation of all the railroads we shall ever need, all the manufacturing we shall ever do, and all the cities we shall ever build. That water power is so great that if ten thousand horse power of it on the average should be developed every year, it would take two thousand, four hundred years before all of it would be in use, and when once in use, it would be in use forever. It we were to develop one hundred thousand horse power a year, it would take more than two hundred and forty-one years before all of it would be developed. Water powers are local and confined in their operation to comparatively small areas. Each community needs power to manufacture its raw materials. If the land upon which these powers are located is restored to entry under existing laws, the titles for the most part will go to bona fide settlers living in the several communities, and will largely be developed by local capital. Water powers on public lands are not located in cities but in the wilderness or in sparsely settled districts, and if the power should be a large one, it will take many years for its full development. No man can afford to put in his time and money developing such a power upon a leasehold. He needs the title in fee simple. He is not building for himself alone but for posterity. The government should cancel the withdrawal of those lands and dispose of them to the people who need them and will use them. In the very nature of the case there can be no monopoly in this matter. The states respectively own the waters in the rivers within their boundaries, subject only to the right of navigation, which is controlled by the federal government. This principle is so generally recognized that every good lawyer is familiar with the decisions of the courts justifying it. Each state has full power to regulate the water powers within its boundaries and the federal government should either give the settler the title in fee to these lands, or turn

the lands containing water powers, coal minerals, etc. over to the states. The present policy is retarding development, and progress must soon cease unless it can be changed. The people should be given every opportunity to develop the country in which they live. As the state already owns the water, why should it not own the land also? All this land, with its coal and other deposits, should be turned over to the states, which alone have the power to take and to regulate the industries that may result from these natural resources. In the east all of this power is in private hands and has been from the beginning. If congress should now pass a law to fix and control the price of power on government land, it would not give the man who now wants to develop that power the same chance that people had who have for generations been developing the power east of the Mississippi. Recently a large number of water powers have been withdrawn by the government in our territory. Practically all these powers along the Snake river have been thus withdrawn, and there are more along that river than along any other river in the country. Washington, Idaho and Montana will develop much more rapidly than at present if given an opportunity. Men who are from New England and the east generally, where water power is plentiful, are almost daily looking our country over with a view to establishing manufacturing plants, if given the opportunity. Under existing regulations, which I hold are unlawful, these men cannot secure the land they must have if they are to develop power. Yet under the old law, which gave any person the right to select land and develop power, the water power of the east has been developed. Of the twenty-four millions horse power in the Columbia valley, only four hundred and fifty thousand is thus far developed. I have read magazine articles about the grabbing of this power. What we want is opportunity for any man in the United States to go to our country and get water. We do not want the country standing idle and the water running to the ocean, as it has been doing for countless thousands of years. The way to get wealth and revenue and cities and churches and schools into our country is to develop these water powers. Spokane, now a city of one hundred and twenty-five thousand people, has grown because it is built on a water power. There are many other water powers in that vicinity equally valuable, if they can be taken hold of. We ought to have cities of from fifty thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand people all over the territory, just as at Minneapolis there are three hundred thousand people largely due to the water power at St. Anthony's Falls.' "

On various occasions Mr. Browne has been heard by the public on the discussion of this vital question and in 1880 was honored by election to the presidency of the newly organized Western Conservation League.

With all of his manifold interests and duties, Mr. Browne is spoken of by his friends as an ideal home man. He was married in Iola, Kansas, June 16, 1874, to Miss Anna W. Stratton, a daughter of the Rev. H. W. Stratton, of that place. They are the parents of two sons and three daughters, as follows: Guy C., who wedded Caroline Mayer and has three children, Karl M., Marguerite and John J.; Earle P., who wedded Florence Littlefield, of Wenatchee, and has two daughters, Helen and Anne; Alta, the wife of Boyd Hamilton, by whom she has one child, Dale B., the family home being at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Irma S., the wife of G. M. Ross, of Coeur d'Alene, and the mother of one child, Alta Frances; and Hazel, the wife of E. M. Sweeley, of Twin Falls, Idaho.

In a review of the history of the northwest it will readily be seen that it is in no inconsiderable measure to the progressive spirit and effective labor of John J. Browne that Spokane county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous districts of the state of Washington, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. He has never concentrated his attention upon his individual interests to the execution of public affairs. The subjective and objective forces of life are in him well balanced, making him cognizant of his own capabilities and powers, while at the same time he thoroughly understands his opportunities and his obligations. To make his native talents subserve the demands which conditions of society impose at the present time is the purpose of his life, and by reason of mature judgment which characterizes his efforts at all times, he stands today as a splendid representative of the business man and capitalist to whom business is but one phase of life and does not exclude his active participation in support of other important interests which go to make up human existence.

Since this sketch was written Mr. Browne died, March 25, 1912.

OTTO SCHERINI.

Otto Scherini, who is a director of gymnastics with headquarters in the Peyton building, Spokane, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on the 4th of June, 1859. His parents were P. H. and Lotten (Wihlborg) Scherini. The father served for many years as royal chaplain to the king of Sweden. His death occurred in 1894.

In his youth Otto Scherini was trained in the Imperial Naval Academy of Sweden, and served there in the capacity of midshipman. After a few years he was, however, forced to discontinue on account of being color blind. Some time after this he received the college degree of B. A., when he was nineteen years of age. At the Royal Central Gymnastic Institute he went through several courses in gymnastics (medical and educational) and fencing. Later he followed his profession, as a director of gymnastics, in Stockholm; London, England; and came to New York in the early '80s. In 1892-93 he was instructor in fencing and massage at the Posse Gymnasium in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1893 he was awarded a prize at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, for excellency in free-standing gymnastics (Ling's system). In 1894 Mr. Scherini was appointed teacher of educational gymnastics in the English schools of the Bermuda islands. During the years 1896-97 he belonged to the medical staff of the Metropolitan and Hahnemann Hospitals in New York city, giving lectures for the benefit of the training schools for nurses, attached to those hospitals. He also at that time wrote several articles on orthopedics for the "Medical Times," and other medical journals. In 1905 he came west, and located in Spokane, where he has since practiced.

The Ling Swedish system of gymnastics (medical, educational and military) has gained great vogue all over the civilized world, and as Mr. Scherini acquired his training at the Royal Central Gymnastic Institute of Stockholm, recognized as the leading gymnastic school in the world, his work in this country has been successful. His methods are along scientific and ethical lines, and he works in con-



DR. OTTO SCHERINI

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nection with the leading physicians, and makes a specialty of chronic diseases and orthopedic work.

Director Scherini was married in Stockholm to Miss Elizabeth Lokrantz, on the 4th of November, 1905, Mrs. Scherini being the daughter of Axel and Elizabeth (Baroness von Düben) Lokrantz. They have two children, Rose and Otto, Jr.

In politics Mr. Scherini is a republican, and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, having joined their order twenty-four years ago in Sweden. After over thirty years of work as fencing master, instructor in educational gymnastics and practitioner of mechano-therapy, massage and orthopedics, he contemplates to retire soon from actual practice. He is now president of the Sargent Medical Company, incorporated in Spokane in December, 1911.

THOMAS J. PEDICORD.

Thomas J. Pedicord, proprietor of the Pedicord Hotel, which is justly a popular hostelry of Spokane, essentially modern and conducted on the European plan, has in this connection built up a substantial business. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, January 28, 1859, a son of Henry D. and Elizabeth (Brabham) Pedicord. The father was also a native of Morgan county and was of English descent. He served through the Civil war, being pressed into service and becoming mate on a war vessel. He died in 1897, having long survived his wife, who was also a native of Ohio and passed away in 1870. In addition to one son their family numbered three daughters: Mrs. Mary A. O'Neill, of Seattle; and Mrs. Susan A. Keane and Mrs. Edna Dunmore, both of Spokane.

With the removal of the family to Iowa during his childhood days, Thomas J. Pedicord pursued his education in the common schools of that state and followed farming to the age of twenty-six years, after which he entered the office of the county clerk, by whom he was employed for two years in Pottawattamie county, serving as a deputy. In the meantime he had engaged in teaching school for five terms and from his various experiences he learned valuable lessons of life that qualified him for advancement at a later period. After leaving the position of deputy county clerk he devoted a year and a half to merchandising and in 1889 came to Spokane. Since that time he has been closely associated with the development of the northwest and is widely known in this city as one of its progressive residents. He was engaged in merchandising here from 1889 until the spring of 1895, when he took charge of the Gillette Hotel, which was built by F. Lewis Clark two years previously, and up to that time had been run by Mr. Gillette. He renamed it the Pedicord Hotel in the spring of 1895 on taking charge. For three and a half years he was proprietor of this hotel, at the end of which time he disposed of his interest to William Watson and spent the succeeding two years in the Coeur d'Alene mines. All during that period the business had been continued under the name of the Pedicord Hotel. He returned in the spring of 1901 and in 1902 purchased the property of William Watson and has continued to conduct the hotel with gratifying success. He has added greatly to the building since he purchased it, increasing the original number of rooms from seventy-eight to one hundred and sixty-five. It is a five-story structure, one

hundred and one by one hundred and eighty feet, extending from Riverside to Sprague avenue. It is essentially modern and is conducted on the European plan. The property is valued at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand dollars and the Pedicord Hotel is known all over the country as a most popular hostelry. Mr. Pedicord puts forth every effort to insure the comfort of his guests, pays special attention to the cuisine and has many regular patrons among those who periodically visit Spokane. He has every reason to be proud of his hotel and the reputation which it bears. Aside from this Mr. Pedicord is interested in irrigation projects on the Columbia river and in the Spokane valley, owning property in both places.

On the 10th of October, 1888, occurred the marriage of Mr. Pedicord and Miss Minnie M. True, of Iowa, a daughter of Josiah True, a farmer of that state. Her father was of English descent and at the time of the Civil war espoused the cause of the Union. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pedicord have been born three children, Lucille, Joseph and George. Mr. Pedicord holds membership with Spokane Lodge No. 228, B. P. O. E., and in Masonry his connections are with Spokane Lodge, No. 84, F. & A. M., and with the Eastern Star. He gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, which indicates his active interest in various plans and projects for the development and improvement of Spokane and for the exploitation of its resources and opportunities. He is recognized as a typical citizen of the northwest, alert, progressive and determined, ever ready to lend his aid and cooperation to any movement that tends to advance the welfare and upbuilding of this great empire of the northwest.

JEROME L. DRUMHELLER.

Jerome L. Drumheller, engaged in the investment business at Spokane, has financed many important business projects and has thus contributed largely to the upbuilding and development of this section of the country, the history of which is yet in the making. The spirit of enterprise and progress which has been the dominant factor in bringing about the marvelous development of the northwest finds exemplification in his life, for he was reared in this locality and early became imbued with the desire for advancement that is manifest by almost every individual in the Pacific coast country. His birth occurred in Umatilla county, Oregon, in the Walla Walla valley, October 25, 1869, and while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Daniel M. and Susan (Warren) Drumheller, he attended the district schools near Milton, Oregon. He also prosecuted his studies in the Walla Walla Academy and in 1880 came to Spokane to enter the Rodney Morris Episcopal school, wherein he continued as a pupil until 1882. He was next matriculated in Spokane College, a Methodist institution, which has since passed out of existence. His more advanced training was received in the University of Washington, where he attended three years. He also graduated from the Healds Business College at San Francisco and in 1888 returned to Spokane, feeling that his educational training had given him the foundation for a successful business career. Such has proven the case, for every step that he has made has been a forward one. On his return to Spokane

he entered the real-estate business, being its youngest representative in this city. He was successful, however, and promoted the development of many additions the most important of which was the Forest Park addition. He readily saw opportunities for promoting the city's growth and adding to its commercial activities and, therefore, became interested in many other development projects and enterprises, particularly the street railway system. There are few men of the northwest who do not at some time or other become interested in mining and Mr. Drumheller has been no exception to the rule. In 1892 he became interested in mining in the British Columbia territory, operating in the Slocan and Rossland camps, his labors being attended with a substantial degree of success. In 1901 he went to New York city and for a period of five years made that city his headquarters, maintaining branch offices here and in various parts of the country. He operated very extensively in the oil fields of West Virginia and Ohio and he was also largely interested in mining in Missouri, but believing the west to be the country of largest opportunity and wishing to be near the many business enterprises with which he and his father were connected, he returned to Spokane in 1906. Since that time his efforts have been an effective element in the gradual business development and growth of this section of the country, many projects having been promoted and stimulated by him. He organized the Sandpoint Water Company, at Sandpoint, Idaho, and afterward purchased the Pend d'Oreille Electric Company at that place, acting as president of both for a time but later selling the electric plant. The water company furnishes the water supply for Sandpoint, Kootenai, and Ponderay. In addition to acting as president of the Sandpoint Water Company he occupies the same office in connection with the Copper World Gold Mining and Smelting Company. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Drumheller Land Company, owning immense tracts of farm lands and town-site property in Alberta, together with the town of Drumheller, situated on the Canadian Northern Railroad. He likewise derives substantial profit from his large ranch holdings in Idaho and Alberta, and has realty interests in Spokane which include the Pioneer block, at the corner of Howard and Front streets, which is on the site of J. N. Glover's first store. In financing various enterprises he has not only promoted the individual success and prosperity of those connected with him but has also contributed in substantial measure to the welfare and progress of the sections in which he has labored. All things else being equal, the man of capital has the best opportunity of proving his worth as a factor in the world's progress, for he has at his command resources which enable him to put into practical and tangible form his ideas and plans concerning business development.

In 1897 Mr. Drumheller erected the residence at No. 2506 Pacific avenue, which is now the home of himself and his wife. He was married January 22, 1896, to Miss Grace Child, a daughter of Sidney E. and Susan E. (Van Sickle) Child, of this city. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry and is a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also has membership relations with the Spokane Lodge of Elks, the Spokane Country Club, the Spokane Club, and the New York Southern Club, of New York city. He is regarded as one of the leaders of the democratic party in Washington and was a delegate to the national convention at Denver and has served as treasurer of the last county, city and national convention fund in the state of Washington. Although frequently urged to become a candidate for high political office he has

eschewed this entirely, but probably there is not a man of large private interests in Spokane that has felt more deeply concerned for the public welfare. It is true that his attention has been largely directed to the field of investment yet the range of his activities and the scope of his influence have reached far beyond his special field. He belongs to the class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. His aptitude and ability in achieving results, however, have made his cooperation constantly sought no less in political than in other circles.

JOHN B. SWEATT.

John B. Sweatt, identified with the building interests of Spokane since 1904, at which time he began contracting in this city, was born in Attala county, Mississippi, April 1, 1846. His father, James Sweatt, was a native of South Carolina. His ancestors came over with an old Dutch colony which settled in that state and built the dikes on the South Carolina coast to hold the water back and to irrigate the district. They were the first to raise rice on the American continent and the old dikes there built are yet in use. In the Indian wars in Georgia, James Sweatt did duty, serving as a captain of the state militia. Among his ancestors were those who participated in the Revolutionary war. He was quite prominent in the home district, holding office in both church and state. His death occurred in 1865, his wife surviving him for twelve years. She bore the maiden name of Melissa Sims and was born in Georgia, representing one of the old pioneer families of Irish-Scotch descent, members of which figured in the war for independence. Her death occurred in 1875. In the family were eight sons and eight daughters, the only surviving brother of John B. Sweatt being Turpen P. Sweatt, who is now living on the old homestead in Attala county, Mississippi, where his father settled sixty-five years ago. The three sisters living are: Mrs. M. E. Crow, of Attala county; Mrs. Cynthia Pierce, of Ranger, Texas; and Mrs. Julia Raney, also of Ranger.

In the common schools of his native county John B. Sweatt pursued his education and was reared as a farm boy, having the usual experiences of those who are reared amid rural surroundings. He turned his attention to the building business in his home county at the age of twenty years and after following that pursuit for two years removed to Chicago, where he remained for twenty years. During that time he engaged prominently in contracting and erected the Union depot at Canal and Adams streets, at that time the finest building in Chicago. He also erected several of the finest school buildings of the city and many of the best business blocks and residences. Later he removed to the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he continued in the contracting business until 1904 and during that period he built the Houghton courthouse, the Baraga county courthouse, three large hotels in Marquette, also the high school at Ishpeming and many of the finest hotels, school buildings and business blocks throughout that county. In January, 1904, he arrived in Spokane, where he has engaged in contracting to the present time. He has been connected with the construction of the better class

of buildings, especially in school houses and business blocks, erecting the Audubon, the Frances Willard, the Sheridan, Roosevelt and Cooper schools and many others, including six of the parochial schools. Among the business blocks which he has erected is a part of the Crescent store, the Hinkle apartments, the Mission flats, the Weiser block, the Maloney block, the buildings of the Morris Packing Company and the Swift Packing Company, the Lomsky block, the Mechanics hotel, the C. H. Week block and many others. He has erected altogether here between three and four hundred buildings, putting these up independently on many occasions as a speculative builder. He still owns ten holdings as an investment. He is now engaged on the construction of a large schoolhouse at Kennewick and two buildings for the state at Medical Lake. His contracts for this year amount to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and he employs a large force of expert workmen and is accorded many of the leading contracts for building in the city. He is justly accounted one of the prominent constructive architects of Spokane and in addition to his building interests he has irrigated lands east of Spokane.

Mr. Sweatt was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Carlisle, of Chicago, and unto them have been born three children: Eva, now the wife of Elmer E. Troger, of Hinsdale, Illinois; R. C. Sweatt, who married Miss Jennie Odegard of Minneapolis and has offices in the Realty building, being regarded as a prominent architect of Spokane, representing the school board of the city professionally and also acting as chairman of the parade committee of the Enakops; and Elsie L. Sweatt, at home.

Mr. Sweatt gives his political allegiance to the republican party and was active as one of its members while residing in the Mississippi valley, representing the party in its state and county conventions and for fifteen years serving as chairman of the third ward in Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan. He belongs to the Inland Club and to the Chamber of Commerce and movements for the benefit and upbuilding of Spokane receive his indorsement and hearty cooperation. He is thoroughly imbued with the western spirit of progress and advancement, and his cooperation may always be counted upon to further any movement for the general good. At the same time he carefully manages his business interests and, basing his progress upon skill and practical experience, has gradually worked his way upward.

ROYAL S. HANDY.

Royal S. Handy, one of the substantial and enterprising residents of Kellogg, has since 1909 acted as mill superintendent for the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company. His birth occurred in Loveland, Colorado, on the 21st of September, 1880, his parents being Henry P. and Elizabeth (Cassidy) Handy. The father, a civil engineer by profession, made a specialty of irrigation engineering and engineered the first irrigation canal in Colorado north of Fort Collins.

Royal S. Handy obtained his education in the schools of Fort Collins, Colorado, and Nampa, Idaho, and in 1901 pursued a special course in the University of

California. When a youth of fifteen he began earning his own livelihood, assisting in railroad engineerng and mine surveying in southern Idaho, while subsequently he did assaying, surveying and mine bookkeeping at various properties in southern Idaho, eastern Oregon and California. In 1905 he came to Kellogg, Idaho, to take charge of the outside work of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company. In 1909 he was made mill superintendent for that concern and has since discharged the duties of that position in a highly commendable manner.

On the 12th of April, 1904, Mr. Handy was united in marriage to Miss Jessie T. Palmer, a daughter of S. N. Palmer of Oakland, California, who is the superintendent of the Union Oil Company of Rodea, that state. They now have three sons, namely: Norman I., who was born on the 27th of May, 1905; Raymond P., whose natal day was March 18, 1907; and Royal P., whose birth occurred on the 28d of November, 1908.

Mr. Handy was instrumental in the formation of the Men's Improvement Club of Kellogg and Wardner, which was the forerunner of the Young Men's Christian Association of Kellogg, of which he is a member. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Kellogg and has passed through all the chairs of the lodge. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Congregational church of Kellogg, of which he is serving as treasurer. He has already attained a creditable position in business circles for one of his years and the future undoubtedly holds for him still greater success.

FRANK L. SHERWOOD.

Frank L. Sherwood, who is manager of the Sherwood Immigration Company, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 12th of August, 1866, a son of John Bradford and Theresa (Leonard) Sherwood. The father, who was an agriculturist, died when his son Frank was but nine years of age.

Frank L. Sherwood pursued his education in the public schools of Iowa, where his mother resided after the death of the father. After discontinuing his studies he entered the railroad shops and learned the machinist's trade. Subsequently he was in the employ of the American Express Company as messenger. Desiring, however, to again enter the service of the railroad, he accepted a position in the immigration department of the Union Pacific. This position required considerable traveling and took him over the entire section known as the northwest. He located farmers from the middle states and after six years determined to begin operations for himself. Accordingly, he settled permanently in Spokane and has since been engaged in the opening of farming property. He has operated extensively on Pleasant and Moran prairies, just outside the city limits, disposing of five and ten acre lots. At the present time he is devoting his efforts to the sale of the property of the Inland Irrigation Company, which is located near Pendleton, Oregon. They have about ten thousand acres, half of which is fully developed. Mr. Sherwood estimates that he has influenced between six and seven hundred people to move in the immediate vicinity of Spokane within the past five years. He is one of the many men who are thoroughly awake to the possibilities of the properties

of the soil of the northwest and who are giving their time and energies in promoting its prosperity as well as furthering their own business careers.

On the 30th of October, 1889, Mr. Sherwood was married to Miss Nannie Wilson, a daughter of J. D. Wilson, of Harrison county, Iowa. They have three children: Merle, who graduated from the high school in 1909 and is now studying music; Lucy, who graduated from the high school in 1910; and Paul, who is a student in the same institution. The family reside at East 603 Sharp avenue.

Mr. Sherwood holds membership in the Inland Club and is a member of the board of trustees of St. John's Episcopal church. He has also been treasurer of the board for several years. While his success has been remarkable, it has been the natural sequence of sound and judicious methods and has won for him recognition as a man of business ability—active, enterprising and resourceful.

ANGUS PORTER HUTTON.

Angus Porter Hutton, who has been successfully engaged in business as a general merchant of Kellogg since January, 1904, is also prominent in public affairs and represented his district in the state house of representatives during the eleventh session. His birth occurred at Algonac, Michigan, on the 19th of November, 1871, his parents being William H. and Mary J. (Higgins) Hutton. He attended the public schools of Attica, Michigan, in the acquirement of an education and worked on the home farm until seventeen years of age. Subsequently he went into the lumber sections of northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, working in the lumber woods and at the mills. In 1900 he made his way to Cabinet, Montana, and embarked in business on his own account as a general merchant, remaining there for three years or until he sold out. In January, 1904, he came to Kellogg, Idaho, and opened the store which he has since conducted, handling merchandise of all kinds. He also has a branch store at Wardner, conducting both under the name of A. P. Hutton. An extensive patronage is accorded him, for he carries a large and well selected stock of goods at reasonable prices and puts forth earnest effort to please his customers. He is likewise identified with financial interests as a director of the First National Bank of Kellogg. He is a stockholder of the Post Falls Irrigating Company of Post Falls, Idaho, is the owner of irrigated land at Post Falls and also has mining interests.

On the 31st of December, 1899, Mr. Hutton was married to Miss Mary L. Reedy, a daughter of John and Mary Reedy, of Libby, Montana. This union has been blessed with a daughter, Ilma Hutton, born in 1903.

Mr. Hutton gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. He served as the first mayor of Kellogg, being appointed by the county commissioners when the town was organized in 1907 and holding the office for two years. In 1910 he was elected a member of the state house of representatives for the eleventh session and during his period of service acted on various committees, including the appropriations committee, the privilege and election committee and the special investigating committee, which was appointed to investigate the charges against former state officials.

Such in brief is the life history of Angus P. Hutton. In whatever relation of life we find him—in political circles, in business or in social relations—he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

JOHN L. FITZ GERALD.

The Spokane bar is continuously adding to its personnel representative members from other sections of the country and especially young men whose thorough college training and laudable ambition qualify them in large measure for the success and prominence which they achieve. To this class belongs John L. FitzGerald, who was born at Stockton-on-Tees, in England, December 21, 1875, and was one of the five children of John and Margaret (Scanlon) FitzGerald, both of whom represented old Irish families. The father was born in Ireland, became a contractor and he and his wife are now living in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He served in the British army until near the close of the '60s, saw service in the colonies and while stationed in London was married. His ancestors were also connected with the military, including several generals and captains, one of the best known of whom bore the nickname of Captain Speedwell. The two brothers of John L. FitzGerald are Michael E. and Eugene. The latter is an athlete and an association foot-ball player residing in Scotland. The former, who served in the English army for five years, was with the regiment that was sent to India under Chinese Gordon, who was killed during Mr. FitzGerald's period of service. The latter was honorably discharged and is now an engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The two sisters are: Annie, the wife of John Flannigan, who is engaged in merchandising in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Mary, the wife of John Lesch, also of that city.

John L. FitzGerald became a pupil in St. Mary's Academy at Stockton-on-Tees and was graduated with the class of 1889. He was in the telegraph service in Pittsburg following his arrival in the new world, continuing there for six or eight years, after which he entered the office of Reed & Jenkins, with whom he remained for two years. He then went to St. Paul and entered the office of Daniel W. Lawlor, a criminal lawyer, continuing in that place until 1907, when he came to Spokane. While in St. Paul he was graduated from the St. Paul College of Law in 1906, winning the LL. B. degree.

In the following year Mr. FitzGerald arrived in Spokane and for a year was associated with the firm of Dudley & Collins. He then opened an office on his own account and continued alone for a short time, after which he formed a partnership with J. J. Lavin, under the firm name of Lavin & FitzGerald. Owing to the continued growth of their business they admitted another partner, the firm name of Laughon, Lavin & FitzGerald being then assumed. They were successful in defeating the alien labor law, a measure of the city council which permitted only the employment of citizens of the United States and residents of Spokane to engage on construction work in this city. The firm took the ground that this was class legislation and won their side, at which time the firm was composed of Lavin & FitzGerald. They were eighteen days on the preparation of the case and it



JOHN L. FITZ GERALD

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was one which excited keen interest and comment throughout the country. The firm conducts a general law practice and has been active in prosecuting employment agencies which have been taking fees from poor men and then never obtaining promised work for them. They now have a large clientele and conduct many personal injury cases. At Nespelem they represent the Miller & Hoyt Mining Company which has an eighteen-foot galena, copper and gold ledge which runs almost fabulous amounts in assay. This is under development and is principally silver values.

On the 14th of January, 1902, at St. Paul, Mr. FitzGerald was married to Miss Maude L. Evans, a daughter of James Edward Evans, a hardware merchant of Stillwater and a member of an old New York family, founded in America in colonial days. Their ancestry is traced back to General Montgomery and the family is of English origin. Mr. and Mrs. FitzGerald have two children, John L. and Edgar James, both students in Gonzaga College. Their father is president of the athletic department of that college, known as the Loyola Athletic Club. He is a member of the Catholic church and of the Knights of Columbus. He gives his political support to the republican party and was active in the Poindexter campaigns, organizing the South Tacoma Poindexter Club. If industry means material success it will certainly be the lot of John L. FitzGerald who has ever recognized the fact that in the professional as well as in individual life earnest, persistent labor is the basis of advancement and prosperity.

WILLIAM M. NEWMAN, M. D.

Dr. William M. Newman, who since the 14th of March, 1911, has been emergency surgeon for the city of Spokane under the commission form of government, was born in Ontario, Canada, September 5, 1871. He was one of the six children of William and Sarah (Makeham) Newman, both of whom were natives of England. The father is now living at Vera, Washington, but the mother died in 1899. The four brothers of Dr. Newman are: Walter, a resident of Sacramento, California; John M., of Colfax, Washington; James, of Spokane; and Arthur, of Winnipeg. The only sister, Annie, is the wife of D. W. Allison, of Ontario, Canada.

Dr. Newman was afforded liberal educational advantages. He pursued a course of study in the Guelph Agricultural College, of Ontario, Canada, and also attended the Minnesota State University, later becoming a student in the medical department of the University of Illinois from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree. In 1901 he arrived in Washington and for a year and a half engaged in practice in Deer Park. On the expiration of that period he removed to Spokane where he has since been located and his work has been largely surgical. His private practice in that field has been extensive and his ability led to his appointment to the position of emergency surgeon for Spokane under the commission form of government March 14, 1911. As he has prospered in his undertakings he has made investment in property and is now the owner of land in Vera.

On the 6th of October, 1904, Dr. Newman was married to Miss Nellie Levens, a daughter of Charles Welsted Levens, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, who was superintendent of schools of the city and county of Albert Lea for a number of years and

prominent in educational circles of that state. Dr. and Mrs. Newman have one child, Ruth Levens. They attend the First Presbyterian church and Dr. Newman holds membership in Oriental Lodge, No. 74, F. & A. M., and in the Knights of Pythias lodge of which he is a master at arms. He is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is medical examiner for the Spokane camp. He belongs to the Spokane County and State Medical Societies and has made continuous progress in the profession, the responsibilities of which he fully recognizes in an earnest effort to alleviate suffering and check the ravages of death.

BYRON C. RIBLET.

Byron C. Riblet is president of the Riblet Tramway Company, with offices in the Empire State building in Spokane, and in this connection is at the head of one of the most important industrial and engineering enterprises of the northwest. In this connection he has built up a business of extensive proportions and the system of tramways which he has inaugurated is now in use throughout the world. Mr. Riblet was born at Osage, Iowa, February 20, 1865, a son of William Jackson and Annie B. (Sutherland) Riblet. The father always followed agricultural pursuits to the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1903. There were three children in the family, the two brothers of our subject being: Walter S., who is American consul at Nelson, British Columbia; and Royal N., of this city.

Byron C. Riblet attended the public schools of his native town, there pursuing his education until he was prepared to enter the University of Minnesota, in September, 1883. In that institution he pursued a special course in civil engineering, which he completed in April, 1885, and from May until July of that year he was rodman for the Minneapolis & Pacific Railroad Company. From July, 1885, until February, 1886, he was engineer in charge of track laying and bridges for the Spokane & Palouse Railroad Company, and in March, 1886, he became leveler for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in which connection he remained until February, 1887. In March of the same year he became engineer in charge of construction on a division of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, remaining in office until January, 1888. From February until December, 1888, he was associated with George P. Janes, of Spokane, Washington, in general engineering work. He was afterward with the Washington & Idaho Railway as locating engineer from Old Mission to Wallace, Idaho, was engineer in charge of construction on a division until February, 1889, and from March, 1889, until April, 1892, conducted a general engineering business with office in Spokane, designing and constructing the Ross Park Electric Railway, Ross Park Hydro-Electric Station and the Walla Walla Electric light hydraulic station and transmission line. He was next engaged as chief engineer of the Washington Water Power Company, including the designing and construction of forty miles of electric railway and equipment. From February, 1893, until January, 1895, he was constructing hydraulic engineer at Spokane, designing and constructing the dam in Spokane river, and the pumping plant and distributing system. From February, 1895, until February, 1896, he was chief engineer with the Kittitas Irrigation Company, designing and constructing sixty miles of canal. At a later date he became chief engineer for the Noble Five Mining Company at Sandon, British Columbia, installing the water power plant and

aerial tramway. This took him until April, 1897. The succeeding year and a half were devoted to engineering for various mining companies in British Columbia and between September, 1898, and February, 1899, he designed and constructed the aerial tramway for the Last Chance Mining Company. From that date until March, 1903, he was engaged in designing and constructing about thirty aerial tramways, one sixteen miles long, in Wyoming; Peru, British Columbia; Alaska; and the northwest; and he designed and constructed the hydro-electric plant for the Grandy Mining Company at Grand Forks, British Columbia. From March, 1903, until April, 1908, he was chief engineer for the A. Leschen & Sons Rope Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, and had charge of the designing and construction of more than one hundred tramways. He is indeed widely known in his profession and the Riblet tramway is today used throughout the world in mining. It is an overhead cable, carrying buckets, in some cases for miles. It constitutes a notable construction feat in engineering and places Mr. Riblet in a prominent and honorable position in engineering circles throughout the country.

On the 14th of February, 1893, Mr. Riblet was married to Miss Hallie Jane Chapman, a daughter of W. W. and Anna (Rodgers) Chapman, of Portland, Oregon, who were among the pioneer settlers of that state. Her grandfather, W. W. Chapman, started for Oregon at a very early day and served as a colonel in the Cayuse Indian war of 1848. He is also known as the organizer of the Portland Oregonian and was a very prominent newspaper man and influential in other connections. Mr. and Mrs. Riblet have two children, Josephine and Virginia. Mr. Riblet is a member of All Saints cathedral and his social connections are with the Spokane Club and the Spokane Country Club. In professional lines he is connected with the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Engineers Club of New York. The family home is situated on the Little Spokane river, just outside the city limits and is an artistic and attractive residence, erected by Mr. Riblet.

WALTER C. CLARK.

Walter C. Clark, one of the prominent and respected residents of Kellogg, has since 1898 been engaged as an electrical engineer by the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company. In 1908 he organized the North Idaho Telephone Company and has since served as its chief executive officer. His birth occurred in Springfield, Illinois, on the 23d of March, 1875, his parents being Charles W. and Aurelia (Green) Clark. The father, a physician and clergyman, was one of the early pioneers of Butte, Montana, going there as a member of the Home Missionary Society. In 1891 he removed to Utah and took an active part in acquiring statehood for the territory. He was a member of the board of aldermen of Eureka, Utah, and later was chosen mayor of the town.

Walter C. Clark supplemented his preliminary education by a course of study in Syracuse University of Syracuse, New York, being graduated from that institution in 1898. He then familiarized himself with the science of electricity in various power houses throughout the country and in 1894 organized the first electric light concern in Eureka, Utah, built the plant, installed the necessary equipments and managed the enterprise until 1898. In that year he came to

Wardner, Idaho, as electrical engineer for the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company and has held that position to the present time. He attends to the lighting of the towns of Kellogg and Wardner and also looks after the electrical appliances of the mines of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company. In 1908 he organized the North Idaho Telephone Company and has since served as its president. He is likewise a director of the First National Bank of Kellogg and is widely recognized as one of the leading and most prosperous citizens of the community.

On the 5th of September, 1904, at Wardner, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Mrs. Grace F. Peterson, a daughter of Judge Jasper H. Boomer of Kellogg, who was formerly probate judge of Shoshone county. Unto them have been born three sons and one daughter, namely: Ralph, Elinor, Wellman and Charles.

Mr. Clark is past master of Wardner Lodge, No. 34, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, belonging to Coeur d'Alene Consistory, No. 3, S. P. R. S. For the past two years he has been a trustee of Plymouth Congregational church of Kellogg. He is a worthy representative of our best type of American manhood, endowed by nature with admirable qualities, and commands uniform respect and good-will wherever he is known.

JUDGE HENRY WARD CANFIELD.

Judge Henry Ward Canfield, whose career on the bench and at the bar has enrolled him among the leading lawyers of Spokane, is now practicing as a member of the firm of Voorhees & Canfield, with offices in the Traders Bank building. He has been a representative of the legal profession in Washington since 1892 and through the intervening period of almost twenty years has proven himself faithful to the interests of his clients and at the same time has never forgotten that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. He was born in Wood county, Ohio, April 8, 1867, a son of Silas S. Canfield, who followed the occupation of farming as a life work and during the period of the Civil war served as a captain in the Twenty-first Ohio Infantry.

Henry W. Canfield spent his youthful days under the parental roof, dividing his time between the work of the fields and the acquirement of an education in the public schools. Not desiring to follow farming he turned to the professions and in preparation for the practice of law pursued a course in the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with the class of 1890. He then located for practice at Grand Rapids, Minnesota, where he remained for a year and a half. In 1892 he came to the Pacific coast, settling first in Colfax, Whitman county, Washington, where he not only entered upon the practice of law but also took active part in politics as a supporter of the democratic party. Two years later he was elected prosecuting attorney, which position he filled from 1894 until 1896. He also served as a member of the board of regents of the State College from 1897 until 1903, and in 1908 was elected judge of the superior court of Whitman county, serving on the bench until August, 1910, when he resigned to come to Spokane. His opinions were models of judicial soundness and his record on the bench was in harmony with his record as a man and citizen, dis-

tinguished by faithfulness to duty and by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. On coming to Spokane, he formed a partnership with Reese H. Voorhees, under the present style of Voorhees & Canfield and they are now enjoying a good clientage that connects them with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of the district.

In June, 1892, Mr. Canfield was united in marriage to Miss Alice Ferrington, a daughter of Rolden B. and Alice (Myler) Ferrington, of Detroit, Michigan. Their children are: Helen, Irene and Rolden, aged respectively seventeen, nine and three years.

Mr. Canfield is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank, being now connected with El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His personal characteristics win him popularity, and his power of analysis and logical deduction, combined with ability to clearly and concisely present his cause, have constituted the salient features which have gained for him an enviable position at the bar.

DR. ELMER E. BRILEY.

Dr. Elmer E. Briley, one of the most prominent members of the medical profession in Spokane was born in Illinois on the 14th of January, 1868, his parents being Samuel and Anna (Burford) Briley. About 1600 the first of the Briley family came to America from Ireland, they being three brothers who left their native land to settle in this country. Several members of their family were prominent during the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was a prominent man at the time this country was engaged in the Indian wars. The father, whose birth occurred in Tennessee, is now residing in Fowler, Indiana. The mother, who was of English descent, was born in Indiana and her death occurred in Indiana in 1911. To their union three children were born: Dr. Elmer E., who is the subject of this review; Buford L., who is engaged in the real-estate business in Denver, Colorado; and Mrs. Carrie M. Briar, of Fowler, Indiana.

Elmer E. Briley spent his early boyhood days in Illinois and Ohio, and pursued his preliminary education in the common schools of Lebanon, Ohio. Subsequently he was a student at the Physiomedical College of Indiana, graduating with the degree of M. D. He immediately began the active practice of his profession, locating at Hoopeston, Illinois, where he remained for one year before coming west. Upon his arrival in the west he located in Kendrick, Idaho, where he remained for one year, but in 1897 gave up the practice of medicine and was employed for a number of years in planning the construction of hospitals for the Northern Pacific. In January, 1907, he located in Spokane and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city, giving his attention to both medicine and surgery. By continual study he is constantly promoting his efficiency, and is justly regarded as one of the able practitioners of Spokane, manifesting at all times a close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics.

On the 22d of November, 1902, in Kendrick, Idaho, Mr. Briley was married to Miss Lillias B. Farnsworth, a daughter of W. L. Farnsworth, who is a promi-

nent merchant of Vancouver. Both the parents are from Ohio and are of English descent. The father is a direct descendant of Anakajean, who at one time owned the property on which Trinity church of New York now stands. He leased this tract and some adjacent property to the church for ninety-nine years, but the family unfortunately have lost one link in the chain of descent, and until it is traced Trinity church holds the property.

Mr. and Mrs. Briley are the parents of one child, Marjorie, who is nine years of age. Politically Mr. Briley gives his support to the republican party, and while he was living in Idaho he gave much time and attention to political issues and activities of his community. He holds membership in the National Physio-medical Association, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

JAMES W. BECKETT.

James W. Beckett is now at the head of the Beckett Investment Company, dealers in real estate, and in addition is connected with mining interests of the northwest. He was born in Peterboro, Canada, August 7, 1861, a son of Hugh and Jeannette (Fife) Beckett. The father was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and represented a prominent Scotch family. He became a pioneer resident of Canada and died in 1907. His wife, who was born in Peterboro, Canada, passed away in 1911. She was a sister of W. H. Fife, who built the Fife hotel in Tacoma and was very prominent in that city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Beckett were born the following named: Hugh, who is engaged in mining in Alaska; Tom, a resident of Dinsdale, Iowa; Frank, John and Henry, all of whom are residents of Traer, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Dodd, living in Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Jennie Dodd, who makes her home at Deer Lodge, Montana; and Mrs. Jessie Carlysle, of Higgins, Colorado.

The other member of the family is James W. Beckett, whose name introduces this review. He pursued his early education in the graded and high schools of Keokuk, Iowa, and in a college there and entered business life in connection with a general mercantile store in Dickinson, North Dakota, where he remained from 1886 until 1888. He was there at the time Roosevelt made his famous speech in that place. In the latter year he came to Spokane and invested the first thousand dollars which he had saved in what is now the Union Works. He was interested there for a year but afterward sold out and turned his attention to real-estate operations. He has since continued to buy and sell property and is also quite actively interested in mining. For some time he conducted a general real-estate business alone, dealing in both city and country properties. He has several times been instrumental in causing the realty transference of the old Cascade block, which he first sold for forty thousand dollars and which he sold for the fifth time for one one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars—an excellent illustration of the rise of property values in this city. In 1908 he organized the Beckett Investment Company, of which he became secretary, treasurer and general manager, with T. R. Welsh of Los Angeles as president and J. T. Scott of Coeur d'Alene as vice president. The company handles Spokane city and country property and has secured a large clientele, so that they conduct many important realty transfers each year.

Mr. Beckett's mining interests have also become extensive and important. He is now connected with the Knob Hill mine at Republic and the Hobson Silver & Lead Company, Inc., of which he is the president, with H. Mabry as secretary and treasurer, and Robert Mabry as vice president. They own property at Ymir and Ainsworth, British Columbia. The former is gold-bearing property now under development, their shipment of ore in 1910 amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, yet they are now down only four hundred feet. There are three claims in this group and the mineral zone is two hundred and fifty feet wide, with a large fissure vein. The property includes large bodies of both low and high grade ore and they own their own water power to be developed in 1912 to five thousand horse power. Mr. Beckett is also the secretary-treasurer of the Lillie B. Mining Company, of which Robert Mabry is president and J. C. Buchanan general manager. Their holdings include four claims in a group at Slocan. They are developing this and thoroughly equipping the property with heavy machinery, compressors, etc. The work has already been done to a depth of one hundred feet and the values are in lead and silver. High-grade silver runs two hundred ounces and there is a large body fissure vein. The company expect to begin shipping in 1912. In the Ainsworth property they have six claims of lead and silver bearing ores and they are now down a depth of two hundred feet with a tunnel six hundred feet long. Mr. Beckett was also one of the organizers of the United Copper Company at Chewelah but has since sold out. He was one of the first directors of that company.

On the 18th of November, 1889, occurred the marriage of James W. Beckett and Miss Leila M. Scott, a daughter of Wilson Scott, of Cambridge, Ohio, who was the oldest mail clerk in Spokane and died in 1910. They have two sons, Harry and Ralph, both at Berkeley, California. Mr. Beckett owns a block of ground at Tenth and Cannon streets, where he has a magnificent home, attractive in style of architecture and furnished with all the conveniences and accessories which wealth, guided by refined taste, can suggest. He is a freeholder in Spokane, is a member of the Woodmen of the World and a life member of the Inland Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and while he does not seek office, he is ever loyal in support of the principles in which he believes. He holds membership in the Westminster Congregational church and gives generously to the support of church work and kindred interests. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the northwest, for he has found here in its conditions such business opportunities as he desired and which have won him place among the most prosperous residents of the Inland Empire. At the same time his success has contributed to the progress and to the prosperity of this section, as does every important business project which helps to develop the region.

WALTER C. HINMAN.

Ten years after the Pilgrims first landed at Plymouth Rock, representatives of a prominent English family came to the new world, braving the dangers of the long ocean voyage in order to enjoy the liberty and the opportunities of the continent which was just beginning to be colonized. Long years passed and members

of the family gradually drifted westward, so that F. J. Hinman had his birthplace in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Lola M. Richards, a native of that state. She is still living, making her home at No. 4018 Whitehouse street in Spokane, but the father died in 1897. Their children were Walter C. and Harry F. Hinman, the latter a resident of Valdez, Alaska.

Walter C. Hinman was born in Brainerd, Minnesota, April 10, 1882, and pursued his college course in the University of Minnesota, entering the law department, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1906. He then came to Spokane and entered upon active practice, in which he has since continued. He does not specialize in any particular branch of the law but continues in general practice and in this connection has gained a large and distinctively representative clientage. He is well known as a worker in republican ranks, was secretary of the county central committee in 1908 and has been a delegate to city, county and state conventions. His opinions carry weight in the councils of his party and his labors are effective in promoting its successes. His military history covers a period of five years as first lieutenant of Company I of the Second Regiment and he is now captain of the machine gun company of the same regiment of the National Guard of Washington. Fraternally he is connected with the Royal Highlanders, of which he was chief counselor, and he belongs also to the Young Men's Christian Association. His interests are broad and his activities have always been along lines which call forth and develop the best in the individual and in the community.

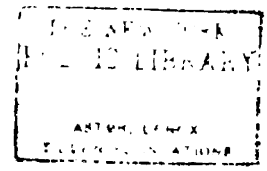
DE WITT CLINTON NEWMAN, M. D.

Varied and eventful have been the experiences which have come to De Witt Clinton Newman in the practice of his profession which is now followed in Spokane, having here established himself in a creditable position as a capable physician and surgeon. His father, Aaron M. Newman, was a school teacher and farmer, who married Margeretta Miller, and they were living in Logan county, Ohio, at the time of the birth of Dr. Newman, on the 14th of September, 1857. When the time came for him to enter upon the work of acquiring an education he was sent to the public schools and passed through consecutive grades until he became a high-school student in Quincy, Ohio. His professional training came to him in Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1882, and the Cooper Medical College, at San Francisco, which also granted him a professional degree in 1883. The latter is now the medical department of Leland Stanford University.

Throughout the greater part of his connection with the medical profession Dr. Newman has practiced on the Pacific coast, locating first at Amador City, California, and afterward practicing for a time in San Francisco. He afterward took up steamship work, acting as physician and surgeon of the steamships sailing from the California port, and eventually located at Cobar, New South Wales, where he remained for four years. Upon his return to his native land he opened an office in Spokane in 1889 and has since been numbered among the worthy representatives of the profession in this city. Several honors of an official character have been conferred upon him. He was president of the state board of health in



DR. DEWITT C. NEWMAN



1898-9 and was state health officer in 1900-01. He has also served as county physic n and county coroner and his ability is recognized by the public and by the] fession. He is accorded a large private practice and is most conscientious in th performance of his duties, being ever careful in the diagnosis of a case and sel· n if ever at fault in his judgment concerning the outcome of disease.

)r. Newman was chosen to public office as a representative of the democratic y, the principles of which he has always advocated. He feels particularly ·ud of the fact that in 1896 he was made one of the Bryan electors for the te of Washington and took an important part in the campaign which carried .e state for the Nebraska statesman. Fraternally he is a Mason and has advanced ιο the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while in El Katif Temple he has become a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge of Spokane.

Dr. Newman resides with his family at No. 1917 West Riverside avenue. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary V. Nickey, was a daughter of Jeremiah F. and Christiana (Miller) Nickey. She gave her hand in marriage to Dr. Newman in Chicago on the 12th of June, 1889, and they have one daughter, Marguerite. That Dr. Newman is a man of broad sympathies is indicated by the fact that on many occasions the poor and needy have found in him a friend, to whom his professional services have been given without hope of reward or remuneration. His high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics have justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the medical profession and the local public.

HON. SAMUEL A. MANN.

It is usual to look to the history of warfare for tales of heroism and yet in the pursuits of daily life there is often demand for as heroic qualities as have ever been displayed by the soldier on the field of battle. Holding at all times to high ideals of citizenship and a patriotic devotion to country, Hon. Samuel A. Mann is deserving of warm praise and commendation, for his life history contains a chapter of personal and moral heroism equal to that of the man who wears the nation's blue uniform. Notwithstanding all this, he has quietly and unostentatiously performed his round of daily duties, giving his attention to his clients' interests in an unwearied service that has won him wide recognition as an able minister in the temple of justice. His birth occurred in Hiawatha, Kansas, November 27, 1868, his parents being Benjamin B. and Arminda V. (McGrew) Mann. His father was a very prominent figure in life insurance circles in that state and one of the organizers of the Kansas Mutual Life Association of Topeka, Kansas. In 1888 he removed to Salt Lake City and is now the clerk of the state conservation board of Utah.

After mastering the early branches of learning in the public schools of Hiawatha, Samuel A. Mann attended the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, and then, because of a roving disposition, entered the newspaper field, which afforded him the opportunity to change his location from time to time. He was also at various intervals in the theatrical profession and among the different

newspapers with which he has been connected are the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald the Chicago-Herald, then known as the Times-Herald, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Portland (Ore.) Journal, the Salt Lake Times and the Spokane Chronicle, with which he became associated in 1904. He was also at one time managing editor of the Oklahoma Capital at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and while living there was a member of the governor's staff.

In his work in connection with the Spokane Chronicle, Mr. Mann covered the police court news but in 1905 gave up newspaper work and accepted a position as clerk of the police court under Judge Hinkle. His duties in that connection awakened in him the desire to study law and he devoted his evening hours to mastering the fundamental principles of the law contained in the leading textbooks and commentaries. It is characteristic of Mr. Mann that he accomplishes what he sets out to do—a fact clearly illustrated by his preparation for the bar under conditions which would have been discouraging to many a man. On the 1st of January, 1908, he went to Olympia, where he successfully passed the examination before the supreme court and was admitted to the bar. In September of that year, Judge Hinkle was appointed to the superior court bench and Mr. Mann was named as his successor in the office of justice of the peace and police judge. In the following November he was elected to the position and was appointed police judge by Mayor C. Herbert Moore, which position he filled until he resigned to become the progressive republican candidate for congress in January, 1911. He was defeated by a small majority and, turning to active law practice, became senior partner of the firm of Mann & Forrest, which today occupies a prominent position in connection with general practice.

While serving as police judge Mr. Mann, in connection with Chief of Police John Sullivan, waged a campaign against the street talkers or anarchists, who for years had been a nuisance in this city, creating constant unrest and disturbance. They sentenced over three hundred of these men to the rock pile and thus incurred the bitter hatred of anarchists all over the country. Both received many threatening letters, among which were death sentences from various anarchistic organizations and supposed to be the same orders that were responsible for the Haymarket riot in Chicago. For over a year they both lived under constant guard day and night, but in spite of all precautions Chief Sullivan was assassinated in his home in February, 1911, but no trace of the murderers has ever been found. Mr. Mann won the admiration of all in the manner in which he continued his duties in the face of these dangers.

On the 3d of March, 1894, at Franklin, Illinois, Mr. Mann was married to Miss Alma Forrest, a daughter of Randolph B. and Mary (Randolph) Forrest, of El Reno, Oklahoma, where her father is now one of the leading lawyers of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Mann have three children: Vera, Erma and Priscilla.

In the days of his association with newspaper and theatrical interests Mr. Mann became a member of the Typographical Union and the Theatrical Mechanics Association. He also belongs to Tyrian Lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M., the Elks lodge and the Odd Fellows lodge at Guthrie, Oklahoma, the Knights of Pythias lodge of that place and the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Spokane. His attention is now chiefly concentrated upon his professional duties and his handling of a case is always full, comprehensive and accurate, while his analysis of the facts is clear and exhaustive. While serving as police

judge his opinions showed industry and care and challenged the approval of and commended themselves to the bench and bar. The firm of which he is senior member has secured a large clientage and in the courts he is recognized as an advocate of power and influence, both judges and juries always hearing him with attention and deep interest.

HARRY J. SKINNER.

Harry J. Skinner, who as a contractor has been closely associated with bridge building, railroad work and also with the erection of many of the principal structures of Spokane, was born in London, England, April 10, 1852, and is one of a family of two sons and two daughters whose parents were James and Elizabeth (Adams) Skinner, the former a native of London, England, and the latter also of that country. The father was a representative of an old English family and became a builder, following that pursuit throughout his entire life. He passed away in 1888 at the age of eighty-four years and it was then an accident that caused his death. His wife survived him for two years, dying in 1890. The members of the family are: Harry J.; Walter, who is living in Brooklyn, New York; Kate, the wife of Martin Van Buren Gallandet; and Bertha, the wife of George Edmonds, also of Brooklyn.

Brought to America by his parents when only a year old, the voyage being made in a sailing vessel, Harry J. Skinner pursued his education in the public schools of Brooklyn and in his boyhood days became assistant to his father in his building operations. Later under further instruction he mastered the builder's trade which he followed in the employ of others until 1875, when he did his first work for Mr. Corbin, beginning the contracting and superintending of the construction of buildings on his own account. To this work he has since given his attention and was thus engaged in Brooklyn on the Manhattan Beach Railroad, working for Austin Corbin for two or three years. He also laid the foundation for the Manhattan Hotel at Manhattan Beach. In West Virginia he was subsequently engaged in building a hoop factory at Ronceverte for D. C. Corbin. From there he again returned to Brooklyn and engaged in contracting, which he followed until 1889. In May of that year he arrived in Spokane, coming west at the solicitation of Mr. Corbin to superintend the bridge and buildings of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad. Subsequently he took up contracting on his own account and has devoted his energies to the work from that day to the present. He built all of the bridges on the Spokane & International Railroad to the British Columbia line, did considerable work for the Great Northern Railroad including the building of the depot at Newport, and the remodeling of the main building. He was also awarded the contract for the erection of the library building costing eighty-five thousand dollars and he also built the largest part of the factory for D. C. Corbin at Waverly. He likewise built the Peyton block at a cost of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars—a seven-story structure—and he added two stories to the old Peyton block. He erected the building for the Foresters of America and the Victor Hotel, and in fact on every hand can be seen fine buildings which are the handiwork of Mr. Skinner and bespeak his

superior skill in building operations. He also built the shops for the Spokane & International Railroad and fifteen stores for Greenough on Sprague, First and Stevens streets. Some of the finest blocks of Spokane were erected by him and his labors have been an important element in the improvement and adornment of the city.

On the 25th of April, 1875, in Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Skinner was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor W. Warnock, a daughter of Andrew Warnock, of that city. Their four children are: Miss Bert Skinner; Ella, the wife of W. W. Hyslop, of Spokane; Robert, a machinist of this city; and Harry, who died December 5, 1906, at the age of twenty-three years.

In his political views Mr. Skinner has always been a democrat but does not regard party ties at city and state elections. In New York he was a delegate from the fourth ward of Brooklyn to the convention when Robinson was candidate for governor and he has been a delegate to the county conventions held in Spokane. He has twice been the nominee of his party for representative but shared the usual fate of a democrat in a republican stronghold. It has never been a matter of deep regret to him that he has not been called to public office, however, for his business interests make continuous and growing demands upon his time. He is a member of the Builders Exchange and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, serving as a trustee of Lodge No. 228 for three years. His fraternal and social relations claim all of the time which he cares to spare from a business that has placed him among the prominent builders and contractors of Spokane and the Inland Empire. He has steadily worked his way upward in this field and his labors have brought to him not only prominence but success. His opinions are largely accepted as authority upon any complex questions regarding building operations for he combines broad practical experience with thorough understanding of the scientific principles that underlie his chosen life work.

JAMES DURKIN.

James Durkin, a wholesale liquor dealer who was enrolled as one of Spokane's citizens in the early part of 1897, has developed here a business of extensive proportions, being one of the foremost representatives of this line in the west. He was born at Walsall, England, August 8, 1859, a son of Thomas and Mary (McGuire) Durkin, whose family numbered fourteen children. In the year 1866 the father came with his wife and children to the new world, settling in Decatur, Illinois, but afterward removed to Liberty, Clay county, Missouri. In youth a spirit of adventure and love of change was strong within James Durkin and, combined with a restless, roving disposition, caused him when nine years of age to run away from home. He made his way to Brooklyn, New York, where he joined an uncle and there began earning his own living by selling the Brooklyn Eagle. After a few years spent in that city he again made his way westward and Perham, Minnesota, became his destination. In 1886, however, he decided to seek his fortune upon the frontier and in March of that year he located at Colville, Stevens county, Washington, where he remained until the early part of 1897,

when he came to Spokane. Here he has engaged in the wholesale liquor business and has developed a large trade, so that his activities return to him a substantial annual income. He is a self-made man, learning the lessons of life largely in the school of experience and turning each to good account as the years have passed by. Since the establishment of his business his capable management has added yearly to its growth until it is today one of the largest wholesale liquor houses in the west and in all of his business transactions he has been found thoroughly reliable.

On the 8th of August, 1882, at Perham, Minnesota, Mr. Durkin was married to Miss Margaret Daily, a daughter of Bartholomew Daily, of that city. They have five children: Joseph, who is associated with his father in business; Edmund, a student at Columbia Law School, Columbia College, New York; Eva, who married Leo Jones, of Seattle; and Ruth and Emmett.

FRANK ANSLEY.

Frank Ansley, who is well known in connection with the mining interests of the northwest, having promoted many companies for the utilization of the rich mineral resources which nature has lavished upon this section of the country, came to the coast from the Mississippi valley, his birth having occurred in Marshall, Calhoun county, Michigan, July 1, 1865. His father, George W. Ansley, also a native of that state, is now living in Spokane. He went to California in 1877 and the following year came to Washington. On the 10th of June, 1878, there left the city of San Jose a party northward bound, which party included George W. Ansley, his wife and three children, Byron Carver and his wife, Rush Hotchkiss, his wife and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Jerve Barber, George Robinson and Sylvia Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Brown and George Brown and his family. The party continued their journey to the north and upon reaching the northern part of the state of California were joined by William T. Barnes and James M. Lackey and their families. It was the intention of the party to go straight north to Walla Walla by the Goose Lake route but, owing to Indian troubles, they were compelled to return westward from Alturas and cross the Cascades into the Willamette valley in Oregon at Ashland. They traveled north as far as Eugene, Oregon; where they paused for three weeks to rest their horses and wait for the Indian troubles to subside, after which they again traveled eastward over the Cascades into eastern Oregon and arrived at Walla Walla, September 10, 1878. Byron Carver and R. C. Brown, with their wives, there remained, while the remainder of the party continued on to Colfax, where they again rested for a period and awaited the report of five of their party, who had journeyed on into what was known as the Four Lake country, now White Bluff Prairie, looking for homesteads. They were successful in their trip and each member of the party secured a desirable piece of land, George W. Ansley settling on a tract adjoining the north end of West Medical Lake. He was engaged in the stock business for many years but is now living retired in Spokane. During the period of the Civil war he served as a soldier in the Fourth Michigan Regiment of Infantry with the rank of sergeant and was wounded in the arm. His wife, who bore the

maiden name of Georgia Knickerbocker, was born in Ohio and died in 1909. Like her husband, she was of English descent. Their children were: Frank, the subject of this review; Sherman, who is now living on Puget Sound; and Lena, the wife of Eamor Humphrey, of Bluecreek, Washington.

Frank Ansley was only twelve years of age at the time of the removal to the Pacific coast and a youth of thirteen when he came to Washington. He was educated in the common schools and worked upon the home farm until about twenty-five years of age, since which time he has given his attention to real estate and mining. He devoted his energies to handling property for only a short time, however, and now gives his entire attention to mining. He has promoted many companies and was one of the organizers of the Morning Mining Company, of which he became president, so serving until it was merged with the Mammoth Silver Lead Mining & Smelting Company, now known as the Metaline Consolidated Mining Company, owning property at Metaline Falls, Washington. This is being vigorously developed, with much ore ready for shipment. The company is now engaged in opening up a further reserve. It has seven properties and is a silver and lead proposition. They have an eight hundred foot tunnel and are now sinking a shaft which has already reached the depth of three hundred feet. The ore runs from two and a half to five ounces in silver and from six to seven per cent in copper. Mr. Ansley was also one of the organizers of the Oriole Mining Company in the same district and is now its vice president. They have five claims with twelve hundred feet of tunnel work and a shaft to the depth of one hundred and thirty feet. This has silver, lead, gold and copper values and is still in the development stage, but they can ship if desired. The average values run thirty dollars per ton and they have a true fissure vein in quartzite. Mr. Ansley is likewise interested in the Orient Gold Mines, Limited; was one of the organizers, is the largest stockholder and is the president. They have two claims, the values run in silver and gold at fifteen dollars per ton and they have an enormous body vein on top which measures seventy-five feet. They are engaged now in development work.

In September, 1893, Mr. Ansley was married to Miss Edith Moss, a daughter of L. S. Moss, of Medical Lake, now retired. He is an old resident of the Medical Lake country and is of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Ansley have one child, Homer, who is attending school. Mr. Ansley was at Medical Lake during the great fire but did not suffer any loss by that conflagration.

His political allegiance is given the democratic party and he was formerly active as a worker in its ranks, serving as county committeeman for a year and as delegate to the state and county conventions. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and he was one of the first men to join the famous 150,000 Club of Spokane. He was also active in the Chamber of Commerce but his mining interests have kept him away from the city to so great an extent that he has not been permitted to take an active part in its projects at a more recent date. He is of an inventive turn of mind and has patented two or three articles now in general use. His record in this connection and in business circles is a creditable one of which he has every reason to be proud, for his success is attributable to his close application and unremitting diligence and energy. His long experience has brought him sound judgment in mining and his labors are proving an important element in the development of the northwest. He has witnessed

much of the growth and progress of this section of the country, coming here in pioneer times as previously described and watching the progress that has converted this from a frontier region into a thickly populated and prosperous section of the country.

MALCOLM ISBISTER.

Malcolm Isbister, president of the M. Isbister Heating & Plumbing Company, established the business in 1904 and its gradual and substantial growth has brought them to a position where they control a large share of the patronage in their line. Mr. Isbister is a native of Orkney, Scotland, born May 28, 1842, his parents being Malcolm and Margaret (Isbister) Isbister. The father followed the sea and also engaged in farming and at his little island home the subject of this review pursued his education and learned the trade of carpentering. He afterward went to Glasgow, where he following shipbuilding for a period of three years and in 1866 he came to America, then a young man of twenty-four years, anxious to acquaint himself with the conditions to be found on this side the Atlantic that he might here lay the foundation for future success. He did not hold to the opinion, as many have done, that advancement and prosperity were to be had for the asking but settled down to earnest, honest toil and was engaged in general contracting work during the period of nearly sixteen years which he spent in Hamilton, Ontario. In 1882 he returned to his native country and resumed the occupation of farming, which he followed for a period of eleven years.

Mr. Isbister then returned to the new world and made his way direct to Spokane, where he arrived in 1893. In that year he purchased a half interest in the plumbing establishment conducted by Edward Riley, the business being located at the corner of Howard and Railroad avenue. That fall he purchased Mr. Riley's interest and has continued to conduct the business ever since. On the 1st of January, 1904, the company was incorporated under its present name, with Mr. Isbister as the president, and, the continued growth of the business demanding larger quarters, they removed on the 1st of January, 1910, to their present building, which was erected especially for them. Mr. Isbister is one of the best known men in his line of business in the state of Washington. The company has installed heating and plumbing apparatus in a number of the most important buildings of the city, including the Sacred Heart Hospital, the new Palace store, the Hutton building, the Paulsen building and Mr. Paulsen's new residence. Their work is also done in the insane asylum at Medical Lake and in the Lincoln county courthouse at Davenport, Washington. Mr. Isbister's prominence in business circles, especially in the line to which he has devoted his attention during his residence in Washington, is indicated in the fact that he is now the president of the State Association of Master Plumbers of Washington and is president of the Spokane Association of Master Plumbers of Spokane. He is likewise the president of the Togo Mining & Smelting Company.

On the 16th of December, 1895, in Spokane, occurred the marriage of Mr. Isbister and Miss Jeanette F. Fulton, a daughter of Thomas and Fannie (Arthur)

Fulton, of this city. They now have three children: William Malcolm, aged fourteen, who is a student in the Saylor School for Boys; James Roy, twelve years of age; and Netta May, aged nine. All three children are yet at home with their parents at No. 1729 Eighth avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Isbister are members of the First Presbyterian church and in its teachings find the motive power which has largely governed their lives and shaped their relations with their fellowmen. Mr. Isbister belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 84, F. & A. M., and has taken higher degrees in Masonry which have enabled him at length to join El Katif Temple of the nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters and of the Chamber of Commerce and is much interested in the organized, systematic movements of the latter to promote the business activity of Spokane and make known to the public the resources and the opportunities of the city. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come here, for in the eighteen years of his residence he has made continuous progress and is now at the head of a large and growing industrial enterprise which annually crowns his labors with a merited and substantial financial reward.

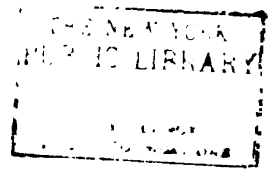
FORD S. BARRETT.

Conducting a business at Spokane in real estate, rentals, insurance and loans, in which he has been engaged since 1898, Ford S. Barrett has acquired a good clientage that is indicative of his enterprising and progressive spirit. He was born in Oakland county, Michigan, May 14, 1871, and his parents, Daniel and Louise (Woodman) Barrett, were also natives of that state. The father had two brothers who were farmers and became soldiers of the Civil war, one of them losing a leg because of wounds sustained in battle. Members of the Barrett family were originally from Massachusetts and New York. The family is of English origin and its establishment in America antedates the Revolutionary war. Daniel Barrett, the father, left Michigan in 1901 and came to the west, his home being now in Spokane. He lost his wife, however, in January, 1908. She, too, came of a family of English origin, dating back in this country to the period of earliest American settlement. Her ancestors took part in the Revolutionary war. Her grandfather was a soldier of the war of 1812 and she had one brother who served in the Civil war. Her father was prominent in Michigan, serving as a member of the territorial legislature in early days. Ford S. Barrett has two brothers, D. Roy and Lewis, both of whom are residents of Spokane.

In the public schools of his native state Ford S. Barrett began his education and supplemented his high-school course by six months' study in the Queen City Business College of Seattle. He came west alone in 1889, arriving here soon after the fire. He was employed in different ways and after pursuing a business course secured a position as stenographer for the Solicitors Loan & Trust Company of Seattle. In 1892 he was transferred to Walla Walla, working for the same company as secretary to the manager there until December, 1893, when he was transferred to the Seattle branch as manager and traveling examiner. In 1895 he was sent to Spokane as manager for the company with which he continued until 1898,



F. S. BARRETT


LIBRARY

when a desire to engage in business on his own account prompted him to open a real-estate and rental office, handling also insurance and loans. He has been engaged in this field to the present time, covering a period of fourteen years, conducting a general real-estate, rental, loan and insurance business. He put upon the market the Hills, Front, Second and Grand View additions to the city and in his real-estate operations has contributed largely to the development, growth and improvement of Spokane. He represents a number of the most reliable fire insurance companies and his clientage in that field has become extensive.

On the 19th of November, 1896, Mr. Barrett was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Ehlers, of Spokane, a daughter of Fred Ehlers, who is of German descent and is now proprietor of the Pacific Iron Works. The three children of this marriage are Lucille, F. S., Jr., and Lawrence Temple. The family attend the Unitarian church and Mr. Barrett is a republican in politics, somewhat active in the local ranks of the party, which he has represented in state and county conventions. His military history covers service with the militia of Seattle and with Battery A of Spokane. He wore the uniform altogether for five years and served as sergeant of Battery A. He belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. and also to the Spokane Athletic Club and the Inland Club. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and its interests and activities find in him a cooperant factor because of his loyalty to the city which he has adopted as a place of residence. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible and there is in his life history no esoteric chapter but a continuous progression that has resulted from his close application and laudable ambition.

EDGAR WILLIAM McCOLL.

Edgar William McColl, who is superintendent of the money-order department of the Spokane postoffice, was born on the 25th of February, 1859, in San Francisco, California, his parents being William and Louisa (Mitchell) McColl. The father was a prominent merchant of San Francisco and was one of the founders of the Produce Exchange which is now known as the Chamber of Commerce of that city. His death occurred there in 1881.

Edgar W. McColl acquired his education in the public schools of San Francisco and there prepared to enter Harvard University with which institution he became affiliated in 1877 as a member of the class of 1881. During his collegiate course his father's illness and subsequent death compelled him to return to California. Later he again entered Harvard, but owing to his long absence found himself so in arrears in his work that he finally gave up the idea of completing his course. After leaving Harvard he went into business and from 1882 to 1888 was in Texas in the sheep-raising business and later engaged in business with his brother under the firm name of McColl Brothers, New York dealers in California fruits. He had also engaged for a short time in mining in El Paso, but in April, 1888, came to Spokane and for the next ten years was interested in various occupations, principally the furniture business. During a part of one year of this time, however, he was in the Coeur d'Alene mining district. In 1898 he accepted the appointment of money-order clerk at the city postoffice, and in 1905

became superintendent of the money-order division of the Spokane postoffice, which position he still occupies. His long employment with the government is due to his careful work, accuracy and integrity.

Mr. McColl was married at Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Miss Emeline Billings of that city, but since his marriage has resided continuously in Spokane. To their union four children have been born: . Henriette Lilliene, born February 9, 1889; Priscilla Louisa, born April 22, 1891; Edgar Warren, whose birth occurred on the 9th of June, 1893; and Nellie, born October 17, 1896. The pleasant and substantial residence which Mr. McColl occupies at the corner of North First avenue and Carnahan street attests to some degree his business prosperity and his desire to surround his family with the comforts and luxuries of a pleasant home.

ADOLPHUS F. McCLAINE.

Adolphus F. McClaine, who for about twenty-nine years has been a representative of banking interests in the northwest and is now president of the Traders National Bank of Spokane, has attained his present place of honor in the business world through his own efforts. It is a well known fact that success depends greatly upon opportunity but the reason of the great majority of failures is that the individual does not recognize his opportunity when it is presented and that which differentiates the career of the successful man from him who meets failure is that the former is found equipped for the turn of the tide. This statement finds verification in the life of Adolphus F. McClaine, who has ever recognized the opportune moment and by well formulated plans and persistent energy has attained to the position which he now occupies in financial circles.

He was born at Silverton, Oregon, March 15, 1860, a son of Fielding and Sarah Frances (Porter) McClaine. The family was founded on the Pacific coast when the father came from Sangamon county, Illinois, and settled in Oregon in 1852. About the same time the mother made her way from Pike county, Missouri, to the northwest and they were married six years later in Silverton. Fielding McClaine devoted his attention and energies to general farming and cattle-raising for a number of years and when success had crowned his efforts turned his attention to the money-loaning business. He was without desire or ambition for public office, always concentrating his energies upon his individual affairs. Both he and his wife have now passed away.

Adolphus F. McClaine supplemented his public-school course at Silverton by study in the State University of Oregon, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. Immediately afterward he returned to his native town and, associated with Alfred Coolidge, here reorganized their fathers' money-loaning business into a private bank under the name of Coolidge & McClaine, the latter serving as vice president of the institution since its organization. This by no means comprises the extent of his activities, however, for he has become equally prominent as a factor in banking circles elsewhere. He, with Mr. Coolidge, organized what is now the Colfax National Bank of Colfax, Washington, and has continuously served as its vice president. In 1887 he entered business circles of Tacoma as one of the organizers of the National Bank of Commerce, filling

the office of cashier for several years, but entirely severing his connection with that institution in 1892. In all of his varied undertakings in the field of banking he has been associated with Alfred Coolidge, theirs being always a most harmonious partnership. For some years Mr. McClaine had been connected with the Traders National Bank and in 1909 was called to the presidency in which connection he has since bent his energies to administrative direction and executive control. He has formulated many plans which have worked out to the benefit of the bank and yet to still other fields he has extended his labors, becoming president of the Metaline Falls State & Savings Bank, of Metaline Falls, Washington.

On the 28th of July, 1886, at Eugene, Oregon, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McClaine and Miss Mae Underwood, a daughter of James B. and Margaret I. (Charles) Underwood, of New York state. They have become parents of a daughter and a son: Sarah Margaret, twenty-three years of age, who is with her parents in the family home at No. 1212 Summit boulevard; and Adolphus F., Jr., who is attending Cornell University. Mr. McClaine's social activities have brought him into connection with the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club, being a life member of the last named. Political honors and emoluments have no attraction for him. He prefers that his leisure should be devoted to social affairs and those interests which are a matter of enjoyment and pleasure to him, while his hours of business are given to his extensive, complex and important banking interests. He has ever studied the specific needs of the banking institutions with which he is connected along the distinctive lines of his life work and his has been an active career in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results. The Traders National Bank under his direction and that of his associates has adhered to the principle that the banking institution which most carefully safeguards its business in order to protect its depositors is the bank that most merits and deserves the public confidence. It is evidence of the public approval of the bank's conservative management and sound business principles that during Mr. McClaine's connection therewith its business has steadily grown in volume and importance, placing it among the important financial concerns of the northwest.

CLARENCE C. DILL.

Clarence C. Dill, who is one of the younger members of the legal fraternity, has practiced at the Spokane bar since 1909, now being deputy prosecuting attorney and prominent in the legal circles of this city. He was born September 21, 1884, in Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio. His father, Theodore M. Dill, who is a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family, whose great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war, was formerly an agriculturist of Ohio but is now living retired and for several years has been serving as commissioner of Knox county. He married Amanda Kunkel.

Clarence C. Dill acquired his higher education in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, being graduated from that institution in 1907, with the degree of B. L. He then determined upon a professional career and to this end

entered the Western Reserve Law School at Cleveland, Ohio, but came to Spokane the following year, where for a short time he acted as reporter on the Spokesman Review. Finding that this duty prevented his taking up the active study of law, he accepted a position in the South Central high school, teaching English and debating. At the same time he read law in the office of J. W. Graves and was admitted to the bar in 1909. He engaged in the general practice of law with a constantly increasing clientele and continually advanced in legal knowledge and in his ability to handle intricate problems that are presented before the courts. His ability won speedy recognition and in January, 1911, he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney of Spokane county, a position which he still holds.

Mr. Dill is a democrat and firmly believes in the principles of the party. Since 1910 he has been serving as secretary of the democratic county central committee. He holds membership in Mount Carlton Lodge, I. O. O. F., the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He holds to high ideals in his profession and in his fraternal relations and, being richly endowed by nature with admirable qualities, he commands uniform respect and good-will wherever he is known.

CLARENCE Z. HUBBELL.

Clarence Z. Hubbell, an architect of Spokane whose skill in his profession is manifest in some of the most important buildings of the city, was born at Onarga, Illinois, August 18, 1869, his parents being Henry S. and Parthena T. Hubbell. While at Onarga the father devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits, but during the early boyhood of his son Clarence removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the manufacture of screens. In the public schools of that city Clarence Z. Hubbell pursued his early education and afterward became a student of the Art Institute of Chicago, adding to his theoretical and scientific training the practical experience that comes with employment in the office of leading architects of the metropolis of the middle west. He was thus well qualified for important work when he came to the Pacific coast in 1900. Making his way to Spokane he entered the employ of John K. Dow who a few years later admitted Mr. Hubbell to a partnership, the latter relation between them continuing for six years. They were accorded a large clientage and among the principal buildings which they designed are the Masonic Temple, the old Spokane Club, the Hutton building, the Paulsen building, M. Sellar's building and the residence of R. B. Patterson. In March, 1910, Mr. Hubbell withdrew from the partnership and entered upon an independent business, since which time he has designed and had supervision of the erection of the addition to the Hutton building and also made a number of plans for other structures. He is a member of the Spokane Architectural Club and his ability, widely recognized, has won for him the admiration of other representatives of the profession which he has made his life work.

While residing in Chicago in 1898 Mr. Hubbell was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. R. Speck, a daughter of Dr. Frank and Annie R. Speck, of Baltimore, Maryland. They have one child, T. Josephine R. Hubbell. Mr. Hubbell belongs to no secret societies nor does he take an active part in politics, yet

he is not remiss in the duties of citizenship and where time and opportunity offer gives his aid and cooperation to public projects for the general good. He has proven himself a progressive business man, thoroughly trustworthy under all circumstances and through his merit has worked his way steadily upward until he now occupies a leading position as a representative of his profession in Spokane.

HOMER CLARK FISHER.

Spokane numbers in her citizenship many capitalists—men who started out in life practically empty handed and yet have worked their way upward by means of determination and energy that will not brook defeat. As his financial resources have increased, Homer Clark Fisher has made extensive investments in property, his holdings now including eight hundred and twenty acres of wheat land in Whitman county, from which he derives a splendid annual rental.

He makes his home at 1017 Fairview avenue, Spokane, which is far separated from his birthplace in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. His natal day was May 22, 1858, and his parents were David and Sarah Jane (Huston) Fisher. His father, who was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, was a blacksmith by trade and in 1859 removed with his family from the Keystone state to Chalmers, White county, Indiana, where he followed the occupation of farming. The family numbered ten children, eight sons and two daughters, of whom Homer C. was the seventh son. Four of his elder brothers served in the Civil war and one of the number was killed in action and another died in the hospital. His brother Henry became a resident of Whitman county in the spring of 1880 and is now an extensive landholder, owning a ranch of eight hundred and eighty acres about four miles from Endicott. The parents are both now deceased.

In the public schools of Indiana Mr. Fisher pursued his education and afterward engaged in teaching school for seven years in that state. In 1881, however, he came to Washington, making his way to Colfax to join his brother Henry. Soon afterward he took up a homestead claim near Endicott and thereon remained for five years. On the expiration of that period he once more resumed the profession of teaching and was also employed in a store for about seven years. For six years he managed a warehouse for Aaron Kuhn at Endicott and was also in the retail lumber business at that place and at St. John. As his financial resources have permitted he has invested in property from time to time and at the present writing owns eight hundred and twenty acres of wheat lands in Whitman county, which he now rents. This real estate is constantly increasing in value owing to the cultivation placed upon it and also owing to the rise in property resulting from the rapid settlement of the country. He is a member of the firm of Corner & Fisher, of Wallace, Idaho, of which M. A. Corner is his brother-in-law. They deal in fuel and feed and also conduct a brokerage business, handling Armour's goods and also fruit and flour in carload lots. Mr. Fisher bought into the firm just twenty days before the big fire at Wallace, in which they lost the warehouse and all their stock, but upon this they carried a fair insurance and have since rebuilt, being now again on the highroad to prosperity in the conduct of their business in that place. Mr. Fisher is also president of the St. John's State Bank of Washington.

On the 13th of October, 1880, at Battle Ground, Indiana, Mr. Fisher was married to Miss Cassie Downey Moore, a daughter of James Power Moore, of Monticello, Indiana, who were pioneers of that place. They have three children: Indiana, the wife of Harry Terhune, of St. John, who is cashier of the bank; Lucile, who attends the University of Washington at Seattle; and Ross Clark, a student.

In his political views Mr. Fisher has always been a democrat, supporting principles advocated by Jefferson and Jackson and giving unfaltering allegiance to the Nebraska statesman, W. J. Bryan. He held the position of deputy auditor and of deputy treasurer of Whitman county for five years. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his name is on the membership roll of the Methodist church at St. John, Washington. Many theories have been advanced concerning the best way of attaining success and yet when one examines carefully into the life records of successful men it is usually found that their advancement is built upon the basis of labor—earnest, unfaltering, honest labor. And such has been the case with Mr. Fisher, who has gradually worked his way upward until he is now one of Spokane's prosperous residents.

FREDERICK WESLEY DEWART.

Frederick Wesley Dewart, a Spokane attorney and a Harvard man, has continued in the practice of law in this city since 1899, being interested in many important corporations and active as well in projects of a semi-public character. He was born in Ontario, Canada, July 19, 1867, a son of Rev. James Hartley and Mary (Day) Dewart. The father was a minister of the Methodist church and crossed the border of the United States when his son Frederick was four years of age, the family home being established near Cleveland, Ohio, where the boy acquired his early education in the public schools. He afterward attended the Hamline University near St. Paul, Minnesota, and with this college training as a foundation for more advanced educational work he entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1890. Two years later he received from Harvard the Master of Arts degree. He pursued the study of law in St. Louis, being graduated from the law college of that city in 1895 with the LL. B. degree. The same year he was admitted to the bar and remained in practice in that city until 1899, in association with G. A. Finkelnburg, now United States district judge for the district of Missouri, and with Hon. Charles Nagel, now secretary of commerce and labor in President Taft's cabinet. Climatic conditions proved hurtful, however, to his family and accordingly he left St. Louis and came to Spokane in 1899.

Here he has since practiced and is recognized as one of the eminent representatives of the bar of eastern Washington. His broad general learning constitutes the basis of a success that is more directly attributable to his thorough and comprehensive understanding of legal principles and his ability to accurately apply the points in law to the points in litigation. In him we find many of the rare qualities which go to make up the successful lawyer. He possesses perhaps few of those brilliant, dazzling, meteoric qualities which have sometimes flashed along

the legal horizon, riveting the gaze and blinding the vision for a moment, then disappearing, leaving little or no trace behind, but rather has those solid and more substantial qualities which shine with a constant luster, shedding light into dark places with steadiness and continuity. He has in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time.

It is seldom that the capable lawyer proves equally successful in the field of business, yet Mr. Dewart has gained equal prominence in handling important commercial interests. He is now a director of the Bank of Spirit Lake, Idaho, and of the Lamont State Bank, of Washington. He is likewise vice president and treasurer of the International Portland Cement Company, and vice president of the Panhandle Investment Company, of the East Spokane Improvement Company, the Carbolineum Treating & Paving Company, the Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe Transportation Company and president of the Long View Orchard Company, all of which indicates the nature and variety of his interests and investments. These companies are recognized as prominent factors in the business development of eastern Washington and, moreover, are sources of gratifying income to the stockholders. Aside from this, Mr. Dewart is a trustee of the Spokane County Good Roads Association and a trustee of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, both of which are elements in the improvement of the district.

In politics Mr. Dewart is active as an advocate of republican principles yet without desire for office. He has attained high rank in Masonry and is a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. As a club man he is well known in the city, holding membership in the Spokane, Spokane Country, Spokane Amateur Athletic and the University Clubs.

In August, 1894, Mr. Dewart was married to Miss Edith L. Drought, a daughter of Henry and Mary Drought, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and they have two children, Frederick and Donald, residing with their parents in an attractive home at No. 201 Sixth avenue which Mr. Dewart erected. Mr. and Mrs. Dewart are members of Vincent Methodist Episcopal church and active in church work and its affiliated branches and societies.

His ability as a lawyer enables him to analyze and dissect the case at hand to its slightest detail. His power in business is manifest in his ability to build up and coordinate forces into a unified and harmonious whole. A carefully trained intellect enables him to see the possibilities in one field as clearly as in another and while he delves to the root of the matter in his law practice, in his business he sees as clearly from the center of things to the utmost circumference of possibility for successful accomplishment.

DANIEL C. COLLINS.

Daniel C. Collins, who is engaged in the real-estate business with offices at East 827 Baldwin avenue and is one of the heavy property owners of Spokane, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1867. He came to Spokane in 1884, attended the country school and at the same time worked on a farm. From 1886 until 1887 he was a student in the Spokane Methodist College, and when he left that institution he began earning his own livelihood by accepting employment with the

Spokane Gas Company. He has the distinction of being the first man hired by them in their plant, which is located at Stevens and Railroad streets. He retained this position for three years. During the fire which occurred on August 4, 1889, Mr. Collins was one of the first men to help haul the hose cart to the fire, he being near the fire house when the alarm was turned in. That night while on duty at the gas works he gave shelter and protection to over two hundred people inside the Gas Company's plant. Although it was in August, the night was cold, and the warmth and shelter thus afforded were highly appreciated by those to whom it was extended. In January, 1890, Mr. Collins joined the fire department and the following year was made captain of No. 3 Fire Station where he remained until 1896. Political troubles, however, reduced his station to that of the ranks for a short time, but the following year he was promoted to foreman and assigned to No. 5 Station, where he served until his resignation from the fire department in 1900. Desiring to engage upon a business career he opened the Pioneer Hotel at the corner of Howard and Front streets, having leased the property. He continued there until 1906 when he entered the real-estate business. In that year he purchased property on the corner of Washington and Front streets and erected a seventy-five room hotel which was at first known as Hotel Collins but has since been called The Palace. The next year he erected the St. Helen's apartments at South 320 Brown street, and in 1910 purchased the Second and Wall street property upon which the Hotel Collins now stands. In that same year he also built a sixty-six room annex to the St. Helen's apartments. He owns many dwelling houses throughout the city, and because of the extensive dealings he has carried on in real estate he is considered one of the most able and conservative judges of real estate and city property holdings in Spokane.

In 1893 Mr. Collins was married to Miss Anna Burke, who was born in Ireland but was residing in Spokane at the time of their marriage. To their union three children have been born: Nellie, whose birth occurred in November, 1893; Marie, who was born in December, 1895; and Daniel Jr., born in November, 1903. Mr. Collins holds membership in the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Spokane; in the Loyola Athletic Club of Spokane and also in the Roman Catholic church. His residence, which is situated at East 827 Baldwin avenue, is one of the most beautiful and substantial homes in that section of the city. Spokane thoroughly appreciates the material aid which Mr. Collins has given to its development and the stimulus and active cooperation which he has given to its building operations.

FRED H. McDERMONT.

Those who are born west of the Mississippi have comparatively little to do in adapting their ideas and habits to changed conditions when they attempt to establish homes and develop business enterprises in the Spokane country. The great western district of America lying on this side of the Father of Waters has had in its various localities the same spirit of enterprise and determination, crowned by successful achievement. These qualities have found exemplification in the life record of Fred H. McDermont, now conducting a general law practice in Spokane. He was born in Lake City, Minnesota, October 23, 1862, his parents



F. H. McDERMONT

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l·ing James and Emma (Arnold) McDermont. The father was of Irish birth and the mother of English descent. They are now residents of Lake City, Minnesota, and the father is living retired after many years devoted to general agricultur pursuits. He has been quite active and prominent in local affairs, especial · in political circles, and has held a number of public offices. His wife is desc ded from the Arnold family prominently known in connection with the Rev utionary war and her brother Jeremiah was a soldier of the Civil war. She is a o a second cousin of Byron G. Arnold, a well known civil engineer of Chicago, wl was the builder of the city's subways. The two brothers of Fred H. McD rmont are Frank and Eugene J., the former a farmer at Maiden Rock, Wis- nsin, and the latter a wholesale business man of Williston, North Dakota. The ..ree sisters of the family are: Elva, living at home; Minnie, the wife of Azro Condon, a plumber of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Ella, the wife of William Little, a merchant of Minneapolis.

Fred H. McDermont won the LL. B. degree upon his graduation from the law department of the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in the class of 1888, and among his classmates were ex-Judge W. H. Moore, of Seattle; Judge Huneke, of Spokane; and Judge Devries, of the customs court at New York. His youthful days had been devoted to farm work and to the acquirement of a preliminary education which was completed in the high school of Lake City, Minnesota. A professional career seemed more attractive to him than an agricultural or commercial one and to this end he prepared for the bar and in 1890 opened an office in Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he remained in active practice for ten years. He was afterward at Rugby, that state, until he went to Colville, in 1905, where he continued in practice until March, 1908, when he returned to Spokane, After a partnership of six months with W. H. Plummer the firm was dissolved and since that time Mr. McDermont has continued independently in a general law practice. He has secured a good clientage and has been very careful in the conduct of litigated interests before the court, preparing his cases with thoroughness and care, and presenting them in the strong, clear light of common sense and logical argument.

Aside from the direct path of his profession Mr. McDermont has been active and become well known as a leader in republican ranks. He served on the central committee in North Dakota and also in Washington, and is a precinct committeeman for the Manito district. He attended the county conventions when a resident of Colville and while residing at Grand Forks, North Dakota, filled the office of municipal judge. While there he was also the nominee of his party for prosecuting attorney but was not elected. He was twice chosen as speaker of the state central committee of North Dakota during Bryan's first campaign and also on the occasion of Major McKinley's second candidacy for the presidency. Underlying his active work in behalf of the party is a firm belief in its principles, the good it has accomplished and its promises for the future.

On the 7th of December, 1898, Mr. McDermont was married to Miss Grace Hunt, of Ashton, Illinois, a daughter of William A. and Melissa Hunt, the latter one of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. McDermont have one child, Dorothy. The pleasant home of the family in Spokane is a hospitable one and they have gained many friends here. Mr. McDermont is a part owner in eight hundred acres of land in Adams county, constituting a wheat

farm, all under cultivation. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Colville but has never sought prominence along fraternal lines. He devotes his energies to his law practice and to the discharge of his duties of citizenship, for he has been mindful of the obligations as well as the privileges which come to the American man.

EDWARD N. ROBINSON.

Edward N. Robinson, president of the Arcadia Orchards Company of Spokane and also president of the Olsen-Robinson Company, general merchants at Deer Park, was born in Missouri, June 8, 1875. The father, George W. Robinson, a native of West Virginia and of English descent, was a soldier of the Confederate army during the Civil war. He and his wife are now living in Kansas City and the latter, who bore the maiden name of Cornelia Beckwith, is a native of Missouri. In addition to Edward N. Robinson, the sons and daughters of their family are: Omar E. and George W., both residents of Kansas City; Annie L., likewise living in Kansas City; and Dorothy, the wife of Fred Egger, of Appleton City, Missouri.

Edward N. Robinson supplemented his public-school education by study in the University of Missouri, where he won the Bachelor of Law degree in 1898. He thought to make the practice of law his life work and to this end took a course of study which has proven to him of marked value in his later business career. However, he was for ten years actively engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis. He arrived in Spokane in 1909 and became one of the organizers of the Arcadia Orchards Company, which was formed in March of that year and took over the property of the Arcadia Irrigation Association and the corporation known as Arcadia. The holdings of the two companies comprised eight thousand acres lying in Spokane and Stevens counties about twenty-two miles north of Spokane. Since then the company has increased its holdings until it now owns eighteen thousand acres, while its sales have already amounted to over two million dollars.

The work of improvement is being carried steadily forward. The company sells land under contract to plant winter apples, irrigate and give the orchard four years' care. Six thousand acres are now planted to winter apples and the entire property is under irrigation with a gravity flow from Loon and Deer Lakes. There is now a population of over one thousand represented by sales and all will probably make their homes there during the next three years. The company is rapidly clearing and planting the remainder of the tract and practically all the land is suited to the raising of apples. Most of this will be sold in five and ten acre lots on the monthly payment plan. The property brings five hundred dollars an acre under the contract to plant it and care for it for four years, including a perpetual water right. They have water to cover fifty thousand acres and the enterprise is proving one of the most important forces in the utilization of the natural resources of the northwest. In fact the Arcadia is the largest orchard property in this part of the country and is handled on the strictest scientific basis by men who are prominent and practical orchardists. The sales of the company now amount to about three hundred acres per month and the land

has been disposed of largely to eastern people. On the tract are found one hundred young men who are members of eastern families, many of them being college graduates. Their parents have purchased the tracts of land and wish their sons to learn the business, so that the young men are there employed by the day. Some very fine buildings are being erected in Arcadia and the district is supplied with all modern conveniences. One feature which they have developed is the taking of carloads of apples back to the east to advertise the west and in this the company has been more than repaid. At one time the property was all timber land, being covered with fir and tamarack. The company clears away the stumps and brings the land to the highest state of cultivation, clearing on an average of forty acres per day and utilizing a force of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty men daily during the summer. The Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad traverses the tract, which is fast becoming one of the most important fruit-bearing districts of the region. Already the company has expended over one million dollars, including the purchase price of the land. The work is largely directed by Mr. Robinson, who is president of the company and whose executive force and administrative ability are manifest in the continuous development of the lands and their sale. He has followed the most progressive methods in the conduct of the business and his labors have also been an important element in public progress as well as in the attainment of individual prosperity. He is not only president of the Arcadia Orchards Company but also of the Olsen-Robinson Company, dealers in general merchandise at Deer Park, where they carry stock valued at thirty thousand dollars. In the Arcadia Orchards Company he is associated with W. W. Hindman, who is vice president and O. L. Olsen, who is treasurer.

In politics Mr. Robinson is a democrat but is not strictly partisan. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge, in which he has served as past chancellor and is also connected with the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan. He is likewise a member of the Inland Club, of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Presbyterian church—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. No one occupies a more enviable position in business and financial circles, not only by reason of the success he has achieved but also by reason of the straightforward business policy which he has ever followed and the progressive methods which he has inculcated, leading to the development, upbuilding and settlement of a large tract and thus contributing to the general prosperity of eastern Washington. He has closely studied the possibilities of the country and the scientific methods which may be used in its improvement, and at all times works toward high ideals, his methods, however, being of a most practical character.

FRANK R. CORBALEY.

Frank R. Corbaley, land office attorney and abstractor of Spokane whose business interests, however, extend to irrigation projects and his activities to political service, was born in Plymouth, Indiana, March 18, 1854. In the year 1700, members of the Corbaley family sailed from Scotland and established a home in Maryland. One of the family was numbered among the heroes of the Revolutionary

war. The paternal grandfather of Frank R. Corbaley was a pioneer of Indiana and at one time had a sugar camp where the fine statehouse in Indianapolis now stands. His son, Richard Corbaley, was a native of that city, being the first white child born in Marion county, Indiana. He became a minister of the Church of God and at one time served as county clerk of Marshall county, Indiana. He died in 1908 and is still survived by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Jane Croco. She was born in Ohio and was the daughter of a farmer of German descent. Two of her brothers lost their lives when serving as soldiers in the Civil war. Mrs. Corbaley now makes her home in Los Angeles, California, where her eldest son, John A. Corbaley, is engaged in the hardware business. Another son, W. G. Corbaley, is owner of the waterworks at Eureka, Humboldt county, California. A third son, Platt M. Corbaley, was in Spokane in 1878 and built the old Blackhawk stables. He was one of the first deputy sheriffs here, serving at the time the Northern Pacific Railroad was being built. He is now engaged in planting orchards at Los Angeles, endeavoring to cultivate the same quality of apples as are raised in Washington by planting his orchards at the right altitude on the mountains. A. L. Corbaley, another son, is a farmer of Waterville, Washington. The only sister, Marie O., is the wife of Leon Oppenheimer, of Spokane.

Frank R. Corbaley, becoming a resident of California in his childhood days, pursued his education in the public schools at Healdsburg and in the Western Business College at Livermore. He was first with the Western Union Telegraph Company after entering business life, being employed in different parts of California, and he later engaged with the Wells Fargo Express Company and in railroading. He turned his attention to the hotel business at Lytton Springs and afterward engaged in the livery and stage business in Sonoma, California, until 1886, when he left that state and came to Spokane.

In this city Mr. Corbaley took up the real-estate business but afterward engaged in the live-stock business at Waterville, giving his attention largely to the raising of fine horses. In 1891 he accepted the position of deputy in the United State land office, where he remained until 1902, when he became connected with the Spokane land office. At length he resigned that position to engage in business on his own account as land office attorney, his previous experience in this field giving him comprehensive knowledge and thorough training. He does contest work and also the abstracting of land office records. He is likewise interested in irrigation property at Cashmere as a member of the Wenatchee Orchards Bonds Company.

Mr. Corbaley has been married twice. In 1879, at Healdsburg, California, he wedded Miss Katie M. Cook, a daughter of Dr. Gordon A. Cook, of that place, who came west with Fremont in 1849, settling in Placerville, California, in that year. Dr. Cook participated in the Mexican war and carried messages between Washington, D. C., and General Scott's army. Mrs. Katie M. Corbaley passed away in 1887, leaving two children: Gordon C., manager of the Arthur D. Jones Company of Spokane; and Edna K., who was recently graduated as a nurse from Mayo Brothers, the celebrated specialists hospital at Rochester, Minnesota, and is now married to Walter J. Sperry, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and living in that city. On the 14th of October, 1904, at Spokane, Mr. Corbaley was again married, his second union being with Miss Effie Brockman, a daughter of George H. Brockman, retired, who came to this city in 1880.

Politically Mr. Corbaley is well known as an active republican who has frequently served as a delegate in the county and state conventions and was a member of the Douglas county central committee. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, have called him to public office and in 1901 and 1902 he served as a member of the city council and as mayor of Waterville. He had previously been deputy assessor in Spokane in 1887-8, at which time the county assessment was seven million dollars, while today it is one hundred million dollars, the wide difference indicating something of the growth and prosperity of this district. Mr. Corbaley is a Mason, his membership being in Sonoma Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., of California. He started out in life without any special advantages to aid him and has gradually worked his way upward, placing his dependence upon industry and determination rather than upon a fortunate combination of circumstances. He has won a creditable measure of success and his record shows what may be accomplished in the great west where opportunity is open to all.

PATRICK WILLIAM CLARK.

Although a young man, Patrick William Clark has already made for himself an enviable place in the world of finance through the management of some of his father's vast interests, for he is a mining expert. He also has extensive real-estate holdings which he personally supervises and which indicate his judicious investment and sound judgment. He seems to possess an aptitude for successful management and a keen sagacity that enables him to at once recognize the present and possible value of business conditions. He has always lived in the west and soon became thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit which has been the dominant element in the upbuilding of this section of the country.

Mr. Clark was born in Butte, Montana, February 28, 1882. He is a son of Patrick Clark, who is better known throughout the west as "Patsy Clark" and of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Liberal educational advantages were afforded the son, who completed his course of study in the Georgetown College at Washington, D. C. He has principally followed mining, looking after his father's interests in Nevada, there remaining until 1906, during which time he acted as superintendent for his father. He then went to old Mexico, where he spent two years, again supervising his father's mining interests in Jalisco. He became a resident of Spokane in 1908, after which he traveled considerably through this part of the country, investigating mining prospects, for he had studied mining engineering in New York. He passed expert judgment upon properties in connection with the assistance of other engineers and in February, 1910, he organized the firm of Clark Brothers & Klein. His brother, James B. Clark, who is associated with him, was born in Spokane, September 1, 1888, and also attended Georgetown University of Washington, D. C. This firm is conducting a general real-estate business, practically handling only their own property, which lies largely in Spokane and Spokane county, although they also have some interests in the Coeur d'Alenes.

On the 26th of December, 1908, Mr. Clark was married in Spokane, on which occasion Miss Edna Lavelle, a daughter of Geoffrey Lavelle of Butte, Montana, became his wife. Her father was a rancher and one of the old-time settlers of Silverbow county, Montana, where he was also long engaged in the lumber business. Mr. and Mrs. Clark now have one son, Geoffrey, who is two years of age.

In his political views Mr. Clark has always been a republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to Spokane Lodge, No. 128, B. P. O. E., to the Knights of Columbus and to the Catholic church. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Spokane Club, the Spokane Country Club, the Inland Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He is interested in all manly outdoor sports, enjoys the companionship of those whom he meets in these different organizations and is a social, genial gentleman, whose interests are wide and varied and who is making his presence felt as a business man of substantial worth and activity in this community.

CHARLES GORDON BROWN, M. D.

Dr. Charles Gordon Brown, physician and surgeon, was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, July 6, 1848. His parents, Reuben S. and Sarah (Wright) Brown, were farming people of that district and in youthful days Dr. Brown attended the rural schools but supplemented his preliminary knowledge by a course in the Illinois College at Jacksonville, from which he was graduated with the class of 1871. He studied medicine at the Long Island Hospital of New York and was graduated with the class of 1876. He then returned to his native city where he located for practice, continuing there until 1882. Thinking, however, that the west offered better opportunities, he made his way to Helena, Montana, where he remained for five years. The succeeding year was passed in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in 1888 he came to Spokane, where he has now remained in active practice for almost a quarter of a century. Ever since 1889 he served on the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital and has been the chief surgeon of the Spokane International Railway since its organization. He is thoroughly versed in the great scientific principles which underlie his chosen life work and he keeps informed on the advancement that is being made by leading members of the profession through his perusal of medical journals and the best literature of the profession. He is conscientious and faithful in his work, holding ever to high ideals, and believes that the standard of medical practice should be kept very high. Dr. Brown is also well known as a representative and leading republican of this city and has been very prominent in the ranks of his party, his opinions carrying weight in its councils while his labors have contributed in considerable degree to its success. His fellow citizens, appreciative of his worth and ability, called him to the office of representative in 1891 and that his services in the state legislature won general approval is indicated by the fact that in 1896 he was sent to the state senate. He gave careful consideration to each question of importance which came up for settlement and is known as the "father of the state medical practice act," which set a standard for professional service, prohibiting from active practice all those whose qualifications were not adequate to the important demands of the responsible work in which they engage.

His standing in the profession is indicated by the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Spokane County and State Medical Societies in 1892 and 1899, respectively, and his administrations contribute largely to the efficient work of those organizations.

On the 21st of December, 1871, Dr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Olive Stevens, a daughter of James L. and Rebecca (Sipes) Stevens, of Divernon, Illinois. They have one son, Carl Stevens Brown, of this city, and they reside at 716 Superior avenue. Dr. Brown is well known in Masonic circles and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Spokane Lodge, No. 228, B. P. O. E. He has a wide acquaintance in Spokane, and in political and professional circles throughout the state. It has ever been known that his position is not an equivocal one. What he says he will do, he does, and his reliability in every relation of life has gained for him the high confidence and regard of those who know him. He has advanced to a prominent position along several lines and deserves recognition as one of the leading representative citizens of the Inland Empire.

GEORGE A. ROHRER, M. D.

Dr. George A. Rohrer, one of the highly successful younger members of the medical profession of Spokane, who is located in the Jamieson building, where he has a very pleasant and appropriately furnished suite of offices, was born in Carson City, Nevada, in 1874. He is of Swiss extraction, his parents, Joseph and Regina (von Flue) Rohrer, having been born and reared in the little European republic, and in the maternal line he is descended from one of the ancient, noble families of that country, his mother tracing her descent back in an unbroken line nine hundred years. In his early manhood Joseph Rohrer emigrated to the United States, locating, in 1871, in California and there he was later married to Miss von Flue, who made the long journey from the old country for that purpose in accordance with previous arrangements. They subsequently located in Carson City, Nevada, where the father was identified with the mining interests until 1879, when together with his wife and family he removed to Washington. They drove over the Oregon trail from Carson City to The Dalles, Oregon, and then came by way of Jackson, Umatilla and Walla Walla to Spokane. Upon their arrival here the father filed on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, west of Spokane near what is now known as Grand View. There they still reside, but they now only own one hundred and twenty acres of their original tract, having sold the remainder. They have brought this land under high cultivation and it is well improved with all modern conveniences, being now one of the valuable properties of the vicinity.

The education of Dr. Rohrer was pursued in the common schools of Spokane until he had attained the age of fifteen years. Following the fire in this city in 1889 his parents sent him abroad, where he remained for thirteen years pursuing his studies in various colleges and universities of Switzerland and Germany and also of Paris. His course was completed with his graduation from the University of Würzburg, Germany, in 1902, with the degree of M. D. Very soon there-

after he returned to Spokane and established an office that he has ever since maintained. He is a most capable physician and surgeon as has often been manifested during the nine years of his connection with the profession of this city and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Rohrer keeps conversant with new methods, treatments and discoveries in his profession through the medium of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, in which he holds membership and which associations are the means of an exchange of professional opinion with his colleagues. As he has great confidence in the future of Spokane and the northwest he has invested quite extensively in real estate and owns several valuable properties in this section. He is also interested in the Coeur d'Alene mining district, and is president of the Bear Top, a silver and lead mine located near Murray, Idaho.

This city was the scene of the marriage of Dr. Rohrer in 1908 to Miss Mary Bucher, a daughter of William Bucher of Switzerland, and they have become the parents of one child, Elsie, whose birth occurred in 1904. They have a beautiful residence at 1918 Tenth avenue, this city, over which Mrs. Rohrer graciously presides, extending the hospitality of their home to their many friends. Dr. Rohrer is not affiliated with any fraternal order save the Sons of Herman nor does he prominently participate in political activities, giving his undivided attention to the demands of his large and constantly increasing practice, as he is conscientiously devoted to the interests of his patients.

FRANK HINMAN, M. D.

In a careful college training Dr. Frank Hinman laid the foundation for the success which has come to him in the general practice of medicine and surgery in Spokane. Oregon numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred at Forest Grove April 1, 1880. His father, Arvid Hinman, was also a native of that state and a son of Alanson, who removed westward from Oswego, New York, taking up his abode in Oregon in the early '50s. Reared upon the western frontier Arvid Hinman was thoroughly familiar with the history of Oregon's development and progress, and became identified with the commercial activities of Forest Grove as a merchant. In 1881, however, he removed with his family to Moscow, Idaho, where he filled the position of postmaster for a number of years. His death occurred in 1892 but his widow, who bore the maiden name of Flora Elenor Smith, is still living.

After mastering the common branches of learning in the graded schools of Moscow, Dr. Hinman continued his education in the high school of Forest Grove, Oregon, and afterward attended Tualatin Academy of that place. Subsequently he entered Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California, where he completed his more specifically literary course by graduation with the class of 1902 with the degree of A. B. His professional training was received in Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Maryland, where he received his medical degree in 1906. To his theoretical knowledge he added the practical experience of eight months' service as interne in the Johns Hopkins Hospital there.



DR. FRANK HINMAN

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Dr. Hinman has been a resident of Spokane since 1907, at which time he entered upon a year's connection as interne with St. Luke's Hospital. In 1908 he opened an office for the general practice of medicine and surgery, and has since made steady progress, an extensive practice being now accorded him. At the present time he is city bacteriologist and is also pathologist of St. Luke's Hospital and a member of its staff. The Spokane County Medical Society to which he belongs has honored him with the position of secretary and he keeps also in close touch with professional advancement through his membership in the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Spokane Country Club, the Spokane Tennis Club, and the University Club, of which he is a director. He greatly enjoys the companionship of people of kindred tastes and interests, yet he never allows social affairs to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties. He has a wide knowledge of advanced methods and this knowledge has stood the test in an active and growing practice.

ARTHUR BURCHAM LEE.

Arthur Burcham Lee is practicing at the Spokane bar as a member of the law firm of Cullen & Lee, and his work as a corporation lawyer is worthy of more than passing interest and attention. He was born in Clear Water, Minnesota, August 14, 1866, his parents being James and Rebecca (Burcham) Lee. The father was born in Dover, Delaware, and in tracing back his ancestry finds that the family is of English origin although representatives of the name came to America when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. Settlement was made in Camden, New Jersey, where the record goes back to 1699. Thomas Lee, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, married Margaret Edmondson, a descendant of one of the oldest American families. James Lee was a farmer by occupation and on leaving the east established his home in 1857 in Wright county, Minnesota, where he was living on the frontier during the period of the Civil war. He died in 1899 and is still survived by his wife, who is a native of Ohio and now a resident of Los Angeles, California. Their family numbered three sons and three daughters: James Franklin, who was a member of the Minnesota legislature during the last session; Arthur B., the subject of this sketch; William, who is living on the home farm at Clear Water, Minnesota; Sarah, who is the widow of George Furber, residing in Los Angeles, California; Mabel, a teacher in a mission school at Nagoya, Japan; and Lucy Grace, the wife of Leman Fish, who is engaged in the life insurance business in Minnesota.

In the common schools of Minnesota Arthur B. Lee mastered the elementary branches of learning and later was graduated from the state normal school at St. Cloud, Minnesota, with the class of 1890. Taking up the profession of teaching he served for two years as assistant principal of the high school in Fargo, North Dakota, and during the summer months was connected with the botanical department of the agricultural college of that state in making botanical surveys. When he had devoted two years to the profession of teaching he took up the study of law

in the office of Judge Burleigh F. Spalding at Fargo. He continued for a time with the firm of Newman, Spalding & Phelps, completing his studies while acting as assistant in their office. He remained with them until April, 1895, when he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of North Dakota, and at once opened an office at Fargo, where he remained in active practice until the 1st of June, 1907, being alone for a part of the time while later he was a member of the firm of Turner & Lee and afterward of Lee & Fowler. On coming to Spokane he formed a partnership with E. J. Cannon under the firm style of Cannon & Lee, this connection continuing until the 1st of August, 1910, when he became a member of the firm of Cullen, Lee & Foster. He has engaged in general law practice, specializing somewhat in railroad work, both in North Dakota and Spokane. He has much corporation practice and is special counsel for the Washington Water Power Company, for the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Company, and a number of other corporations. His practice has constantly grown in volume and importance and is now of a distinctively representative character.

On the 11th of October, 1894, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Mary J. Mills, a daughter of Joseph and Celia Mills, the former a Minnesota farmer. Two children have been born of this union: Edward Arthur, now a high-school pupil; and James Sydney, who is also in school. The parents are members of the Vincent Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Lee belongs also to the Masonic fraternity in which he has attained high rank, being a member of the consistory and of El Katif Shrine. In politics he has ever been a republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, and in North Dakota he frequently served as a delegate to party conventions but is not an active worker in party ranks at the present time. He nevertheless keeps well informed on the political and other vital questions of the day and his influence is also an element in progress along material, social, intellectual and moral lines in Spokane.

ORA B. SETTERS.

As legal representative of the Washington Consolidated Telephone Company, the Western Casualty Company and other leading corporations, it is not difficult to determine the professional status of Ora B. Setters who since the fall of 1905 has engaged in practice in Spokane. He was born in Sullivan, Missouri, July 4, 1876. His father, Peter Setters, was a native of Indiana and followed the occupation of farming yet devoted a portion of his time to the work of the ministry of the Baptist church. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Union and commanded a company in the Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry as captain. He was descended from a family whose establishment in America antedates the Revolutionary war and was of Swiss German descent. He died in 1905 and is still survived by his widow, who is living in Reardan, Washington. She is of Irish descent, was born in Indiana and in her maidenhood was Helen Warren. In their family were nine children: Ora B.; J. W., a farmer residing near Seattle, Washington; P. W., an engineer of Spokane; Dr. M. F. Setters, practicing medicine and surgery in Spokane; Charles, a farmer of Reardan; Mary, the wife of William Kitt, of Reardan; Mamie, who married L. A. Cone, also a farmer of Reardan;

Hettie, the wife of J. J. Smith, who is likewise following agriculture near that city; and Flora, who wedded E. R. Carstens, a Reardan farmer.

During his youthful days Ora B. Setters was brought by his parents to the northwest, arriving in Reardan in 1879. There he pursued a common-school education until he came to Spokane, where he again entered school and later pursued a commercial course in the Blair Business College, then known as the Spokane Business College. Subsequently he went to Indiana and entered the law department of the Northern Indiana Law College at Valparaiso, where he won the LL. B. degree upon his graduation in 1899. The following year he located for practice in Reardan and also became identified with its journalistic interests, becoming the founder of the Reardan Gazette. He also served there for a year as justice of the peace and was otherwise interested in public affairs, being a member and clerk of the school board throughout nearly the entire period of his residence there. His weekly paper was the first in the town and is now running in its eleventh year. Mr. Setters continued its publication until 1904, when he sold out and removed to Palouse, Whitman county, where he practiced law for one and a half years, and in the fall of 1905 came to Spokane. While he still continues in the general practice of law he has conducted important corporation litigation and has been retained as counsel by several leading companies, including the Washington Consolidated Telephone Company and the Western Casualty Company.

On the 25th of April, 1900, Mr. Setters married Della Knapp, a daughter of C. H. Knapp, a business man of Palouse. She died in 1906, leaving two children, Elizabeth and Esther Setters. On the 21st of August, 1907, in Spokane, Mr. Setters was married to Miss Bess Reinhardt, a daughter of Mrs. E. G. Reinhardt. Her people were among the pioneer settlers of Washington, coming from California, and were of German descent. Mrs. Setters was a native of Illinois. Her mother, who is of English lineage, is living in Spokane, but her father died in 1891.

The republican party of Spokane numbers Mr. Setters among its active members. While in Whitman county he served on the central committee and has frequently been a delegate to city, county and state conventions. He has been selected several times as speaker by county committees both here and elsewhere. He is a prominent member of the Order of Moose, having become a charter member of Lodge No. 161, which was organized in September, 1909, and of which he is now dictator. He served as a delegate to the national assembly which convened August 21, 1911, and also attended the national assembly in 1910. In 1911 he served on the advisory and grievance committee and is very prominent in the order. Spokane Lodge has thirty-three hundred members, being the largest single lodge in the west. This organization had its inception in Kentucky but lay dormant until 1907, when it was revived and since then the number of lodges has increased from two to nearly one thousand lodges, with an approximate membership of one million gained during four years. It is today one of the prominent fraternal organizations of the United States and the grand lodge of 1911 held its meeting in Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Setters is also a Mason, belonging to Spokane Lodge, No. 34; and to the Knight Templar Commandery. He has passed through all of the chairs in the local lodge in the Independent Order of

Odd Fellows and is a past noble grand of Reardan lodge and of Palouse lodge. His membership is now with Imperial lodge of Spokane.

Mr. Setters deserves recognition for what he has accomplished. He lived upon a farm until seventeen years of age and worked his way through college, and the spirit of energy and determination which enabled him to accomplish that result has actuated him in all of his undertakings and has brought him into prominent connection with legal and political interests.

LEVI W. HUTTON.

The great west has constituted a source of irresistible attraction to many. Its great uncultivated prairies, its uncut forests and its undeveloped mines have proved a lodestone which has drawn thousands to the Pacific coast, knowing that here was the opportunity for empire building and that to the individual was offered the chance for advancement which comes when industry and close application are applied to the natural resources of a district. Levi W. Hutton was but a boy in his teens when he resolved that he would try his fortune in the west. Kipling wrote:

"When ye hear the west a-callin'
Then ye can't heed nothing else."

And so it was with Mr. Hutton. That he chose wisely in his location is indicated in the success which has ultimately rewarded his labors. He is today a prominent representative of mining interests and of real-estate activity and is also a heavy stockholder in the Old National Bank.

He was born in Fairfield, Iowa, October 22, 1860, his parents being Levi and Nancy (Holsinger) Hutton. The father, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, came to the coast as a prospector in 1849, but after remaining for a few years in that state returned to Iowa, where he engaged in farming. He died when his son Levi was but three months old and the boy was left an orphan at the age of six. The other members of the family were: Jacob and Mary, both now deceased; Asa, who owns a farm near Des Moines, Iowa; Stephen, a ranchman living near Vancouver, Washington; and Laura, the wife of Wilson Abraham, of Fairfield, Iowa.

In the public schools of his native state Levi W. Hutton was educated but in 1879, when not yet nineteen years of age, he started for the Pacific coast with Salem, Oregon, as his destination. After a year there spent he went to northern California, where he remained for a year, and in May, 1881, he arrived in Spokane, having driven a four-horse team overland from Portland, Oregon. He spent a year in Pend d'Oreille Lake, working on a steamboat, and in 1883 he entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as fireman on a locomotive running out of Missoula, Montana. After two and a half years' service in that capacity he was made engineer and was thus connected with the operative department of the railroad for seventeen years. In 1887 he was transferred from the main line to the branch running through the Coeur d'Alenes and there became interested in mining and in 1896 became one of the partners of the now famous Hercules mine. For five years they continued to put every dollar they could earn into running the tunnels and in 1901 the main body of ore was found and the Hercules

mine proved to be one of the largest and most profitable in the Coeur d'Alene district. This brought to Mr. Hutton well merited success and laid the foundation for the present comfortable fortune which is now his. He continued to reside at Wallace until August, 1907, when he came to Spokane to make permanent residence and the same year erected the Hutton building, which was then a four-story structure. The foundation was laid broad and deep so that it could sustain the additional weight of other stories if necessary, and in 1910 three more were added, making this one of the finest office buildings in the city, its cost, exclusive of the site, being over three hundred thousand dollars. As prosperity has broadened his opportunity Mr. Hutton has become interested in a great many enterprises and is now president and director of the Gertie Mining Company, president and director of the Progressive Investment Company, director of the Ajax Mining Company and a heavy stockholder of the Old National Bank. His business judgment constitutes him a valuable factor in the management of all these organizations.

Mr. Hutton's pleasant home life had its inception in his marriage on the 24th of November, 1887, to Miss Mary Arkwright, a daughter of Isaac Arkwright, of Youngstown, Ohio. Mrs. Hutton has been one of the most prominent representatives of the woman's suffrage movement in the state of Washington and is now advocating that cause in California, doing much by her work and arguments to win for women the legal and franchise rights which, when denied our forefathers, brought on the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Hutton has been a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for twenty-seven years. He belongs to the Spokane Club and to the Pioneer Society and is prominent in Masonry, serving for five years as master of Wallace Lodge. He has also taken higher degrees and is a member of El Katif Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has never been actively identified with politics nor held public office yet is interested in the welfare and progress of the city and is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also treasurer of the Florence Crittenton Home and in many other ways has manifested a helpful interest in benevolent and charitable projects. He has never allowed the accumulation of wealth to in any way affect his relations toward those less fortunate but maintains a kindly interest in those who are attempting to work upward by honorable means and is ever willing to extend a helping hand to such.

JOHN H. O'SHEA, M. D.

Dr. John H. O'Shea is a Harvard man, and thorough preliminary training and broad experience in hospital work have qualified him for the onerous duties which devolve upon him in his professional relations. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 2, 1883, and although one of the younger is also one of the more successful physicians of Spokane. His parents, Michael and Catherine (Egan) O'Shea, made permanent settlement in Spokane in 1890, although the father had been here for some years before the arrival of the family. He is now proprietor af the Spokane Cab Company.

John H. O'Shea was a lad of seven years when the family home was established in this city. He supplemented his early education by a course in the Gonzaga College, from which he was graduated in 1901, with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He afterward entered Harvard College for his medical course and completed four years of study by his graduation in the class of 1905. He then put his theoretical training to a practical test in two years service in the Boston City Hospital, and in the wide and varied experience of hospital work gained a training which well qualified and equipped him for the duties which have devolved upon him in his private practice. In February, 1908, he returned to Spokane, and in the intervening period of four years has won substantial success as an active member of the medical profession. He had charge of the Spokane Emergency Hospital for two years, and is also surgeon for the fire department. Furthermore, he is surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railway Company and a lecturer at Sacred Heart Hospital.

He is thoroughly acquainted with the advanced work of the medical profession by reason of the proceedings of the Spokane County and Washington State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, of which he is a member. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Spokane Lodge No. 228, and the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a past district deputy; the University Club, the Spokane Club and the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. He is not only popular in these organizations, but has also gained a wide acquaintance socially in the city and has many warm friends who entertain for him a high personal regard.

E. A. von HASSLOCHER.

E. A. von Hasslocher, fully imbued with the spirit of American institutions and thoroughly devoted to the best interests of the community with which he has been identified, was born in Germany when his father was serving as ambassador in that country. He is well known as promoter of the Inland Club, of which he is the secretary. His birth occurred at Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, September 30, 1867, his parents being E. and Charlotte von Hasslocher. At the time of his son's birth the father, who is a descendant of a German baronial family, was at the head of an embassy to Germany from the Hawaiian Islands. He had come to America from Germany in 1849 and had settled in California, whence he was sent by the German government as its representative to Hawaii. He had been trained early in life for the diplomatic service and was prominently identified with the affairs of the Hawaiian government for many years.

In his early boyhood E. A. von Hasslocher was taken by his parents from Germany to California, where he pursued his education as a public-school student in Oakland. Subsequently he entered business circles as an employe in a wholesale house in San Francisco and in 1890 went to Cassiar, British Columbia, as secretary of a mining company and remained there for one year, at the end of which time he became associated with business interests on Prince of Wales Island as the proprietor of a general mercantile establishment and a sawmill. He was also a representative of different steamship lines in southeastern Alaska and for sixteen

years continued his residence there, taking active and helpful part in the development of that section of the country. In 1906 he returned to Seattle, where he took up the real-estate, investment and bond business and in association with A. D. and C. C. Coulter organized the Arctic Club of that city, which is today one of the leading social organizations of the northwest, having one of the finest homes on the Pacific coast, land and building having cost one million dollars. Mr. von Hasslocher remained as secretary of this club until September, 1910, when at the request of a large number of members of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce he came to this city, together with C. C. Coulter, to organize the Inland Club. Of the latter he remained secretary and his efforts in connection therewith have been as successful as were his labors in the upbuilding of the Arctic Club. With splendid powers of organization, combined with executive ability, and with ready understanding of the most effective methods of exploiting the resources of the country and making known its possibilities he is well qualified for the position of leadership to which he has attained on the Pacific coast. While in Seattle he was a member of the Arctic Brotherhood and was one of a committee of ten to supervise their building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909.

Mr. von Hasslocher belongs to no fraternal organization other than the Arctic Brotherhood and his club membership is limited to the Arctic and Inland Clubs. He was married February 14, 1903, to Miss Anna Elizabeth Carlyon, of Victoria, British Columbia, and they have one daughter, Dorothy Kathleen. There are few men more thoroughly informed concerning the northwest, its natural resources and its opportunities than Mr. von Hasslocher, who is an enthusiastic champion of this section of the country, his interest in its upbuilding being manifest in many tangible efforts for the public good. Well known for his ambition and industry—his dominant qualities—he has been untiring in his efforts to develop the Inland Club, which under his guidance is becoming a power not only in the social life of Spokane but also in the progressive and material development of this section of the country.

ARCHIBALD W. WITHERSPOON.

Archibald W. Witherspoon, for thirteen years a member of the Spokane bar, practicing successfully as a member of the firm of Wakefield & Witherspoon, was born in Detroit, Michigan, June 11, 1876, his parents being William W. and Isabelle (Grant) Witherspoon. In 1882 the father brought his family to Spokane, where he is now living retired. He has been very active in the support of the republican party and held the office of chief of police. He was also city commissioner for a number of terms and was chief of the volunteer fire department during the pioneer epoch in the history of Spokane. In fact his prominence and influence were important factors in guiding the destiny and shaping the history of the city during early days. Unto him and his wife were born five children: Archibald W., of this review; Herbert W., of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company; Charles G., now of Moscow, Idaho; Eva, the wife of Herndon Hord, of Spokane; and Florence, who resides with her parents.

Archibald W. Witherspoon was but six years of age when the family came to Spokane and in the public schools here he acquired his general education, after which he entered upon the study of law in the office of Forster & Wakefield, who carefully directed his reading until his admission to the bar in January, 1899. He continued with the firm in the capacity of assistant until the death of Mr. Forster, when he became a partner in the business under the present style of Wakefield & Witherspoon. They now have a good clientage and their business is often an important feature in the work of the courts. Mr. Witherspoon has ever been a hard worker and his diligence and energy in the preparation of his cases, as well as the earnestness, tenacity and courage with which he defends the right as he understands it, challenges the admiration of his associates and usually wins for him success in the trial of his causes.

On the 6th of November, 1901, Archibald W. Witherspoon was united in marriage to Eda Mauseth, a daughter of Peter and Caroline Mauseth, of Spokane, and they now have three children: Margaret, William W. and Helen Elizabeth.

Mr. Witherspoon is a life member of the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club but is not a public man in the sense of wide connection with those interests and activities which claim the attention of many. He prefers to concentrate his energies upon his professional duties and spend his leisure hours in the enjoyment of home associations, and the wisdom of his course is shown in the success which he has achieved in the practice of law.

CHARLES H. CASSILL.

Charles H. Cassill, banker, orchardist and political leader, in all of which connections his ability has won him success, was born in Dewitt, Clinton county, Iowa, April 2, 1868. His father, A. B. Cassill, a native of the Buckeye state, died in 1895. He was of English lineage, representing a family, however, that antedates the Revolutionary war in its connection with America. The family name has been corrupted from Cassel to its present form. A. B. Cassill was a carpenter and devoted much of his life to building operations yet had studied for the ministry. Following the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company C, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, became a corporal and was retired with the rank of sergeant. On one occasion he was wounded and for a year was in a hospital, after which he was discharged because of disability. He thus made great sacrifice for his country, to which he was ever most devoted. In early manhood he wedded Alice Wright, who was born in Ireland and is of Scotch Irish lineage, representing the United Presbyterian stock that was found in County Down, Ireland. She is now living in Garner, Iowa, and of her family, four sons and three daughters are yet living. These are: Charles H.; William W., a farmer of Colorado; Thomas E., the secretary of the state board of railroad commissioners in South Dakota; Clarence B., a general merchant of Greenfield, Iowa; Martha, living at Fort Morgan, Colorado; Mayme, who is at home with her mother and Lyda, the wife of F. M. Spayde, a practicing dentist of Garner, Iowa.

Charles H. Cassill, after completing a course in the high school of Garner, Iowa, attended the Northern Iowa Academy, from which he was graduated in 1890. He secured a position in the state bank of Hull, Iowa, now the First National Bank, entering that institution as bookkeeper in 1892. There he continued until November of that year, when he went to Hudson, South Dakota, to become cashier of the Hudson State Bank, of which he was one of the organizers and directors. There has been continuously a Cassill in that bank until July 4, 1911, when Frank Cassill, who was filling the position of cashier, died. Charles H. Cassill continued his connection with that institution until October, 1908, when he removed to Canton, South Dakota, where he organized the Farmers State Bank, of which he was cashier and director until coming to Spokane in 1908. Here he organized the Cassill Investment Company, Inc., with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, becoming its president with L. B. Cassill as vice president and D. H. Slade, secretary and treasurer. The company purchased three thousand acres of land three miles north of the city limits, have irrigated and planted this and are selling it in orchard tracts. It is known as the City Gardens and nine hundred acres are improved, with six hundred acres planted to orchards. The company takes care of the land for four years and it was an unimproved timber tract when it came into their possession. They had the soil analyzed and were confident it was adapted for fruit growing. Then they measured the water from Peone Creek, Little Deep Creek and the Little Spokane river, all running through the property, installed a pumping system, put in a steam pump plant complete and this is now ready to connect with electric power under the pipe system. The pipes are already in the ground covering the nine hundred acres that are already developed. This is practically level land and the company are putting it out to commercial orchards in five-acre tracts and have already disposed of about six hundred acres of their developed property. The railroad station at Mead on the main line of the Great Northern adjoins the tract. It also adjoins the country residence of Jay P. Graves, which adjoins the Country Club. On the east the property is bordered by the state road known as Regal street. There is every evidence that this tract will become valuable as the work of development continues and already it has netted the company a good return.

On the 6th of September, 1898, Mr. Cassill was united in marriage to Miss Louella Brown, of Hull, Iowa, a daughter of C. R. Brown, a veterinary surgeon of that place and a representative of the old Crane family of Revolutionary fame and of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Cassill are parents of three children: Scott K., attending the high school; Charles Harvey and Loraine, both in school.

The military chapter in the life history of Mr. Cassill covers connection with Company E of the Fourth Regiment of the National Guard of Iowa, of which he became a member when at Hull, that state, and of which he was corporal. In politics he is a republican and while in Dakota was active in the ranks of the party, which he represented in county and state conventions. He was also called to a number of public offices, serving as treasurer of the town of Hudson for six terms, as justice of the peace and as treasurer of the school board for three years. Lincoln county sent him to the state senate and he was one of the original eight insurgents in that session of the legislature. He served in the upper house from 1895 until 1897 and in the latter year was elected state treasurer, on which occasion Senator Kittridge was defeated and the "progressives" obtained control of the

state convention and nominated the entire ticket. His political record is one characterized by unfaltering loyalty to duty as he has understood it. He stands for principle rather than for partisanship and has ever made self-aggrandizement subservient to the public good.

Mr. Cassill is a very prominent Mason, as is indicated by his membership in the commandery, consistory and the Mystic Shrine. He was an officer of the blue lodge at Hudson, South Dakota, and held membership at Canton, that state. He was also connected with the Knights of Pythias of Hudson and served as the first chancellor commander when the lodge was instituted. He was one of twenty-two charter members and held a number of other offices, including that of master of finance, prelate, etc. A number of times he was a member of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias, was one of its trustees for two terms, also master of the exchequer, prelate and grand chancellor commander for one term. He belongs also to the Modern Woodmen of America and he has membership in the Spokane Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In all of his life he has never deviated from a course which he believed to be expedient and right. He has followed a policy leading to substantial and honorable results and well merits the success which has come to him in business and the prominence in public life.

WILLIAM J. PARKS.

William J. Parks is senior partner of the law firm of Parks & Day and is also recognized as one of the influential political workers of his district. However, he never allows anything to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties and his ability in the law has won him recognition as a leading attorney of Spokane. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 22, 1872, a son of James and Jane (Henry) Parks, of that city. They removed to Rio, Wisconsin, when their son William was but three years of age and to the public school system of his native state he is largely indebted for the education he has acquired. However, he supplemented his public school course in Rio by further study in a private school in Madison, Wisconsin, and later entered the Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1898. In February of the following year he arrived in Spokane and with broad literary knowledge to serve as the foundation on which to build the superstructure of professional learning, he took up the study of law in the office of Crow & Williams, the senior partner of the firm being Judge Herman D. Crow, now a member of the supreme court of the state.

Mr. Parks was admitted to the bar in November, 1903, and has here continued in the active practice of the profession from that time to the present. In 1910 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Vince A. Day, who came to Spokane from Butte, Montana, and is now practicing under the firm style of Parks & Day. Aside from his practice he has interests in mining, being now treasurer of the Coeur d'Alene Consolidated Mining Company.

On the 27th of June, 1908, William J. Parks was united in marriage to Miss Blanche M. Day, a daughter of John V. and Anna Day, formerly of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, but now residents of Spokane. Mrs. Parks came to this state in the

fall of 1908 and for one year was a teacher in the high school of Anacortes, Washington. The following year she came to Spokane, where she engaged as teacher of English literature in a high school up to the time of her marriage. She also took a prominent part in the athletic training of the high-school girls, having charge of the girls' basket ball team and also was in charge of the class plays. Mr. Parks does not belong to any clubs but is prominent in Masonry, holding membership in Spokane Lodge, No. 84, F. & A. M.; Spokane Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; and Spokane Council, No. 4, R. & S. M. He also holds membership with the Woodmen of the World and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, cooperating in its well organized movements for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. He is a republican in politics but has never held public office, although he has taken active part in the county and state conventions and has done considerable campaigning work in the interest of his party.

VINCE A. DAY.

Vince A. Day, the junior partner of the law firm of Parks & Day, was born in Williamstown, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1883, a son of John V. and Anna Day, who removed to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, when their son Vince was quite young. There he pursued his early education in the public schools and afterward attended the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Nebraska, where he pursued both the academic and law courses. He was graduated from that institution in 1906 and went to Butte, Montana, where he followed his profession until 1910, when he came to Spokane to join his brother-in-law, William J. Parks, in organizing the present law firm of Parks & Day. They are fast establishing themselves in a leading position among the law firms of this city and the clientage accorded them is of a large and distinctively representative character. Mr. Day holds membership with the Chamber of Commerce and also with the Spokane Amateur Athletic Club. While in college he was awarded the honor pin of the Theta Kappa Nu, a college fraternity. He is one of the younger among the representatives of the Spokane bar but has displayed ability and has already attained a position that many an older practitioner might well envy.

EUGENE C. WINBURN.

Intense and well directed activity has brought Eugene C. Winburn to his present position of responsibility as manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company for eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana. His business career has been characterized by a continuous rise and since starting out in the world on his own account he has been associated with insurance interests, so that he is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the business to which he now devotes his attention most untiringly and profitably. In 1899 he entered the service of the company in connection with the domestic agency department and later was sent from the head office to Peoria, Illinois. When six months had passed he was made cashier of the

company's office in Ottawa, Canada, and a year later was transferred to Columbus, Ohio, as cashier at that point. Another transfer made him cashier in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he spent three years, in the meantime demonstrating his ability in such practical manner that the company selected him as their representative at Helena, Montana. Accordingly, as manager for the Mutual Life, he went to that city on the 1st of January, 1907, and under his direction the growth of business in that state was most noticeable and satisfactory. The scope of his activity was increased by adding to his territory the adjoining state of Idaho, together with eastern Washington, and later his headquarters were transferred to Spokane, where he took up his abode in 1908. Here he at once turned his attention to the development of his increased territory and such has been his success that Spokane has proved to be the headquarters of the most successful agency of the company in its Pacific territory. A phenomenal record was made in 1910 when the Spokane agency, the youngest of the company's branches, ranked second among all the agencies for the highest percentage of business paid for to quota. To prove that this feat was not beyond duplication, the Spokane office led all of the company's agencies for the year 1911.

One of the strongest elements in Mr. Winburn's success lies in his ability to discover and develop producing agents. He always makes it a point to keep in close touch with the representatives of the company in his territory and he is at all times planning for the promotion of the business. The Underwriters' Report spoke of him as one whose life "furnishes an example of the success which awaits the young man who enters life insurance equipped with energy and an ambition to go ahead. At an age when most men are beginning to make progress, Eugene C. Winburn has reached a point in his business which ordinarily comes after long years of patient and faithful service. Socially he is a man of charming manners, a genial host and beloved by his friends."

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